"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Warmer, increasing cloudiness to-day; showers to-morrow.

VOL. LVIII...NO. 18,856. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1909.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

COOK NOT NEAR POLE, SAYS PEARY; PROOFS STILL HELD BACK BY COOK

Two Eskimos Cited by Cook Told Peary He Never Went Far from Land.

SAYS "I HAVE COOK NAILED"

Cables His Wife Not to Worry About the Doctor's Claim to the Pole.

COOK TO ASK FOR AN INQUIRY

Says He Will Submit His Observations to Competent Scientists.

DOUBT OF HIS STORY GROWS

Cook's Supporters Here and Throughout Europe Greatly Worried by His Failure to Refute Peary.

This message from Commander Peary to The New York Times was received at 4:57 o'clock yesterday morning:

INDIAN HARBOR, via Cape Ray, N. F., Sept. 8.—Cook's story should not be taken too seriously. The Eskimos who accompanied him say that he went no distance north. He did not get out of sight of land. Other men of the tribe corroborate their statements. Kindly give this to all home and foreign news associations for the same wide distribution as Cook's story. PEARY.

Commander Peary also sent this message to Mrs. Peary at Portland, Me., yesterday, telling her not to worry about Dr. Cook's assertions:

"Indian Harbor, Labrador,
"Via Cape Ray, N. F., Sept. 8.
"Good morning. Delayed by gale. Don't let Cook story worry you. Have him nailed.
"BERT."

COOK DEMANDS A TRIBUNAL.

Still Declares He Has Proofs—Withholds Them, Despite Urging.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—This is Dr. Cook's reply to Commander Peary:

"I have been to the north pole. As I said last night when I heard of Commander Peary's success, if he says he has been to the north pole, I believe him.

"I am willing to place facts, figures, and worked-out observations before a joint tribunal of the scientific bodies of the world. In due course I shall be prepared to make public an announcement that will effectually dispel any doubt, if there can be such, of the fact that I reached the pole. But, knowing that I am right and that right must prevail, I will submit at the proper time my full story to the court of last resort—the people of the world.

Won't Enter Into a Controversy.

"I will not enter into any controversy over the subject with Commander Peary, further than to say that if he says I have taken his Eskimos my reply is that Eskimos are nomads. They are owned by nobody and are not the private property of either Commander Peary or myself. The Eskimos engaged by me were paid ten times what they agreed to accompany me for.

"As to the story that Commander Peary says I took provisions stored by him, my reply is that Peary took my provisions, obtaining them from the custodian on the plea that I had been so long absent that he was going to organize relief stations for me in case I should be alive. For this I have documentary proof."

Concern in Copenhagen.

Coming so quickly upon other dramatic incidents of the week, Commander Peary's dispatch denying that Dr. Cook had achieved the triumph for which he has been fêted and honored in Copenhagen beyond the lot of any other private person, has been read here with feelings of amazement and concern.

But Dr. Cook himself seems in no wise disturbed. He was perfectly cool and apparently unmoved when confronted to-night with telegrams from the United States saying that Commander Peary had denounced him as an imposter. His demeanor has not changed in the slightest from the day he landed at Copenhagen.

Dr. Cook's friends had urged him to their utmost to make any statement possible for the public, but he had said repeatedly that all he had to say for the present was that he possessed proofs that he had visited the north pole on April 21, 1908. Those proofs were convincing and would in due time be given to the world.

Doesn't Fear Public Clamor.

When it was suggested to him that his chances of proving his case might be ruined unless he made a satisfactory statement immediately, he smiled—his usual quiet smile, and asked how could a man be ruined by popular clamor calling him an imposter when he had proofs in his case which could and would be published, as he had oftimes repeated, when they were in proper form to be given out.

Dr. Cook told Capt. Sverdrup and another friend the day after he landed here that he hoped there would be no unpleasantness over supplies with the Peary party; that he had found some of Peary's men in possession of one of his depots and had turned them out unceremoniously.

It is settled that Cook will send a ship back to bring to America the two Eskimos who accompanied him on the last stage of his journey to the pole, as well as some of the party who were sent back when the start of the last stage began. Capt. Sverdrup may command the expedition. It is Dr. Cook's desire that he shall do so, and they conferred for some hours to-day regarding the details of the expedition.

Dr. Cook's purpose in bringing his Eskimo comrades to America is to have them relate their stories of the trip to the pole. He proposes to have them examined by any men familiar with the arctic and the Eskimo, including the members of Commander Peary's party, if they wish. Dr. Cook's apparent confidence is the greatest factor working in his support in Copenhagen. Those who have had the opportunity to talk with him are only of one mind, that he is an absolutely sincere, simple man, or deserves a pedestal in history as one of the greatest of actors.

PROOFS TO-DAY, SAYS COOK.

But Grave Doubt Is Felt That He Can Supply Them.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—The most profound sensation was produced and great excitement prevailed to-day in Copenhagen after Dr. Cook's lecture last night. People who would have staked their lives upon his honesty were now full of the most terrible doubts. The lecture was a fiasco of the first magnitude and seemed so obviously a story of the imagination, wildly improbable and unsupported by a shred of scientific facts, that those many explorers who were present in this city of explorers and who stood by Cook now felt shattered in their belief. Some of them went to Cook early this morning and told him that unless he produced the strongest evidence of his claim within twenty-four hours they would denounce him as an impostor. To this he said:

"I will produce my proofs within twenty-four hours."

Immediately after that declaration Peary's telegrams were published in Copenhagen. The effect was immediately seen in the Danish newspapers. They had upheld Dr. Cook, and had denounced me personally for my daily criticism of Cook's story. Now they come out with articles headed "Is Cook an Impostor?" and Danish journalists came to interview the English journalist who had been alone in his disbelief. That was the only amusing thing in a day which had been too exciting and too strenuous. I had many things to do. I had first of all to see Cook himself and ask him what he had to say about Peary's words. He said:

"I shall say very little about what Peary says. It does not matter to me. Wait a little while and you will see."

I must now say that this man Frederick Cook is the most remarkable, most amazing man I have ever met. He calls me his enemy, but I have no personal animosity against him, and I will say honestly that I am filled with a sense of profound admiration for him. If he is an impostor he is also a very brave man—a man with such iron nerve, such miraculous self-control, and such magnificent courage in playing his game, that he will count for ever among the greatest impostors of the world. That and not the discovery of the north pole shall be his claim to immortality.

Here was this man doubted by all who had acclaimed him a hero, with his story strongly discounted by Peary, pursued by circumstantial evidence, and threatened within twenty-four hours by the almost certain possibility of final exposure, and yet he faced the world, defied criticism, and smiled and smiled again.

I was in the same room with him for two hours to-day, a drawing room into which came a stream of distinguished people, full of suspicion about him. But, ceremoniously polite, he stood among them haking hands and bowing and smiling. He was haggard, and there were deep lines upon his face, but his hand was perfectly steady as he took a cup of tea and still he smiled.

Now what is Cook's answer to the challenge of Peary; to that ultimatum given by the explorers and scientists of Denmark? His answer is:

"I will produce my observations and records and instruments before the university to-morrow. They shall see everything, and I shall prove the truth of my story to the world."

To these words I say Cook cannot prove his story to-morrow or the day after. Cook has no proof in Copenhagen to give the university, and if the committee which is to make the examination says, "We are satisfied," then I say beforehand they will be satisfied without proof, without any trustworthy evidence whatever, as Prof. Stromgren was satisfied without proof or evidence, because I had evidence to-day still further proving that Cook cannot produce proof to-morrow. I had that evidence from one of the most distinguished men of science in Europe, whose word cannot be doubted, and who still believes, or tries to believe, in Cook, and I had that evidence from Frederick Cook himself. I will give briefly the gist of two remarkable interviews, first with Dr. de Querlain Chief of the Swiss-German expedition and joint Director of the Swiss Central Meteorological Institute. This interview was before three witnesses and the special correspondent of a London journal, Comte de Lesdain, and myself. The following questions were asked and answered:

"Do you know Cook well?"

"I was four weeks with him. Upon his return, coming back with him in the Hans Egede, we had long conversations."

"Did he show you any of his observations?"

"No; but he said he would show them to me. I pointed out to him the importance of putting forward proofs to satisfy public opinion, and it was for that reason I suggested he should show me his observations, as, of course, I have had long training experience in these matters."

"And did he?"

"No. I regret to say that when I asked him again he said he would prefer not to do so."

No Observations on Hans Egede.

"Are you sure he had any observations on board?"

"I could not be sure. He had a box on board in which he said he had papers. Most of his books went by boat—Whitney's boat—from Greenland to America."

"Would it be possible for him to make imaginary observations?"

"I do not say it would be impossible, but it would be very difficult."

"Did he have proper instruments with him?"

"He had a sextant and chronometers."

"Was this sextant an ordinary one?"

"He told me it was a better sextant than the ordinary one used in the navy."

"Has he brought his instruments to Copenhagen?"

"No, he sent them to America."

"But is it not necessary to test these instruments before the value of the observations can be proved?"

"Strictly speaking, that is so."

After this interview, in which every answer was drawn painfully and reluctantly from a man desiring to shield his friend but compelled by conscience to tell the truth. Dr. de Querlain signed a document in which he made this remarkable statement. The following are his exact words:

"I recognize that Cook, with whom I passed several weeks on board the Hans Egede, has given me the impression of a man who understands quite well how to take observations. Moreover, Knud Rasmussen, who passed some time with Cook after the return of the latter from the pole, has received favorable evidence of Cook's story from Eskimos who knew two men who accompanied Cook and believes Cook has been to the pole.

Didn't Tell of Meeting Rasmussen.

The later part of his statement is startling. Cook never referred to his meeting with Rasmussen upon his homeward journey. Rasmussen's letter to his wife suggests a direct contradiction of Cook upon a material point, and from the lips of Mrs. Rasmussen and Mr. Freuken, an explorer in whose hands I first saw this letter, I heard the words that Mr. Rasmussen does not believe in Cook's claim. They have repeated that to others.

This, however, is not part of my main evidence. The essential point in the above interview is Cook's refusal to show Querlain his observations after his promise to do so, and Querlain's statement that Cook's instruments and most of his books have been sent to America by way of Greenland. I now come to Cook himself. This morning I put the following questions to him in the presence of Comte de Lesdain.

"Have you any original observations in Copenhagen?"

"At first Cook refused to answer this question. He then said:

"I have in Copenhagen results of my observations only, but my instruments and the working out of my observations have been packed with great care and are on their way to America."

"Why have you not shown your observations and instruments to any Danish or other scientist?"

"I have not done so because I prom-

Continued on Page 3.

Latest Shipping News.

Arrived—Steamer Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Aug. 28.

White and Green Mts. Excursions Very low fares Sept. 11th to Oct. 2d. City Ticket Office, 171 Broadway. Booklet free. —Adv.

Kalil's, Finest Downtown Restaurant. Grand Opera and music noon & ev'g. 14-18 Park Pl.—Adv.

The Point of View for Hudson-Fulton festivities is from the DAY LINE steamers. Send for schedule; Water Pageants and short Harbor trips. Adv.

To relieve Summer exhaustion take Horsford's Acid Phosphate—It is cooling, refreshing and invigorating. A delicious Summer drink.—Adv.

COMMANDER PEARY'S PRELIMINARY ACCOUNT OF HIS SUCCESSFUL VOYAGE TO THE NORTH POLE

He Sends to The Times by Wireless a Summary, to be Followed by His Full Report—Record of His Swift Progress to the Utmost North.

FROM CAPE COLUMBIA UP IN 37 DAYS, BACK IN 16 DAYS

Prof. Ross G. Marvin, of Cornell, Drowned on April 10, Forty-five Miles North of Cape Columbia, While Leading the Supporting Party.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

The following preliminary account by Commander Peary of his successful voyage to the North Pole was issued on Sept. 8 by The New York Times Company, at the request of Commander Peary and for his protection, as a book, duly copyrighted and exposed for sale, before any part of it was reproduced by any newspaper in the United States or Europe, in order to obtain the full protection of the copyright laws. The reproduction of this account in any form, without permission, is forbidden.

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BATTLE HARBOR, Labrador, Via Wireless Cape Ray, N. F., Sept. 8.—As it may be impossible to get my full story through in time for to-morrow's TIMES, partly as a prelude which may stimulate interest and partly to forestall possible leaks, I am sending you a brief summary of my voyage to the North Pole, which is to be printed exactly as written.

SUMMARY OF NORTH POLAR EXPEDITION OF THE PEARY ARCTIC CLUB.

The steamer Roosevelt left New York on July 6, 1908; left Sydney on July 17; arrived at Cape York, Greenland, August 1; left Etah, Greenland, August 8; arrived Cape Sheridan, at Grantland, September 1; wintered at Cape Sheridan.

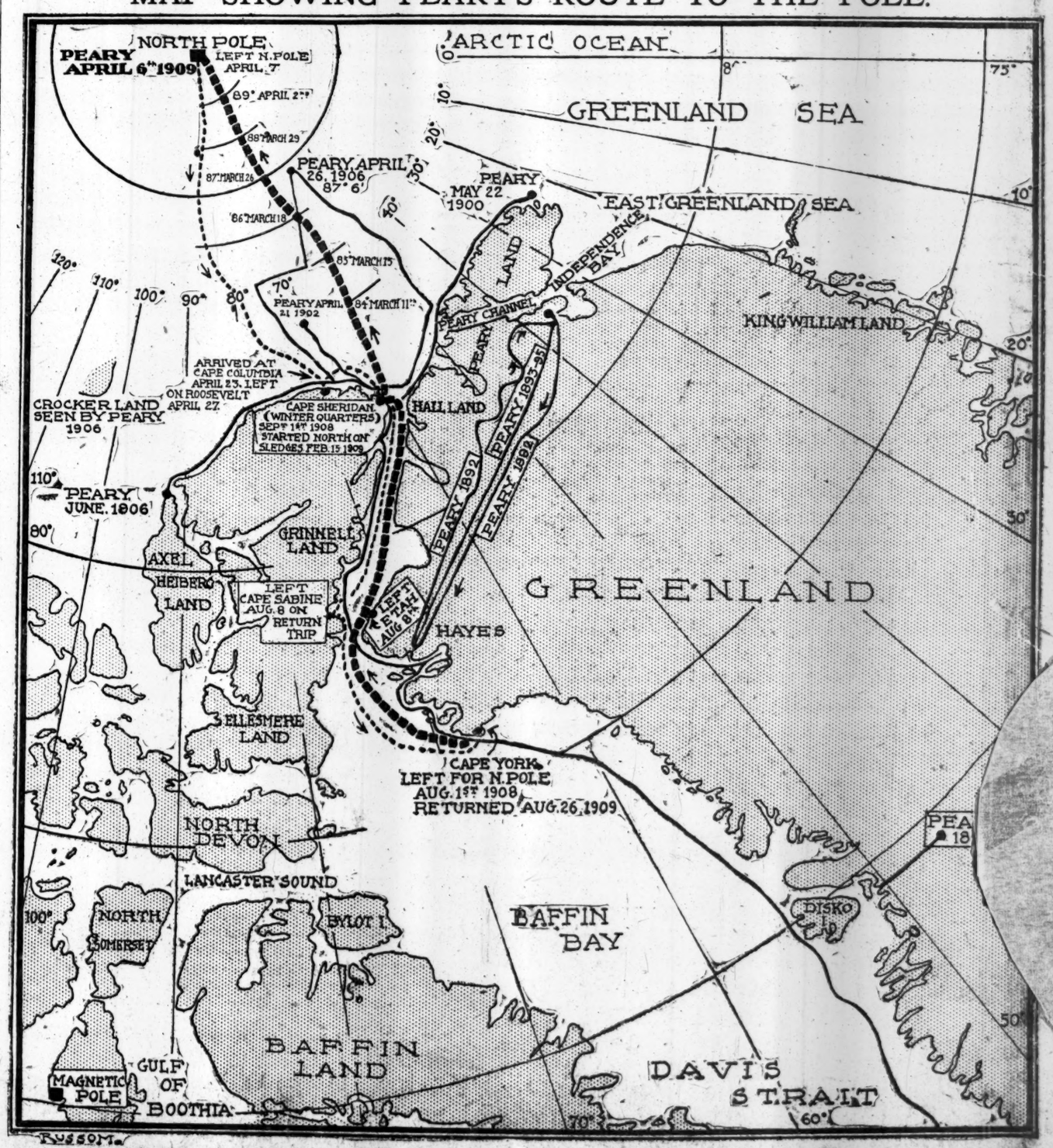
The sledge expedition left the Roosevelt February 15, 1909, and started for the North. Arrived at Cape Columbia March 1; passed British record March 2; delayed by open water March 2 and 3; held up by open water March 4 to 11; crossed the 84th parallel March 11; encountered open lead March 15; crossed 85th parallel March 18; crossed 86th parallel March 23d; encountered open lead March 23d; passed Norwegian record March 23d; passed Italian record March 24th; encountered open lead March 26th; crossed 87th parallel March 27th; passed American record March 28; encountered open lead March 28; held up by open water March 29; crossed 88th parallel April 2; crossed 89th parallel April 4; North Pole April 6.

All returning left North Pole April 7, reached Cape Columbia April 23, arriving on board Roosevelt April 27.

The Roosevelt left Cape Sheridan July 18, passed Cape Sabine August 8; left Cape York August 26; arrived at Indian Harbor with all members of expedition returning in good health except Prof. Ross G. Marvin, unfortunately drowned April 10, when forty-five miles north of Cape Columbia, returning from 86° North Latitude in command of the supporting party.

ROBERT E. PEARY.

MAP SHOWING PEARY'S ROUTE TO THE POLE.



A REMARKABLE TRIP, SAYS CYRUS C. ADAMS

Editor of Geographical Society's Bulletins Comments on Commander Peary's Dispatch.

ICE BLOCKED THE STEAMER

Could Not Get as Far West as Hoped —Sledge Speed Such as Never Before Was Known.

BY CYRUS C. ADAMS.

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Commander Peary's preliminary dispatch to THE TIMES, though very condensed, tells clearly the leading facts in the story, not only of Peary's journey to the north pole, but also of a remarkably fast sledge trip over the ice of the open polar sea.

The dispatch says that the Roosevelt passed the Winter of 1908-1909 at Cape Sheridan, on the coast of Grant Land. The vessel had threaded the comparatively narrow channels, several hundreds of miles in length, leading from Cape Sabine to the Arctic Ocean. This journey is apt to be very difficult and sometimes impossible, but the conditions were evidently quite favorable. The ship that disappeared in the fog while the crew of Peary's auxiliary steamer. Erik were watching her departure from Etah made a very good passage through the long channels, and arrived safely on the shores of the sea, where the explorer was to start on his sledges for the north pole.

But at Cape Sheridan he was not as far west as he had probably hoped to attain. He had announced his intention in the previous year of making his sledge route to the pole along some meridian much further to the west of his route in 1906, when he made the highest north attained up to that time—87° 6'. On that occasion he was greatly impeded by the rapid drift of the ice to the east, which a little retarded his progress north and, worse still, carried him so far to the east that he had to make his landing on the coast of North Greenland, many days' march from the Roosevelt, his base of supplies.

Not Far from Old Berth.

On his expedition of 1905-6 he tried very hard to force the Roosevelt a good distance to the west of Cape Sheridan but the ice baffled him. For one reason or another, on the edge of the arctic Winter last year, he did not or could not take his vessel along the northern coast of Grant Land to the west of Cape Sheridan, and so she spent last Winter not so very far from her old berth in the ice in the Winter of 1905-6.

The sledge expedition left the Roosevelt on Feb. 15 while it was still practically dark in that latitude. The sun scarcely begins to peer above the hills for a few minutes a day, even several hundred miles to the south of the coast where the Roosevelt was wintering. It comes into view a little later in that more northern latitude and the party made slow time to the west as it felt its way along.

The northern Grant Land coast is likely to be exceedingly difficult to traverse, especially in the early Spring, on account of the masses of sea ice that have been pressed on the shore or broken into great blocks and stranded along the sea edge. It is no wonder that it took the party fifteen days to travel westward as far as Cape Columbia. It is very likely, however, that Commander Peary succeeded before Winter set in in caching supplies to the westward so as to accelerate a little the westward movement of the sledge party before it struck out northward over the sea.

Arriving at Cape Columbia on March 15, the sledges turned to the north on the sea ice. The explorer had laid much stress upon the fact that he intended to travel much further to the west than on his trip in 1906. His dispatch shows, however, that he did not take to the sea any further to the west than he did on his earlier trip. If, therefore, his route was really much farther west than that which he had traversed earlier, he must have traveled a considerable distance to the northwest over the sea ice.

Good Conditions for Sledging.

The sledging conditions could not have been very unfavorable, for the journey both north and south, not counting the detentions at water openings, was made in very fast time for sledging on the ice of the open polar sea. It is not at all unusual in sledge work within forty or fifty miles of the land for the pressure of the ice on the coast to result in the breaking and piling up of the ice into pressure ridges from 25 to 100 feet in height, and sometimes of great length, so that it is difficult either to cross or circumvent them. Commander Peary says nothing in his summary of being detained by pressure ridges or hummocks, and it is very certain that he met with no impediments of this sort, such as made his attempt to reach the pole in 1902 a continuous and terrible struggle.

A great obstacle and the one that undoubtedly prevented him from reaching the pole in 1906 was the wide water lanes or leads, some of them so long that he could not get around them. One of them kept his party idle in camp for a week, and the total delay from this cause was fatal to his plans.

Conditions were different last Spring, though he was held up by leads on the northern march about two weeks. He seems to have derived two great advantages from his very early start. In the first place it would not be until much later in the season that the water lanes would develop so far as to threaten him with defeat, and then his early start gave him all the more time to carry out his work before the widespread break up of the sea ice would make sledging impossible on the polar ocean.

Fast Journey to the Pole.

Peary's summary seems to show that he was a little over thirty-five days on the journey from the land to the north pole. In this time he was delayed about fourteen days by water leads, leaving a little more than three weeks for the actual sledging work.

We may get a good idea of the average rate of travel by taking the first sea and the north pole records. He passed the British record on March 2 and reached the pole on April 6. The distance between them is 460 statute miles, and the time in making the journey was thirty-four days, including the time of detention by water leads. This is an average of a little less than twelve miles a day, which is the best record ever attained for long-route sledging on the open polar sea.

The Italian, Cagni, of the Duke of the Abruzzi expedition, who made the highest record till Peary beat it in 1906, made an average of only about seven miles a day on his great journey, and in ten days, on account of deep snow, he covered only forty-three and a half miles to the north of their ship. Cagni expressed the wish before he started that he might make ten miles a day, but said he knew this was impossible.

Peary has not only reached the pole but he has attained it at an earlier date in the year than any of the other high records in the arctic have been made. He was at the pole one day earlier in the year than Nansen reached 86 degrees 5 minutes, nineteen days earlier than Cagni reached 86 degrees 34 minutes, and thirty-seven days earlier than Lockwood and Brainard reached 83 degrees 24 minutes. This is significant of the surpassing achievement in sledge work that Peary has accomplished, because all such endeavor is necessarily limited on one side, as far as sea journeys are concerned, by the time of sunrise.

Speed Alone Marvelous.

For fifteen years Peary has been known as the greatest of sledge travelers; and last Spring, on the last sledge journey he is likely ever to make, he has not only reached the pole, but he has beaten the records of himself and of all others in covering in the high latitudes the greatest distance on the sea ice in the shortest time after sunrise. As a piece of pure sledge work, wholly apart from the conquest of the geographical goal of many ages, this last arctic work of Peary's beats all achievements of its kind by any explorer.

As some parts of the summary may not be understood by many readers unless explained, it should be said that on the journey north Peary crossed the British record (Nares, 83° 20') on March 2; the Norwegian record (Nansen, 86° 5') on March 23; the Italian record (Cagni, 86° 34') on March 24, and the American record (Peary, 87° 6') on March 27.

One of the remarkable features of the achievement is the fact that even the supporting party advanced within about seventy miles of the highest north heretofore attained.

The summary says nothing about the snow conditions, but the time made on the journey makes it evident that the pace was not much impeded by killing effort to struggle through deep snow.

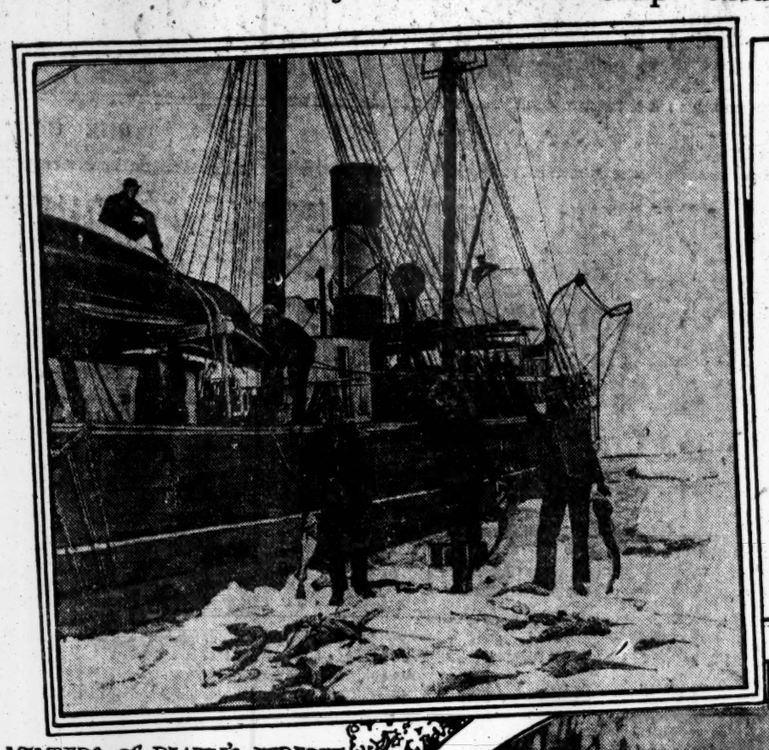
On the whole the natural conditions seem to have been favorable to the fulfillment of the great enterprise. Many times they have been just as favorable as they were last Spring, but the human conditions were never seen before at their very best.

Work of Many Years.

When Peary was younger than now he could not have achieved what he has done this year. The conquest of the pole was not the work merely of last March and April. Every year that Peary has been in the field he has learned something new that counted in the great culmination. One year he found that he must move his base of operations at least 400 miles further north; another, that he must build a vessel that would stand up under the terrible ice pressures of the Smith Sound channels; another, that he must start from the arctic coast at a point further west to avoid in some degree the almost impassable pressure ridges; another, that he should go still further west to counteract the influence of the eastern ice drift, and that an earlier start should be made to reduce to a minimum the plague of water leads. So it has gone from year to year till now, when the quintessence of experience and the qualities of the masterful explorer have united to reveal the pole and put an end to the quest of centuries.

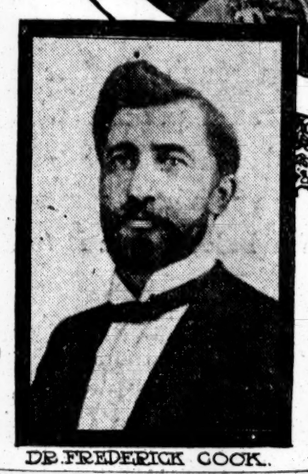
Peary will now do what all competent explorers are expected to do. He will show his records, tell how his observations were made, and with what instruments. Perhaps some persons may have the idea, from what they have recently read, that proofs of exploratory work are required only when it is thought that there may be some mistake about the accuracy of the reported results. This is not the case. All well-equipped explorers desire and expect that competent judges will pass upon the value of the scientific features of their work, and as a matter of course they include in their reports or books the evidence on which their results are based.

Commander Peary and His Ship and the Explorer He Discredits



MEMBERS OF PEARY'S EXPEDITION CATCHING FISH FOR FOOD SUPPLY

PEARY STANDING WITH CAPTAIN BARTLETT, of THE ROOSEVELT.



DR. FREDERICK COOK.

ESKIMOS ON BOARD THE ROOSEVELT AT ETAH

On Peary's Ship "The Roosevelt" Is A Pianola Piano

THIS letter from Commander Peary was written on the eve of his departure upon the expedition prior to the present one. How fully his anticipations of enjoyment were realized is shown by several enthusiastic references to the PIANOLA Piano in his book, "Nearest the Pole." Among other things he says:

"At times the days seemed to rush by with the velocity of the flood-tide past Sheridan; at others, they were as tardy as if moored to a rock. At all these times, the PIANOLA Piano, Mr. Benedict's splendid gift was invaluable, *soothing and lightening many an hour and sending me back to my work refreshed and with new energy.*"

Sydney, C. B., July 22, 1905.

The Aeolian Company,

Gentlemen:

Just a line before starting North in regard to the beautiful Pianola Piano which, through the generosity of my friend, H. H. Benedict, I purchased for the "Roosevelt."

The compactness of the instrument makes it seem not out of place even in the contracted quarters of an Arctic ship, and the few moments which it has been possible to spare to it thus far satisfy me that it will be one of the most potent aids to the enjoyment of the members of the expedition during the "Great Night" of the Arctic regions.

Very sincerely yours

R. E. PEARY.

In setting out upon his present trip which has resulted in placing the American flag at the North Pole, Peary not only took the PIANOLA Piano with him again, but also added to his previous collection of music a hundred rolls of the latest and jolliest selections.

Always, It Is The PIANOLA

It has been a subject of comment that when any event has come conspicuously before the public, the PIANOLA has usually been associated with it.

For example, on the famous cruise of the American fleet around the world there were 26 PIANOLA Pianos on the different battleships.

When the great trans-Atlantic yacht-race took place it was found that the boats finishing first and third carried PIANOLA Pianos.

An interesting incident connected with the wedding of the present King and Queen of Spain was the presentation of a PIANOLA Piano to the bride by Sir Thomas Lipton.

The Bulgarian crisis, resulting in the elevation of Prince Ferdinand to the throne called attention to the fact that the new Tsar was an ardent lover of music and had purchased no less than seven PIANOLAS.

Capt. Bernier, whose expedition to the North Pole sent out by the Canadian Government is still to be heard from, also carries a PIANOLA Piano.

Other instances could be multiplied indefinitely.

The Moral

That the PIANOLA is in fact "the Standard Piano-player of the world" is shown by its selection by the most distinguished classes throughout the world. Whenever the purchaser is in position to know and insist upon *the best*, it is always the PIANOLA that is chosen.

Remember that the names "PIANOLA" and "PIANOLA Piano" apply only to the instruments made by the Aeolian Co. and that other makes of Players do not share the PIANOLA'S prestige any more than they approach it in its musical and mechanical perfection.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 FIFTH AVENUE Near 34th Street, NEW YORK

MARVIN, WHO LOST HIS LIFE WITH PEARY

Career of the Cornell Professor Who Braved Dangers of the Arctic.

MOTHER AWAITING NEWS

Fatherless, He Worked His Way to an Engineering Professorship with the Aid of a Scholarship.

Special to The New York Times.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Prof. Ross Gilmore Marvin of Cornell was the first assistant to Commander Peary and chief scientist of the successful North Pole expedition, in which his life has been the forfeit. As told in Commander Peary's dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, he was drowned on April 10 forty-five miles north of Cape Columbia while in command of the supporting party. His mother said to-night before news of his death was received here that she hoped and prayed for tidings of her son. She has received none since October last year.

Prof. Marvin was a young man—less than 30 years old. He was born in Elmira. When he was less than ten years old his father, Edward Marvin, then City Overseer of the Poor, died, leaving a widow and five children, of whom Ross was the youngest. The mother, Mrs. Mary Marvin, still lives in Dewitt Avenue, this city, in the house where Ross was born.

Ross Marvin, after a course in the Elmira High School, worked his way through Cornell University, taking up classics and later a course in civil engineering. He displayed a retentive mind and indomitable courage and spirit. These were characteristics also of his maternal grandfather, William McCann, Under Sheriff of Chemung County in the civil war.

In 1863, while Sheriff McCann was in charge of the County Bastile, a jail delivery was planned by Leroy Channing Shearer, a soldier who was held for the killing of two comrades at the Elmira Prison Barracks. McCann, single-handed, fought a score of convicts. Shearer alone escaped after McCann had been left for dead. Subsequently Shearer received a pardon from President Lincoln at the request of A. T. Stewart, the New York merchant, who was reputed to be a relative of his.

Possessing these traits of his ancestor, Ross Marvin succeeded where others would fail. He deprived himself that he might obtain degrees offered at Cornell. His courage and scholarship attracted the attention of the Faculty, and when Commander Peary, in arranging his expedition to the arctic four years ago, asked Cornell to lend him a vigorous man to collect scientific data, there was no hesitancy in selecting Marvin, who was able, ready, and willing for the adventure.

Prof. Marvin and Commander Peary became close friends, and the moment the latter decided upon a final venture to the polar region he invited Prof. Marvin again to become first assistant. Marvin accepted on the spot.

Between the final trip and the one that preceded it Marvin spent his time as an instructor at Mercersburg (Penn.) Academy and as a lecturer at Cornell. He was always modest and unassuming, steadfastly refusing to discuss his polar experience for publication. He always answered that Commander Petary was the "talking man," and he (Prof. Marvin) must show respect for his leadership by remaining silent.

For this reason little has been printed of his exploits. No inducement on the part of the local press was ever able to open his lips respecting the knowledge it is assumed he possessed of the arctic zone.

Physically Prof. Marvin was an athletic man of powerful build. He was 5 feet 11 inches in height and weighed 190 pounds.

Before graduation from Cornell he completed the two years' course in navigation on board the New York Nautical Schoolship St. Mary's, and later held a position as Quartermaster there for one year, visiting the seaports of Europe and Northern Africa for three Summers.

He received the degree of A. B. from Cornell University in June, 1905, and immediately upon graduation was chosen as Commodore Peary's secretary and assistant for the expedition of 1905-6. After his return he remained on the instructing staff of Cornell University, and, realizing the value to the scientific world of the work being done by arctic expeditions that institution had generously granted him leave of absence to accompany Commander Peary once more, and continue the valuable work already under way.

Prof. Marvin went this time as a representative of Cornell University. He acted as Commander Peary's secretary and assistant.

Prof. Marvin was well remembered last night by members of the Cornell and the Engineers' Clubs of this city. He became known to his classmates rather after achieving prominence through his connection with the Peary expedition than during his college course. They recalled him last night as a quiet, reserved student, who studied hard, kept to himself, and suffered from a lip deformity, which made speech troublesome and awkward. But when he and Herbert Berri returned from Peary's polar expedition two years ago his class was proud of him.

During this previous expedition, his college friends remembered last night, Marvin accompanied Peary in this dash from the expedition's last encampment or "station" toward the pole. After they had traveled northward in their dog sleds several days they found that they would not have sufficient provisions to continue northward together. So Marvin took barely enough food to keep him on the return trip and Peary continued on alone.

When the expedition returned the story of Marvin's accompanying Peary on the polar dash came out and went the round of the clubs where Marvin's classmates were and they made much of him.

A story of Prof. Marvin's early life and of his work in the Peary expedition was published in The Cornell Alumni News last year with his photograph. While at Cornell he was a member of the 1903 track team. In a "History of Cornell University," in the possession of Roger Lewis of the Cornell Club, his name appears simply as "Ross Gilmore Marvin, 1902 Arts; home, Elmira, N. Y."

PEARY AT BATTLE HARBOR.

Roosevelt Delayed by Lack of Coal, Which She Will Get There.

By the Associated Press.

RED BAY, Labrador, via Quebec, Sept. 8.—Commander Robert E. Peary, homeward bound on the steamer Roosevelt, arrived to-day at Battle Harbor, just above the opening of the Strait of Belle Isle, which separates Labrador from Newfoundland.

Battle Harbor is approximately 65 miles above this point. As the telegraph station at Chateau Bay, 35 miles northeast of here, is closed, the Roosevelt's next stop will probably be here, although it was at first intended that she should stop at Chateau Bay.

At one time to-day the Roosevelt was reported at Blanc Sablon, southwest of here, and 100 miles from Battle Harbor, but latest advices to-night merely chronicle her arrival at Battle Harbor with her exact itinerary thereafter in doubt.

Reports are that the Roosevelt has been able to make only about five miles an hour. Coal is direly needed on board, and it is reported that part of the vessel's woodwork has been used as fuel. It is expected that she will take on coal at Battle Harbor.

News from Battle Harbor is most meagre, but advices which reached here to-day say that the Roosevelt was sighted at that port at 10 o'clock this morning. Her speed is uncertain, but she is expected to stop here or go on to Blanc Sablon to-morrow, whence, after a short call, she will proceed on her way to North Sydney, Cape Breton, about 475 miles to the southwest.

It is said that accompanying the Roosevelt there may be several American yachts which have been cruising this Summer along the coast of Labrador with the idea of meeting the returning Peary expedition.

A schooner left Halifax three weeks ago with coal for Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, to supply the private yachts cruising in northern waters.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIAN HARBOR, Labrador, via Cape Ray, N. F., Sept. 8.—The messages sent from here by Commander Peary were filed by him in person. He came ashore accompanied by Capt. Bartlett, commander of the Roosevelt.

Commander Peary showed his gratification at the completion of his long search for the pole. The Roosevelt had suffered no damage and experienced fine weather on her way to this port. All on board were in good health.

Beyond the fact that the north pole had been discovered on April 6 no particulars of the expedition were made public here by Commander Peary.

By Associated Press.

NORTH SYDNEY, Cape Breton, Sept. 8.—It was learned definitely through dispatches sent from wireless stations in the North to-night that the ship Roosevelt, bearing the Peary north pole expedition, arrived at Battle Harbor, which is about 175 miles south of Indian Harbor, the steamer's first stopping place, this afternoon.

The Roosevelt left Indian Harbor yesterday and was sighted off Battle Harbor at 10 A. M. to-day. A report that Peary had reached Blanc Sablon in the southern part of the Strait of Belle Isle originated through an order which the explorer sent to St. John's, N. F., for coal supply to be sent to him at Blanc Sablon in case he should not be able to obtain sufficient fuel for his bunkers at Battle Harbor.

There is no telegraph station at Battle Harbor, but there is a wireless equipment, and to-night Commander Peary was in full charge of it, so that it was difficult to send any messages to that point. It is thought here that Commander Peary may be able to get through some particulars of his Far Northern journey.

The Roosevelt encountered heavy weather after leaving Indian Harbor, and allowing for recoaling and her slow speed it is possible that she will not arrive at North Sydney before Sunday.

It is not known whether the Roosevelt will stop at Red Bay, where there is a telegraph station, but it is considered probable that she will do so.

The City of Sydney will tender an official reception to Commander Peary upon his arrival here. The arrangements for this are already under way, although the date of the explorer's arrival may not be known until the latter part of the week.

The demonstration will include a grand banquet, parade, and other festivities. The day will in all probability be made a public holiday. United States Consul John E. Kehl and the civil authorities are in charge of the arrangements.

The greatest interest is taken by the general public in the plans to give Peary an adequate welcome. All available tugs and motor boats are being chartered by excursion parties, who will meet the steamer Roosevelt and escort her into her berth when she reaches the harbor.

The civil authorities and a delegation of prominent citizens acting as a committee of welcome will probably go out from Sydney on the steamer Pawnee. They will lead the fleet of tugs and motor boats which will extend a noisy greeting to the explorer from the harbor entrance.

The official banquet will be held at the Sydney Hotel and the Cape Breton Yacht Club will also hold a reception if Commander Peary sees fit to remain for further festivities. The Dominion Coal Company has placed the steamer Winch at the disposal of the Reception Committee.

Mrs. Peary is expected here to-morrow night.

TAFT HAS FAITH IN PEARY.

Congratulates Him Without Qualification on Finding the Pole.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 8.—President Taft received a message from Commander Peary to-day placing the north pole at his disposal. He replied, congratulating the explorer, but declaring he didn't know exactly what he could do with the pole. The messages follow:

Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, N. F., Sept. 8.

William H. Taft, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Have honor place north pole your disposal. R. E. PEARY, U. S. Navy.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 8.

Commander R. E. Peary, U. S. N., Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, N. F.:

Thanks for your interesting and generous offer. I do not know exactly what I could do with it. I congratulate you sincerely on having achieved, after the greatest effort, the object of your trip, and I sincerely hope that your observations will contribute substantially to scientific knowledge.

You have added lustre to the name "American." WILLIAM H. TAFT.

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MRS. PEARY STARTS FOR SYDNEY TO-DAY

Reaches Portland and Refuses to Make Any Comment on Dr. Cook's Statements.

BOY HAS FLAG FOR FATHER

Explorer's Wife Receives Floods of Letters Congratulating Her, Some from Persons She Never Saw.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 8.—A tired but happy woman, Mrs. Robert E. Peary, wife of the explorer, came up Casco Bay with her two children to Portland from the Peary Summer home on Eagle Island this evening, unobserved. She brought with her two important wireless messages from her husband, whom she is on her way to meet.

One came this evening. It was dated Battle Harbor, and was addressed to her at South Harpswell. All that she would quote from it was that the Roosevelt had reached Battle Harbor, where the ship is coaling, and that he would advise Mrs. Peary later when he expects to reach Sydney. Further than this she would not divulge its contents.

Another wireless message was received by the explorer's wife. It reached Eagle Island before the family left there. Mrs. Peary allowed the newspaper men to copy this message. It read:

Indian Harbor, Labrador, via Cape Ray, N. F.

To Mrs. Robert E. Peary:
Good morning. Delayed here by gale. Don't let Cook story worry you. Have him nailed. (Signed,) BERT.

"I have no idea what Mr. Peary's plans will be," said Mrs. Peary at a quiet family hotel here this evening, "but presume that he may go right on to Washington and report the discovery of the north pole to the Navy Department."

She flatly refused to comment on Dr. Cook's statements. She appears to realize the seriousness of the present situation between her husband and Dr. Cook, and does not want to mix in the controversy in any way.

With a trunk and two suit cases Mrs. Peary, Marie, her sixteen-year-old daughter, and the lively, flaxen-haired lad, Robert, Jr., boarded a steam launch at Eagle Island, and were soon on their way up Casco Bay. But one steamboat Captain recognized the wife of the man whose name has been spread broadcast over the civilized world. He saluted the launch, and waved a hearty good-bye to the family.

It was just twilight when the launch tied up to the wharf here, and a short time later Mrs. Peary and her children had passed up town unnoticed by the crowds, all discussing her husband's discovery of the north pole. She retired early to get much-needed rest before starting to-morrow on her journey.

Henry F. Rood of New York, a personal friend of the Pearys, engaged transportation for the family this evening. The party, including Mr. Rood, plan to leave on the St. John's Express to-morrow morning. The party is due at Sydney Friday evening at 7:05 o'clock.

Little Robert, although not fully realizing what it all means, is eager to see his father. He brought with him from the island a big American flag on a staff. Although the flag could be wrapped around him several times, it is of light texture, and the boy expects to give his father a true American welcome when he reaches Sydney.

Ever since the first brief message from the commander of the Roosevelt, Mrs. Peary has been flooded with telegrams, and to-day notes of congratulation began pouring in through the mails. Some are from persons she never knew personally. One of the letters was from Miss Annie Peck of Providence, R. I., the noted mountain climber.

BRIDGMAN AT. ST. JOHN.

Says Roosevelt Will Be Used for Antarctic Expedition.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 8.—The St. John Express from Boston, carrying, among others, Herbert L. Bridgman and a corps of New York and Boston newspaper men who are on their way to Sydney, Cape Breton, arrived at St. John shortly before midnight.

Mr. Bridgman, who, as Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, is thoroughly familiar with the waters and the region around Sydney, does not think it possible for the Roosevelt to reach Sydney before Saturday. He estimates the distance from Indian Harbor as approximately 400 miles. He does not believe the Roosevelt can now travel faster than 7 knots an hour.

Mr. Bridgman was commissioned by Mrs. Peary to engage rooms for herself and children at the Sydney Hotel. This was done by telegraph. Mrs. Peary will leave Portland to-morrow morning, and will arrive at Sydney Friday evening.

Mr. Bridgman authorized the statement that immediately upon the arrival of the Roosevelt at Sydney, the Peary Arctic Club will make formal application to the Hudson-Fulton Commission, requesting that a place in the parade be assigned to the Roosevelt.

Asked what will be the eventual disposition of the Roosevelt, Mr. Bridgman said that in all probability the vessel would be used for antarctic exploration.

"If Peary has not changed his plans," Mr. Bridgman said, "he will now interest himself in an expedition to the antarctic. He does not mean to go himself—that is, he did not intend to go on any other polar expeditions. He had set out to reach the north pole, and that accomplished, he had intended to abandon all other personal efforts at polar research. This triumph achieved, he will now doubtless interest himself in the fitting out of an expedition to the south pole, but it is highly improbable that he will lead it or be of the party."

Mr. Bridgman and the newspaper men will reach Sydney Thursday night.

COOK'S POSITION WORRIES FRIENDS

Even Bradley, Who Backed Him, Wants Proofs Since Seeing Peary's Warning Message.

FIALA SAYS ESKIMOS KNOW

They Can Corroborate Cook If His Statements Are True—Deadlock Over Explorers' Club Dinner.

The cable message from Commander Peary saying that Dr. Cook's statements that he had discovered the pole must not be taken too seriously spread consternation among the supporters of Dr. Cook in this city yesterday. Since the message from Dr. Cook, sent on Sept. 1, saying that he had discovered the pole, his friends in Brooklyn and particularly his associates in the Arctic Club have insisted that Dr. Cook would be able to prove that he had reached the north pole. They pointed out that he had the word of the Eskimos who accompanied him on the trail northward, and they banked upon this.

The word from Commander Peary that these Eskimos had told another story was not agreeable to Dr. Cook's supporters. One member of the Arctic Club, who would not allow the use of his name, admitted that it "looked bad" for Dr. Cook, and that, if what Peary intimated was true, it might be that the Brooklyn man's report that he had discovered the pole would be discarded.

Bradley Worried by Peary Message.

Even John H. Bradley, the backer of Dr. Cook in his expedition to the north, was not so enthusiastic about the discovery yesterday. He read the dispatch from Commander Peary and hesitated before speaking. Then he said:

"Well, at this stage of the game I suppose we must expect almost anything. If both men have discovered the pole I suppose they will be able to produce convincing proof before a board of scientists. What we must wait for now is these proofs. Dr. Cook must give them as well as Peary. I can't say that my confidence in Dr. Cook is shaken. Really I thoroughly believe in him, but I think it is fair in view of all that has been said for the public to demand proofs.

"This question of whether or not Dr. Cook got to the pole is not to be decided on the word of a couple of Eskimos, although I have understood that the two who went with Dr. Cook were ready to bolster up his assertion. What will count is the scientific proof, and that, I feel quite positive, Dr. Cook must have. I cannot make myself believe that he or any other sane man would make such a claim if he could not back it up.

"The thing to do now is to wait. It can't be long before we shall know all about it. It's as fair for Dr. Cook as for Peary to have the proof submitted to the acid test."

Anthony Fiala, the explorer who conducted the Ziegler expeditions, declared that if the Eskimos who had gone with Dr. Cook were in doubt as to the discovery of the pole it would put a new phase on the situation.

"The word of Eskimos is good in so far as it concerns facts or actual happenings," said Mr. Fiala. "For instance, the Eskimos would be able to tell the general lay of the land and the progress made in getting to a given point, but they would have no way of knowing whether they were actually at the north pole or not. If, from their description of what they saw they could not back up Dr. Cook's word, or if their observations differed from those made by Commander Peary at the pole, than a question might arise as to whether or not Dr. Cook really did get to the pole. The question of discovery of land at the pole would enter into this.

"I do not care to go more deeply into this discussion before I have heard more from Commander Peary as to what the two Eskimos have actually told. How Peary came to find them and get their story is something that will be of interest to every one who wants this question cleared up.

"I have insisted that I have had the utmost confidence in Dr. Cook. If he has been mistaken about having discovered the pole, then I will think that it was merely an error of calculation on his part. I cannot believe that he would deliberately come back from the frozen region and announce so placidly that he had discovered the pole unless he had every reason for believing so himself. His proofs, presuming that he has them, as he has said, will determine the facts."

The Explorers' Club appeared yesterday to have halted in its arrangements for the dinner which it has proposed to give to Dr. Cook upon his return to Brooklyn on Sept. 21. The sudden chill produced by Commander Peary's message giving the warning not to put too much credence in Dr. Cook's assertions seemed to have penetrated to the headquarters of the Explorers, in West Thirty-ninth Street. No member could be found who was willing to say if there was a prospect that the dinner might be called off, or, at least, Dr. Cook's name stricken from the list as the guest of honor.

"We are waiting to hear some further word from Dr. Cook," said one member who was found in the hallway outside the club quarters. "Unless we hear something definite it may be that he will not be the guest of honor, but it's all up in the air. You see, we have promised the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Committee to hold an explorers' dinner, and the dinner will have to come off. But you can see how awkward the whole thing is. Commander Peary is President of the club, and he has denounced Dr. Cook. The club has arranged to fête Dr. Cook, and if it does it will be rather like discourtesy to the club President. It may be that Dr. Cook will cable us that he cannot attend the dinner, and in that event the problem will be solved. Then, suppose Peary gets back in time to attend the dinner. He would have to be invited, as every one seems to take it for granted that he has discovered the pole, whether Cook has or not. The club would then be in the position of dining one explorer and ignoring another who has set up the same claim for distinction, and both of the men being members of the club. It's a pretty snarl, and I think the club wishes it was out of it."

Proof that the Royal Geographical Society of London accepts Commander Peary's position as the discoverer of the pole is established by a cable message which was sent to Peary in care of Mr. Bridgman, reaching here yesterday. It read:

President and Council send cordial invitation to come to London during coming session to lecture on your great achievement. Heartiest personal felicitations.

JOHN SCOTT KELTIE,
Secretary Royal Geographical Society.

The message was at once sent to Commander Peary by Mr. Bridgman's secretary.

Disapproves Dr. Cook's Methods.

Dr. Roswell O. Stebbins, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Arctic Club of America, which raised the fund for the relief expedition sent after Dr. Frederick A. Cook last July, admitted yesterday that, although Dr. Cook is a member of his club, he does not approve of the methods pursued by the Brooklyn explorer in his trip to discover the north pole. He declared that it looked as though Dr. Cook had appropriated the outfit at Etah which Peary left in 1904. This he insisted, savored of a violation of ethics.

"I would like to have it made plain," said Dr. Stebbins, "that there is no breach between the members of the Arctic Club of America and the Peary Arctic Club. We think the world of Herbert Bridgman, the Peary Club's Secretary, and all of us feel that he is sincere in expressing the belief that Dr. Cook did not reach the pole, while Peary did. As for myself, I can only say that, while I am convinced that Peary discovered the pole, I want proofs before I will believe that Dr. Cook succeeded. I think that is the way the public feels about it.

"My ground for this view is that Dr. Cook disappeared and went on his trip north without giving any notice of his intention to try for the pole, and that from all accounts he helped himself to the dogs, Eskimos, and supplies left by Peary at Etah and then pushed northward while he knew that Peary was getting ready to make a trip.

"I do not say that Cook reached the pole or that he did not. I am waiting for proofs, that's all. The Arctic Club is not a Cook club or a Peary club, but one that is in sympathy with any sort of exploration enterprise. I have been quoted as saying that Peary took the blue fox skins left at Etah by Cook, and that he sent them to President Roosevelt and Mrs. Peary. I have said no such thing. Mr. Bridgman has informed me that Peary sent word to him that the skins were never touched by Peary, and that I believe."

VIOLATED SCIENTIFIC ETHICS.

Ex-Companion of Peary Denounces Cook's Use of His Data.

"If there is any one thing which more than another indicates that Dr. Cook has not yet been to the north pole it is his unfamiliarity with or his disregard of all the conventions obtaining among explorers as to one another's data, supplies, plans, and preparations," said J. D. Figgins, who was the naturalist of the Peary Polar Expedition of 1896-97. "Dr. Cook's abandonment of the ethics of exploration seems to indicate, almost as strongly as Commander Peary's evidence undoubtedly will, that a withholding of confidence in him is not unjustified.

"When Peary returned from his last polar expedition," Mr. Figgins said, "he delivered a lecture at the Museum of Natural History on May 14, 1907, on the work of the Peary Arctic Club in 1905-06 and its plans for 1907-08. Peary then gave a complete history of his last trip. He told of surveying, on his way home, a strip of coast along the extreme north shore of Elsmere Land, a strip about 150 miles long that Sverdrup had not surveyed when he was in Ellesmere Land at about the same time that Peary was further north. It was during this exploration trip to the west that Peary discovered that land which Dr. Cook now refers to in such uncertain terms. Unfortunately, Dr. Cook does not locate this land with the accuracy habitual to scientists. Unfortunately, too, he says nothing of its latitude or longitude other than that it is 'in the neighborhood of 85 degrees north.'

"During this lecture of Peary, in which he told all about this hitherto unknown land, he told also of his plans for his proposed trip that was to start in 1907, but which did not get away until 1908. He said that he was going to locate in this 150 miles of land his base from which to enter the polar regions. He dilated on its value in that connection because it was the only land surrounded by constantly moving ice fields. He told of having arranged for Smith Sound Eskimos and their families to accompany him on his next trip, and that these would be the hardiest and bravest it was possible to find. He said, too, that he had arranged that during his absence these Eskimos should collect an ample supply of food, furs, stores, sleds, and dogs. He had even gone to the point of providing that the local dogs should have the least possible amount of work while he was away, so that they would be strong enough for the heavy work which he would have for them. The Eskimos, he said, had agreed not to work the female dogs at all, so that there might be no danger to their litters. In a word, he outlined all his past work and gave a detailed account of what he hoped to accomplish and by what means.

"Peary had no hesitancy in speaking thus publicly about his work, because the ethics which obtain among scientists, to say nothing of gentlemen generally, forbade the use of his data and information by any one but himself without his express permission.

"Following this Peary had his vessel overhauled, with the understanding that it was to be ready at a certain time sufficiently near at hand to permit of an early start. These repairs the contractors utterly failed to accomplish on time, and Peary was forced to wait.

"It was during this period of Peary's enforced inactivity that Dr. Cook left Brooklyn for parts unknown to the general public or to scientists. They were not told of his plans or even of his absence, and of so little moment was his absence—so far as the scientific world was concerned—that it attracted absolutely no attention.

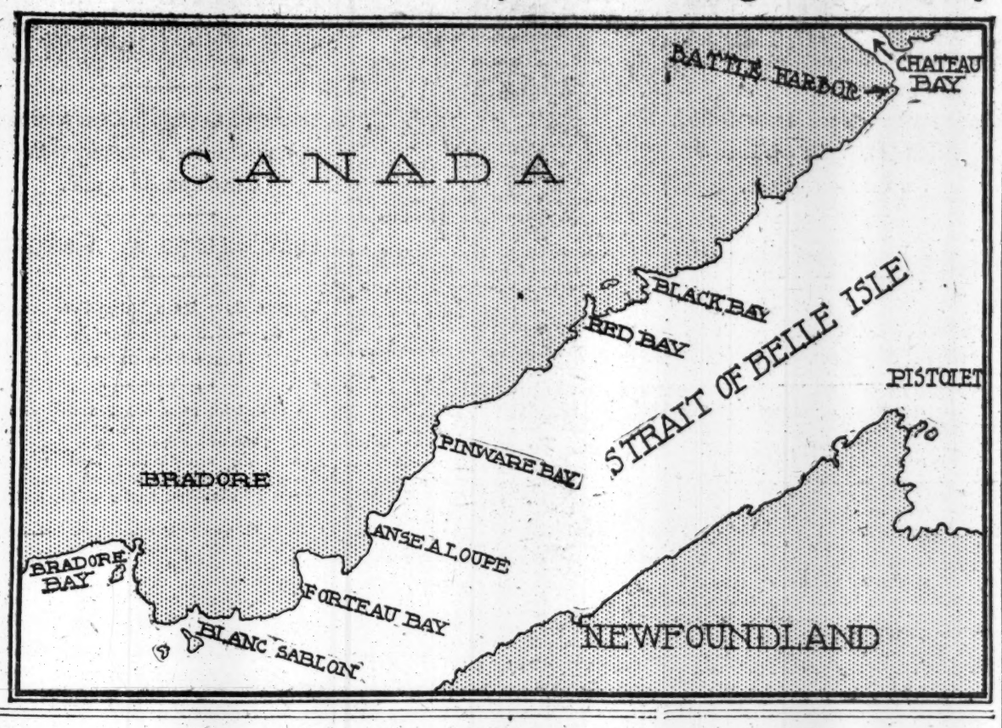
"At a time in the Fall of 1907 when it was too late for Peary to start north, Mr. Bradley returned to New York bringing letters from Dr. Cook, who was at Etah. These letters said that Dr. Cook had decided to stay and make a so-called dash for the pole during the ensuing Winter. And in the meantime Peary had helplessly to cool his heels, not in the cold of the arctic as he had hoped, but in a metropolitan Winter.

"Dr. Cook, as he now reports, found a number of Eskimos assembled with a quantity of supplies and dogs and a considerable amount of food. These he employed. He admits that he had some difficulty in persuading any of these Eskimos to accompany him until finally a few of the younger men consented to go. The reason of that difficulty in getting Eskimo companions lay in their native and latent loyalty to their employer, Peary, who they believed would return shortly.

"In the Fall of 1908 Peary left for the north. Upon the return of his auxiliary vessel there was considerable discussion with regard to furs said to belong to Dr. Cook, which it was alleged Peary had confiscated. As a matter of fact, it was probably a reclamation by Peary of furs that he had originally arranged for. Peary found that Dr. Cook had not only acquired all the furs he needed apparently for his own trip, but had had the rest baled by his steward for shipment to New York. These are the furs that Peary 'confiscated.'

"From this time on Dr. Cook was not heard from with the exception of one letter written presumably from Ellesmere Land, his 'hitherto unknown territory,' until his first dispatch announcing his discovery of the north pole. It is very significant that in this dispatch, which now comes from Dr. Cook, he makes absolutely no explanation of how his time was spent between April 21, 1908, and Sept. 1, 1909."

Point From Which Peary Is Sending His Story.



COOK NOT NEAR POLE, SAYS PEARY; NO PROOF

Continued from Page 1.

lsed to show them later to the Danish-American geographical societies."

"Why have you refused to show them to your friend Querlain?"

"He has seen the observations actually published."

"Why did you ignore the request of the Danish Geographical Society to confine your lecture to an account of your journey in the neighborhood of the pole and to the behavior and conversation of the Eskimos when near and at the pole?"

"There were no reasons to do so now. That could come later in my book."

Then I say to Cook and the world that there are no proofs whatever that he reached the pole. It is impossible for Frederick Cook to present proofs to-morrow.

EUROPE IS AGAINST COOK.

Laughs at Suggestion of a Controversy with Peary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Cablegrams from New York speaking of a Peary-Cook controversy which threatens to attain the dimensions of the Sampson-Schley controversy have been read here with considerable surprise. Here no controversy is considered possible. It is a case of Peary first, and the rest, including Cook, nowhere.

When Peary's messages regarding Cook were published here they were regarded as disposing of the latter's claims at once and for ever. The action of the Royal Geographical Society, cabled yesterday, sufficiently indicated the attitude of the highest British tribunal, and I may now state definitely that the majority of the best judges and experts in arctic exploration have been practically convinced from the outset that Cook's claims were without foundation.

Some among them have openly expressed their suspicions, and those who refrained kept silence simply because they considered that their motives in speaking might be misjudged. But any idea of a controversy between Peary and Cook is laughed to scorn here.

Dispatches from the Continent indicate that Cook's star is similarly on the wane throughout Europe. Several newspapers bluntly dismiss Cook's pretensions as ridiculous. A few others still say it will rest with a committee of scientists finally to decide on his claims when he submits the proofs he says he has, but the actual existence of which, whether valuable or not, is coming to be doubted.

So far as can be judged from an exhaustive survey of the European newspapers to-day, there is only one paper which supports Cook, and that on grounds which are as naïve as they are illogical. This same paper to-day publishes an advertisement offering the exclusive publication rights of Cook's "polar discovery" book, from which it might be inferred that none of the publishing firms which undoubtedly would be eager to obtain the rights of publishing a genuine story of the finding of the pole are in the market for Cook's book.

One quotation will serve as a general indication of the views expressed by the London papers. The Daily Mail to-morrow will say editorially:

"Our readers will acknowledge that we have not, in Peary's words, taken Cook too seriously. Everything that has happened since his unconvincing story was published has been of a nature to discredit Cook's claim. Before the Danish Geographical Society Tuesday Cook simply repeated the same vague story, adding only such trivial details as that the Eskimo dogs barked when he arrived at Smith Sound.

"To Commander Peary's damaging charge he makes the remarkable reply that he declines to degrade himself by answering it. He bids the world wait for his book. If this is all Cook has to say it is to be feared that the world will have already made up its mind long before that interesting work appears."

Even The Daily Telegraph, which has hitherto maintained an attitude of reserve, will throw Cook overboard to-morrow, and editorially dismiss his claim as "another chapter in that book of human curiosity and credulity of which the earliest records go back to the dawn of history."

Several correspondents at Copenhagen confirm the report that persons who met Cook in Greenland state that Cook knew some time before he left Greenland that Peary had reached the pole. Cook was very nervous and wanted to return as soon as possible. He said he must reach Copenhagen early in September.

This puts the finishing touch to the charges of disloyalty and dishonorable conduct made against Cook.

CHANGE IN COPENHAGEN.

Confidence in Cook Greatly Lessened —He Sends for Baggage.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Dispatch to the London Daily Mail.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—A sudden and curious change of opinion has taken place in Danish scientific circles with regard to Dr. Cook's claim as to the discovery of the pole, which is now as generally discredited as two days ago it was readily accepted.

At the end of Dr. Cook's lecture before the Royal Danish Geographical Society here there were signs of grave dissatisfaction.

Dr. Cook received Commander Peary's cable about the Eskimos while at lunch. He said smilingly, "It does not matter." After lunch he ordered that all his baggage, which is alleged to contain his diaries and journals, be removed to his private room at the Hotel Phoenix, where he was reported to be busily engaged in finishing his "official statement" book.

Dr. Cook to-night said: "I have been to the north pole. As I said last night, when I heard of Peary's success, if he says he has been to the north pole I believe him. I do not want to enter into any controversy with Peary over the subject. If it is true, as reported to me, that he says I took his Eskimos, my reply is that the Eskimos are not owned by any one and are not the private property of Peary or myself."

Even the Danish public, which a few days ago welcomed Dr. Cook as a hero, is now growing very uneasy as a consequence of Commander Peary's charges.

Lecture Was a Disappointment.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 8.—All day long dispatches from America, regarding Commander Peary's charges against Dr. Cook, poured into Copenhagen. The newspapers contain only one unpleasant article. The Politiken, in its leader to-night says: "Danes, remembering Peary's bad treatment of one of their own explorers, will not be surprised at his attitude toward Cook."

The general attitude here is one of suspended judgment until the evidence is produced. Dr. Cook's lecture before the Geographical Society caused a profound disappointment, because the people expected more convincing proofs than Dr. Cook has given. He contented himself in his lecture with repeating what had already appeared in the form of statements to the newspapers.

The enthusiasm over the announcement of Peary's success has not waned in the least.

Daugaard Jensen, Inspector of Danish North Greenland, said to-day that he was convinced of the truth of Dr. Cook's narrative. Jensen first heard that Dr. Cook had attained the pole from Eskimos; he then met Dr. Cook, who confirmed the story.

Jensen was with Dr. Cook for two months, and in this time the explorer never deviated one iota in his assertions. His manner, Jensen said, at all times created a feeling of confidence.

Cook Nervous in Greenland.

A number of the Copenhagen newspapers to-day publish letters from Greenland in which it is stated that Dr. Cook, while awaiting the coming of the steamer Hans Egede, was in an extreme state of nervousness and anxiety. He was desirous of returning to civilization as quickly as possible because he had heard the report that Peary had reached the pole and wanted his own announcement to be made first.

Dr. Normann Hansen, who was with Cook for six weeks on board the Hans Egede, said to-day that the explorer's nervousness disappeared when he came on board the steamer. Dr. Hansen had many opportunities of hearing Dr. Cook's statements, which throughout the voyage were unvaried. Dr. Hansen saw Dr. Cook's diaries and his observations, but he explained that he was unable to judge anything from them, as he was absolutely ignorant of such matters.

Asked whether reports were current in Greenland that Dr. Cook had not reached the pole, Dr. Hansen replied: "No," but he explained that it was easily possible for the versions of the trip given by the Eskimos to vary and reach civilization in a distorted state.

Dr. Cook's constitution is of iron. In the last three nights he has averaged three and a half hours' sleep, sitting up to the small hours attending to his correspondence and arising at 6 in the morning to resume his task, but he shows no ill-effects of the strain. His engagements to-day included a luncheon given in his honor by the British Minister at the legation, and a motor trip into the country to attend a dinner given by Mrs. Gammell, whose husband financed several Danish expeditions. There he met several noted geographers and other scientists.

BRUSSELS LECTURE IS OFF.

Head of Observatory Willing to Meet Cook in Private Capacity.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, Sept. 8.—Prof. Lecointe of the Brussels Observatory, to whom Dr. Cook telegraphed from Lerwick that he had discovered the pole, says that he will meet Dr. Cook in his private capacity if the latter, according to his promise, should come to Brussels.

It is unlikely, however, that Mr. Lecointe's personal friendship will be put to such a strain, for it is now said that Dr. Cook will not come to Brussels to lecture before the Belgian Geographical Society, as had been arranged. The reason given for this change in the evening newspapers is that Dr. Cook is anxious about his wife's health.

I am informed, however, that the real reason is that the Geographical Society is anxious to await developments before receiving Dr. Cook.

WASHINGTON AWAITS PROOFS.

Peary's Message Strengthens Doubt of Cook's Story, Though.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—To-day's dispatch from Commander Peary denying the assertion of Dr. Cook that he had reached the north pole added acutely to the interest with which the scientific experts in Washington are waiting for the detailed observations and records of the two explorers. It came to most of the experts as a surprise that Commander Peary would so promptly and vigorously assail Dr. Cook's statements and impeach his claims. They at once became more than ever cautious in their discussion of the affair.

From the first there has not been much freedom in the way these men have talked for publication. None of them, with possibly one exception, in talking for publication would say anything but that Dr. Cook was entitled to be taken at his word and to have his claim to the discovery of the north pole recognized.

Doubt of Cook's Story Growing.

In private conversation, however, it is easy to see that the geographical and astronomical authorities are growing suspicious of Dr. Cook. The course of Dr. Cook has been watched very closely by the Washington authorities, and they have not failed to note certain curious facts about it. But more than the little discrepancies of statement into which he has fallen, they are struck by the singular voluntary disassociation of himself from his records and diaries—the only tangible proofs Dr. Cook could have to offer in support of his claim to be the discoverer of the north pole.

When Prof. Willis L. Moore, President of the National Geographic Society, was acquainted to-day with the statements of Commander Peary and Dr. Cook indicating a serious clash between the two, and the raising of the question of veracity as to which was the first to reach the north pole, he said it simply confirmed the wisdom of the course adopted last night by the society in deciding to await the production of positive truth on this important point.

Prof. Moore is still of the opinion that a careful scrutiny by astronomical experts of the observations taken by the explorers will suffice to demonstrate the soundness of the claims made by Peary and Cook, and such an examination will surely be had before the National Geographic Society commits itself.

Should Show Proofs at Once.

The consideration with which Dr. Cook has been handled from the first, Washington scientists say, set up merely the possibility of error in his scientific observations and records. But his delay in furnishing any substantiation of his assertion has exhausted that consideration. That fact is perfectly well recognized among the scientists in Washington. They feel, however, that it is not for them to take a personal part in the bitter controversy which they believe to be inevitable now. Their interest in the stories of the two explorers is chiefly impersonal, although most of them are warm friends of Commander Peary. Now that Peary has boldly challenged Cook's veracity the Washington authorities are less than ever inclined to take open part in the controversy. They feel, however, that the demand for proofs is such that neither can resist it or submit to a moment's unnecessary delay. They feel that the demand falls with especial force upon Dr. Cook.

The extreme uncertainty which Dr. Cook has permitted to arise in Copenhagen over the simple and easily settled question of whether he actually has any records with him or not could be determined finally by him by a single sentence, and it is extremely perplexing to men here interested in the outcome that he does not utter that sentence. They cannot conceive any substantial reason for delay or ambiguity or equivocation.

It has been suggested that one reason for Dr. Cook's delay is that he desires to see what information Peary will make public before he puts forth any story of his own.

MRS. COOK IN NEW YORK.

Keeps Name of Her Hotel Secret—Still Believes in Husband.

Mrs. Frederick A. Cook, wife of the explorer, reached New York late on Tuesday night. She is stopping at a hotel in Manhattan, according to Dr. R. T. Davidson of 693 Bushwick Avenue, an old friend of the Cook family. Dr. Davidson refused to say yesterday where Mrs. Cook was stopping.

"My wife has been to see her," he said, "and Mrs. Cook has told her that she does not wish to be disturbed. I can say that Mrs. Cook still believes in her husband. She refuses to be influenced by the stories that have been published discrediting his exploit."

"Has she heard of the message Commander Peary has sent about her husband?" he was asked.

"I really don't know," replied Mr. Davidson, "but even if she had she would not believe in her husband one bit less. She has come here to rest, and will wait for the arrival of Dr. Cook. She doesn't want to be bothered."

"What do you think of Peary's message?" was asked.

"I have never been to the north pole and I don't happen to have an acquaintance with the Eskimos Peary quotes," replied Dr. Davidson. "In the absence of any knowledge on the subject I think I shall refrain from projecting myself into the controversy."

PEARY PICKED UP WHITNEY.

No Mention of Cook Records in Message Announcing It.

Friends of Mr. Whitney last night were led to believe that he was with Commander Peary on the Roosevelt, when a dispatch, sent by wireless from that ship and signed with his name, was received. It asked that funds be sent to him at North Sydney, Cape Breton. It is probable that the message was intrusted to Commander Peary when Mr. Peary went aboard the Jeanie.

This message from Commander Peary was received yesterday at the office of Herbert L. Bridgman, Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, who left the city on Tuesday night to meet the explorer at Sydney:

Indian Harbor, via Cape Ray, N. F., Sept. 3.
Took Whitney on board at Etah. Cook gone to Copenhagen. Met Jeanie off Saunders Island Aug. 23. Sealed North Star Bay. Whitney went on board Jeanie. Parted company after 24th. PEARY.

Members of the Peary Arctic Club think this message was left at Indian Harbor when Peary left there Monday and that it was delayed in transmission. At the time it was sent it was probable, they said, that Peary did not know of Cook's assertion that he had discovered the pole, although he evidently did know that Cook had left the arctic regions. His reference to Copenhagen, they argued, showed this.

Commander Peary's reference to Harry Whitney, the New Haven explorer, having gone aboard the Roosevelt at Etah, caused some surprise. Dr. Cook, in interviews at Copenhagen, has said that he found Mr. Whitney at Etah and gave him some of the documentary proofs of the discovery of the pole. This was just before Dr. Cook started for Copenhagen. If Mr. Whitney did see Dr. Cook at Etah and Dr. Cook told him that he had found the north pole, Commander Peary's friends cannot understand why Mr. Peary was not informed of it by Mr. Whitney when he picked him up. They will await Mr. Whitney's appearance with eager interest. According to Peary's message, Whitney is now homeward bound on the Jeanie.

ANOTHER PLEDGE BY COOK.

Says Sverdrup Will Bring Back His Eskimos as Witnesses.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Matin prints a signed statement by Dr. Cook in which he replies to Commander Peary, saying:

"I did not deem it well at first to reply to the attacks of Commander Peary. I thought it better to maintain the reserve becoming a gentleman. Besides, if Peary has reached the pole I am glad of his success. It does not prove that I have not succeeded, and before him."

Dr. Cook then takes up the charges in detail with regard to the question of provisions and his use of the Eskimos, and continues:

"According to Peary's statements, my Eskimos said I did not go very far north. To this I answer: Sverdrup has undertaken the command of an expedition to seek out my two Eskimos and bring them back to civilization. It is I who will pay the expenses of this expedition; we shall see what they will say.

"I am asked for proofs of my veracity. Well, I will give proofs, for I solemnly bind myself to submit all the documents and instruments to the geographical societies of America and Denmark or to any assembly of scientists any one likes to name. I think that declaration will suffice to prove my good faith.

"One must not be astonished that I refused to furnish proofs to various personages. I want to present the results of my work as a whole and not to private individuals, but to constituted bodies. I think those who have doubted my word will not doubt that of the geographical societies which I shall take for judges.

"I shall say no more. I hate this quarrel into which it is being sought to drag me. I am satisfied that I have done what I have done and know that in a little while no doubt will be possible."

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PEARY BEFORE START ARRAIGNED COOK

Called His Conduct in Making Use of His Eskimos and Dogs Dishonorable.

WENT NORTH "SUB ROSA"

Peary Declared Cook Hurried from This Country After Having Ascertained Peary's Plans for Trip.

In May, 1908, before he sailed on his successful expedition in search of the north pole, Commander Peary left with the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES a letter expressing his views on the secrecy with which Dr. Cook had prepared his expedition. Commander Peary pointed out in this letter the evident intention of Dr. Cook to forestall him in obtaining the services of Eskimos and dogs assembled to await Peary at Etah, these Eskimos having been trained by Peary for protracted arctic sledge work. Commander Peary concluded his letter with this paragraph:

In conclusion, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to my position in the matter, I wish to say that I regard Dr. Cook's action in going north "sub-rosa" (while ostensibly engaged in efforts to promote antarctic work) for the admitted purpose of forestalling me, as one of which no man, possessing a sense of honor would be guilty.

Commander Peary's letter is herewith presented by THE TIMES in full:

"Grand Union Hotel, New York City, May, 1908.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"As a matter of record I beg to present for your information the following:

"First—Extract from The Boston Herald of Oct. 2, 1907:

"DASH TO POLE TO FORESTALL PEARY

"IS PLAN OF DR. F. A. COOK.

"'In speaking to your correspondent tonight, Mr. Bradley said, 'You see this expedition of ours was gotten up without any hurrah about it. Had we made known our intention of making a dash for the pole, there would have been great activity in the Peary camp, and perhaps the chance of securing dogs at Etah would have been slim. For this reason, therefore, we prepared our plans quietly and thoroughly, and are in 'on the ground floor.'

"Second—Extract from an interview in The New York Herald of Oct. 15, 1907:

"'Regarding the manner in which this arctic expedition took shape, I took up the matter, last Winter, of an arctic trip with Dr. Cook, and we began to formulate plans. • • • Finally we reached Etah. • • • Dr. Cook has now about fifty Eskimo men, women, and children, and some 150 dogs in his Winter quarters.

"'During the Winter Dr. Cook will get everything in readiness, and about February 1 he will cross the ice of Smith Sound and take a northwesterly course through Ellesmere Land, and try to reach the Polar Sea at 83 degrees north latitude.

Cook Tells of His Route.

"Third—Extract from letter sent home from Etah by Dr. Cook to a gentleman in New York:

"'I have hit upon a new route to the north pole, and will set out to try it by way of Buchanan's Bay and Ellesmere Land. Northward, through Nansen's Strait over the Polar Sea, seems to me to be a very good route. So here's to the pole.

"Fourth—Extract from a letter sent home from Etah by Dr. Cook to the Explorers' Club:

"Etah, Aug. 26, '07.

"'I find I have a good opportunity to try for the pole, and therefore I will stay here for a year. I hope to get to the Explorers' Club in September, 1908, with the record of the pole. I plan to cross Ellesmere Land, and reach the Polar Sea by Nansen Strait.

"Fifth—Extract from editorial in The New York Sun of Oct. 4, 1907:

"'Only a few weeks before Dr. F. A. Cook sailed for the Arctic, he appeared to be most energetically promoting the interest of his proposed Antarctic enterprise. • • •

"'Dr. Cook's plan for the arctic enterprise, on which he has really embarked, must have been far advanced at the time he was ostensibly hustling on behalf of polar research. While still talking about the south pole, he started toward the other extremity of the axis; and the latest announcement of his plans wears also an air of mystery.

"'The vessel that took him north reports that he has made his Winter quarters at Smith Sound, thirty miles further north than Peary's Winter camp two years ago. The fact is that he is about 250 miles south of Peary's camp. The vessel also reports that next Spring Dr. Cook will cross Ellesmere Land and try to make his way to the pole on the sea ice west of Grinnell and Grant Lands. The most frenzied pole hunter would never dream of choosing this highway to the north pole.

"Sixth—Extract from an editorial in The New York Tribune of Oct. 3, 1907:

"'Dr. Cook's failure to take the public into his confidence in regard to his latest enterprise reveals the same secretive disposition which he manifested last year in his Alaskan campaign. When, after his second unsuccessful endeavor to reach the summit of Mount McKinley, some of his companions found it necessary to start for home, it was supposed that the explorer remained merely to make fresh surveys. Hence, the announcement a few weeks later that he had planted the Stars and Stripes on the top of the highest peak in North America naturally provoked much astonishment. • • •

"'Friends of the naval officer, who has spent so many years in efforts to reach the pole, will probably not claim that he has a first mortgage on the goal itself, nor on any part of the channel which stretches along the west coast of Greenland. Still, it will be remembered that a few years ago, when Sverdrup proposed to push up Smith Sound, after Commander Peary had fully outlined his intentions, the Norwegian was the object of vigorous criticism. It was foreseen that Sverdrup might turn to account the friendly relations that Commander Peary had established with the Eskimos in Greenland. If any special facility which Commander Peary has created by his own benefit should be utilized by Dr. Cook, a manifest wrong would be committed.'

"I could present numbers of similar editorials, but the ones above from two of the great New York dailies are typical and seem sufficient.

"Referring to the last sentence of The Tribune editorial: 'If any special facility which Comander Peary has created for his own benefit, should be utilized by Dr. Cook, a manifest wrong would be committed,' I beg to note that Dr. Cook has located himself at Etah, which has been my rendezvous and depot for years; that he has about him my Eskimos and dogs, assembled at Etah with the expectation of meeting me there last Summer; that he is appropriating to his own use the services of the Eskimo, whom I have trained in methods of protracted serious arctic sledge work, and is utilizing their intimate knowledge of the routes and game resources of the lands to the north, which they have gained under my lead and guidance.

Drained Peary's Resources.

"I will make no comment upon the probabilities of Dr. Cook being able to reach the pole from a base as far south as Etah, nor will I make any comment upon the proposed route which he indicates in his letters, or venture any prophecy as to the results likely to be achieved by him.

"One thing I will note, namely, that one definite result of Dr. Cook's presence in that region, will be to make a drain upon the strength and resources of my Eskimos, especially in regard to the number of their dogs, which they had assembled at Etah last Summer, in expectation of my coming, and upon the game resources of the region, all of which I need, and which, under the most favorable conditions are never too great.

"In conclusion, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to my position in the matter, I wish to say that I regard Dr. Cook's action in going north, 'sub-rosa' (while ostensibly engaged in efforts to promote antarctic work) for the admitted purpose of forestalling me, as one of which no man possessing a sense of honor would be guilty.

"Very respectfully,
"ROBERT E. PEARY."

ANOTHER ERROR BY COOK.

Rasmussen Denied Seeing His Eskimos, as Cook Said He Did.

From a dispatch by Philip Gibbs to The London Daily Chronicle published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, Sept. 7:

I now come to a matter, also very serious, which throws the gravest suspicion upon the word of honor of Dr. Cook. He said in my presence, and in the presence of many witnesses, that Mr. Rasmussen, the explorer, who had helped him to start the expedition, had expressed his belief in Dr. Cook's story after talking with the two Eskimos who had gone with him to the north pole. At the time I thought it very queer that Dr. Cook should know Mr. Rasmussen's opinion so soon and before anybody else, as the two men had not met for two years or so.

But a letter has been received by Mrs. Rasmussen from Mr. Rasmussen. He begins the letter with the following mysterious words:

"My first impression when I heard about Dr. Cook was an enormous disappointment, and I am sorry." Here follows a private passage, which I am not permitted to publish. Mr. Rasmussen continues: "I have not spoken to the two Eskimos, who, according to Dr. Cook, had followed him to the north pole, but have only seen the ten Eskimos who were sent back."

These are strange words from an explorer who was Dr. Cook's great friend. They are absolutely a denial of Dr. Cook's own words.

These are among the facts which suggest a doubt of this strange man. When, late this evening, I told Mr. Stead the result of my interview with the professor of astronomy, he admitted that I was entitled to regard the matter as most serious.

CAGNI EXPECTED RESULT.

Had No Doubt Peary Would Eventually Reach the Pole.

ROME, Sept. 8.—Commander Cagni, who was with the Duke of the Abruzzi on his polar expedition, said to-day with reference to the respective claims of Cook and Peary:

"That Peary would reach the pole one day I never doubted, nor have I doubted the sincerity of the affirmations of Dr. Cook, but of Peary's success I am more than convinced."

Commander Cagni added that for years Peary had been in the first rank of explorers, and his long studies in the polar regions, the vast experience he gained in former expeditions, and the wise and complete preparation for the expedition just ended account for the greater credit accorded the announcement of Peary's success.

"The doubts with regard to Dr. Cook," he continued, "arise from the vagueness of his first statements, the misunderstandings regarding the polar temperature, the position of the newly discovered land, and his apparent lack of preparation for the expedition.

"In judging the two explorers the fact that geographical and astronomical observations have been taken from floating ice, the position of which alters daily, increases the difficulty. Their observations remain, however, and if both have reached the pole much divergence is impossible, but final judgment cannot be handed down until we have exhaustively compared their diaries and reports and the results attained by both travelers."

POLAR LAND TO BE TAXED

If It Belongs to Britain, Says Premier Asquith Jocularly.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The question of the ownership of the land of the north pole came up in the House of Commons to-day, when Premier Asquith replied to Sir Gilbert Parker, and led to some playful badinage.

The Premier wanted to know if the latest information established the fact that there was land at the north pole, as he understood otherwise.

Sir George explained that he meant adjacent to the north pole, and Mr. Asquith suggested that he frame another question. Continuing, the Premier, with a twinkle in his eye, went on to say that the question of the possession of the pole involved too much hypothetical matter to permit him to give a definite reply. If, however, it proved to be British territory it certainly would be taxed as undeveloped land under the new Finance bill.

PEARY TO MRS. JESUP.

His Message to Woman Who Aided Him Made Public.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 8.—Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, widow of the man who furnished the funds for the building of the Peary arctic ship Roosevelt, gave out to-day the following dispatch which she received from Commander Peary late last night:

Chateau Bay, Sept. 7.

Thanks to Mr. Jesup and you, the pole is ours. Would that he were with us.
(Signed) PEARY.

Mrs. Jesup contributed largely to the equipment of the present Peary expedition. It is understood that shortly before Mr. Jesup's death he conveyed the Roosevelt to Commander Peary with the understanding that should Peary be successful in finding the north pole the ship should then revert to the Jesup estate.

Mrs. Jesup left her Summer home here to-day for Lenox, Mass., where she will spend the Fall months.

Charles A. Moore, President of the American Protective Tariff League, who is a warm personal friend of Commander Peary, received the following message this morning:

The pole is ours. Regards to Mrs. Moore.
PEARY.

Mr. Moore has backed Commander Peary in his arctic work, and in 1897 his eldest son, Charles A. Moore, Jr., accompanied Peary on the expedition which brought back the Cape York meteorite to the American Museum.

Costly Interview with Cook Called Off.

Anthony Fiala, the explorer of the Baldwin-Ziegler arctic expedition, booked to sail for Europe yesterd[ay] the Cunard liner Lusitania. He h[ad] commissioned by a New York n[ews]paper to interview Dr. Cook. At the [last] moment the booking was canceled.

NO PROOF THAT COOK SCALED MT. M'KINLEY

Prof. Parker, Back from British Columbia, Tells of Peculiar Circumstances.

SENT COMPANIONS AWAY

Then Suddenly Announced That He Had Succeeded Where Previous Efforts of Expedition Had Failed.

"It is with great reluctance that I am compelled to say that Dr. Frederick A. Cook has not made a satisfactory explanation or submitted corroborative evidence that he made the ascent of Mt. McKinley."

Thus spoke Herschel C. Parker, adjunct professor of physics of Columbia University and scaler of mountain heights, yesterday on his return from exploration in the Selkirk Mountains in British Columbia. The attention of Prof. Parker was called to the fact that the question of whether Dr. Cook had found the north pole had again revived the question of whether Dr. Cook had really climbed Mt. McKinley.

Dr. Cook and Prof. Parker were the leaders of the expedition which sought in 1903 to ascend Mt. McKinley, and it was only after the return of Prof. Parker to the East and the other members of the expedition had scattered that Dr. Cook made the dash up the mountain.

"There were in our party that made the attempt on Mt. McKinley," said Prof. Parker yesterday, "Belmore Browne of Tacoma, the artist and big game hunter; Mr. Porter, the topographer; Fred Printz, head guide; Mr. Miller, the photographer, and the packmen.

"We first went up the river as far as we could in a power boat and then proceeded rapidly toward the mountain. This line of march was on the southwest side of Mt. McKinley, but it ended in an impassable canyon. We crossed to the south side, but there our efforts to make the climb were frustrated by the towering cliffs.

"Dr. Cook said that the east side was impossible of ascent, as the cliffs rose at least 5,000 feet without a break. Then we all agreed to give up the attempt for the season and try next Summer on the northwestern side, which had been advised by the Government topographers.

"I returned East and later was surprised to hear that Dr. Cook had ascended Mt. McKinley. I learned later that Dr. Cook had sent Mr. Browne on a hunting expedition, that Mr. Porter was engaged in making topographical observations and knew nothing of Dr. Cook's final attempt, and that Dr. Cook dispatched his head guide, Fred Printz, and Photographer Miller on another hunting expedition.

"Dr. Cook told Mr. Browne that he was going to make an exploration of some glaciers eastward, while at this time Mr. Bridgman, Secretary of the Arctic Club, in Brooklyn, received a message from Dr. Cook stating that he was going to make the final dash for the top of the mountain.

"Dr. Cook states that he reached the summit of the mountain by the east side and was accompanied by the assistant packer, Edward Burrill. Two weeks later he returned to the coast and made his report.

"I do not know whether Dr. Cook climbed Mt. McKinley or not. This I know, that he reports that the mountain was 20,390 feet high, but I am unable to say now he made his observations, inasmuch as I took back with me the hypsometers, and he had only one or two anerold barometers, which would measure only about 18,000 feet.

"A man of science quite naturally asks why he did not make photographs of the other summit of Mt. McKinley, only a short distance away, and of views about him, since he stated that he saw from the top of the mountain the Cook Inlet Mountains 200 miles away, the smoking Illiamina, and Redoubt. These photographs of the approaches to Mt. McKinley summit in themselves would have settled the question.

"Dr. Cook must have readily appreciated that in an undertaking of this kind, that of making a world's record, some necessary proof would be fairly asked by scientific men. As I say, I am a friend of Dr. Cook, but in matters of this kind scientific proof is needed. If Dr. Cook has climbed Mt. McKinley then he has made a bad case of it, as the lawyers say."

Prof. Parker made several attempts to ascend Mt. Sanford in the Selkirks this Summer, but was turned back by the avalanching snow. He made observations in the Windmere Mountains and is quite convinced that there are mountains there higher than Mt. Sanford. The professor will return next Summer to ascend these mountains. He was accompanied on his trip by B. S. Comstock of New York and Howard Palmer of Boston.

GUIDES ATTACK DR. COOK.

Men Who Went with Him to Alaska Deny He Climbed Mount McKinley.

From The New York Sun.

BUTTE, Mon., Sept. 5.—Fred Printz, a well-known guide and a resident of Darby, Mon., takes the present occasion to charge Dr. Cook with fraud. In part of his allegations he is supported by Ed Barrim, another guide. Printz and Barrim were guides for Cook when he made his trip to Alaska and reported the ascent of Mount McKinley in 1905. Both men allege that Dr. Cook did not place a foot on Mount McKinley, but that lower peaks were climbed and photos taken of smaller mountains in order to deceive the public.

Printz in an interview says: "I am just as sure as I'm living that Dr. Cook never saw the north pole. Any man who would make the representations he did as to his alleged ascent of Mount McKinley is capable of making the statements credited to him in the press about the north pole achievement. I made two trips to Alaska with Cook in company with Barrim and Walter P. Miller of The Seattle Post-Intelligencer, who acted as photographer. The first trip was made in 1903, and being unsuccessful Cook made arrangements to make a second attempt the following year. The second trip was made from this side, but really no attempt was made to scale Mount McKinley.

"He evidently sized us up, and taking Barrim ascended an adjoining mountain, a mere foothill in comparison. This mountain was about 10,000 feet high, and photographs were taken of adjoining peaks for the purpose of deceiving the public, but no views were taken in the direction of Mount McKinley. Miller and I were detailed to make a side trip to secure game heads for the Smithsonian Institution.

"Barrim told me afterward that Cook offered to give him hush money. Dr. Cook agreed to pay me $150 and expenses on the trip, but he did not even pay my expenses, and I had to borrow money to get home. He paid my transportation to Alaska and as far back as Seattle. He agreed to send me money at Seattle, but it came not. On reaching Seattle the papers were filled with Dr. Cook's dope and a banquet was given in his honor.

"Miller and I said nothing in contradiction, hoping by keeping mum Cook would eventually pay us. In the Spring Miller tried to have Barrim and myself make a statement for the purpose of exposing the doctor, but we declined.

"How did I happen to go with Dr. Cook to Alaska in 1903? I had made a trip to Mount McKinley with Alfred H. Brooks of Washington, D. C., who made a geological survey. Brooks gave Cook my address, and I met the doctor at Missoula, Mon., and arranged for the trip and hired Barrim to accompany us. The pictures printed of him by the papers during the last week are good likenesses of him, and there is no doubt he is the same person.

"Barrim lives on a farm near Darby, but has been a guide for twenty-five years. He lives at Darby and has been there six years."

SCHOOL BUDGET FOR 1910.

Increase of $7,204,867 Asked—Pupils to Have a Fulton Day.

The most important matter brought before the Board of Education at its meeting yesterday afternoon was the estimate of the financial requirements of the Board for the year 1910, which was submitted for approval by the Finance Committee of the board. The estimate was that $34,740,485 will be needed next year to carry on the educational system of the city, an increase of $7,204,867 over the amount required in 1909.

The general school fund shows a total of $28,118,017, an increase of $6,023,196, mainly due to the proposed revision of the teachers' salary schedules on the same lines as submitted by this board in its estimates for the years 1908 and 1909, for which years, however, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment allowed no funds for this purpose.

The Special School Fund shows a net increase of $1,181,670.72, which is partly due to the inclusion in the estimate for 1910 of certain items for which appropriations were made in 1909 to other departments. The estimate was adopted unanimously.

The matter of the participation of the school children in the Hudson-Fulton celebration was brought before the board. Superintendent Maxwell said that Wednesday, Sept. 29, would be set aside for a celebration in each school. Each grade will have its special part in the festivities, and Mr. Maxwell said he expected that 500,000 children would take part.

HINT AT FRANCHISE HOLD-UP.

Pennsylvania Road Back of Queens Bridge Car Delay, Say Taxpayers.

Representatives of the civic associations of Queens who are fighting to get trolley transportation across the new Queensboro Bridge held a meeting in Schuetzen Park, Long Island City, last night to protest at the delay in granting a franchise to operate the cars.

Martin C. Fried, one of the leaders in the Astoria Taxpayers' Association, declared:

"A combination exists between the New York & Queens County Railroad and the Pennsylvania Railroad to hold up traffic across the bridge until the ferry at Thirty-fourth Street is discontinued, at the opening of the Pennsylvania tunnels under the East River. Mr. Shonts, the head of the Interborough, is a Director of the New York & Queens County Railroad, and he is also interested in the Long Island Railroad, which is owned by the Pennsylvania. I think the city officials are cognizant of the agreement that exists."

A resolution was passed empowering the civic associations to employ counsel for the purpose of both fighting the question in the courts and also of interesting Gov. Hughes in the controversy.

CONVICT GIVES UP $125 FIND.

Some Think He Wouldn't If He Had a Pocket in Uniform.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 8.—Did the absence of pockets in the prison attire of John Luddy, a prisoner in the Caldwell penitentiary, cause him to restore a wallet containing $125, dropped by William Neary, an instructor in the prison, or was his honest act prompted by his desire to reform.

This is the question that is bothering the penitentiary authorities, and it is one which will be weighed when appeal is made to shorten Luddy's term in the jail on the strength of his professed reformation.

Luddy is employed in the handkerchief making department of the institution, and yesterday the instructor, who was alongside Luddy's machine, dropped his wallet, which contained $125. Luddy picked up the wallet after the instructor left, and found the roll of bills.

A few moments later he called to Matthew Carroll, a keeper, and handed over the wallet. This was done before the owner had discovered his loss. Luddy is serving a year for larceny. His time will not be up until next December.

It was said at the penitentiary to-day that very few of the prisoners in the institution have pockets in their uniforms, and some of the keepers are cynical enough to believe that if Luddy had a place to conceal the wallet he would have done so.

Warden Martin, however, is inclined to give the prisoner the benefit of the doubt.

DISCORD OVER THE COOK.

Takes Cook and Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo Both to the Police Station.

Mrs. Gertrude Rhinelander Waldo of 31 East Seventy-second Street, mother of ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Waldo, showed last night that not only was she not afraid of her cook, but that she meant that her cook should be afraid of her. Nothing so stout as this has been done by Mrs. Waldo since she indignantly resigned from the Entertainment Club, which meets now and then at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, because, she said, some hundreds of letters were sent in criticising her dresses.

Mary Madden was the cook in the Waldo home at Madison Avenue and Seventy-second Street early last night. She and Mrs. Waldo then disagreed about something, said to be the cook's wages. At any rate, there was a storm in the Waldo home basement and a courier was sent out for a policeman.

Policeman Cunningham was brought in. He was told that Mary Madden had acted in a disorderly manner and that she would not leave the Waldo home. Cunningham took her in charge, but said that Mrs. Waldo must go to the East Sixty-seventh Street Station and make the complaint. This she did.

Arrived at the station house, after the charge had been duly written down against Mary Madden, Mrs. Waldo relented and withdrew the charge, so the cook was released.

MORSE RESTING IN BATH, ME.

Will Remain Several Days with His Wife and Family.

Special to The New York Times.

BATH, Me., Sept. 8.—Charles W. Morse, the New York banker, who is out on bail pending the disposition of his appeal from his fifteen years' Federal sentence, is the guest of his sister, Miss Jennie R. Morse, at the Morse homestead on Washington Street, where he is spending a week's vacation after a busy Summer.

Mr. Morse intends to remain a few days longer, and is greatly enjoying himself with his wife, sister, and three of his children, who are here with him.

Minneapolis Calls Rector Freeman.

The Rev. James E. Freeman, rector of St. Andrew's Memorial Church, Yonkers, who was spoken of as a likely successor to the late Bishop Potter, has received a call from St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Minneapolis. This church was recently built at a cost of $400,000. Mr. Freeman, it is believed, will accept. This is the sixth call he has received in as many years.

Sullivan Wins from Sieger.

"Paddy" Sullivan of Brooklyn defeated Charlie Sieger, the "Iron Man" of Hoboken, N. J., in a ten-round contest at the Sharkey Athletic Club, Columbus Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, last night. This was their seventh meeting, and it was far from being a contest to decide which was the better boy, as the bout was slow and uninteresting.

CITY BREVITIES.

The will of Margaret McGahey, filed yesterday for probate, leaves three-fourths of her estate to the Board of Ministerial Relief of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and the remaining fourth to the Gospel Mission of the Tombs.

Marie Martine, the young Italian woman, alleged to be an opera singer, who arrived here under arrest on the Mallory liner Concho last Monday, will be deported to-day on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland. She was arrested in Texas as an undesirable alien.

S. E. Grove, organizer of the Cloak Button hole Workers, whose 400 members are on strike, said yesterday that the strike had thrown [illegible] 6,000 cloakmakers and pressers idle. [illegible] makers now support the demand [illegible]

PICKED MEN SAILED ON THE ROOSEVELT

Scientists to Help in Observations and Sailors Familiar with Conditions in Arctic.

LONG HELPED BY A NEGRO

Surgeon Gave Up a Large Practice to Go—Civil Engineer Is on Leave from Cornell.

A picked lot of men sailed with Commander Robert E. Peary on the Roosevelt. They were chosen as a result of Commander Peary's long experience in the arctic. Commander Peary before his departure gave this roster of his assistants:

John W. Goodsell, surgeon of the expedition, was born of native Pennsylvanians at Leechburg, Penn., Jan. 10, 1873. He is 35 years of age, unmarried, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighs 200 pounds. He completed the regular courses at the Leechburg grammar and high schools and then taught school for one year before taking up his professional studies of medicine. He then attended the Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, where he received his M. D. degree in 1898. After graduation he established himself at New Kensington, Penn., and soon built up a constantly growing practice until now at the end of ten years of successful work he leaves a large practic both medical and surgical in order to accept the coveted appointment as surgeon to the expedition.

Although he has never been to sea himself, still it is in the blood, as his father spent several years on whaling vessels and later on a mail steamer plying to ports in the Indian Ocean.

In addition to his work as a general practitioner, Dr. Goodsell has acted as surgeon to the mills of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, and has built up a considerable practice as a consulting microscopist among the medical profession of the Pittsburg district. He is a member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania and of the American Medical Association. His high standing among his own profession is evidenced by the fact that he has served as Secretary and later as President of the Alleghany Valley Medical Society. Among his publications of note the more important ones are "Direct Microscopic Examination as Applied to Preventive Medicine and the Newer Therapy" and "Tuberculosis and Its Diagnosis." Dr. Goodsell expects to make a special investigation of tubercular conditions among the natives and of the curative effects of the arctic atmosphere.

Prof. Marvin Who Was Killed.

Prof. Ross G. Marvin of the College of Civil Engineering, Cornell University, [who, as now reported by Commander Peary, lost his life] is on leave of absence from that institution in order to complete the work begun on the previous expedition of 1905-06. Prof. Marvin was born of American parents at Elmira, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1880, and has always made Elmira his home. He is 28 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches in height, and weighs 160 pounds. After completing the regular courses in the grammar and high schools at home, he won a competitive scholarship to Cornell University and held several scholarship prizes during his course there. Before graduation from Cornell he completed the two years' course in navigation on board the New York nautical schoolship St. Mary's, and later held a position as Quartermaster there for one year, visiting the various seaports of Europe and Northern Africa for three Summers.

He received the degree of A. B. from Cornell University in June, 1905, and immediately upon graduation was chosen as Commodore Peary's secretary and assistant for the expedition of 1905-6. To those familiar with the history of that expedition his work is already well known. Since his return he has been on the instructing staff of Cornell University, and realizing the value to the scientific world of the work being done by these expeditions, that institution has very generously granted him leave of absence in order to accompany Commodore Peary once more, and continue the valuable work already under way. Prof. Marvin goes this time as a representative of Cornell University, and will once more act as Commodore Peary's secretary and assistant.

Donald B. McMillan, as assistant in the expedition party, was born of Scotch parents in Provincetown, Mass., Nov. 10, 1874. He is 33 years of age, unmarried, 5 feet 9 inches in height, and weighs 165 pounds. After his preliminary education in Provincetown his people moved to Freeport, Me., where he finished his high school course and prepared to enter Bowdoin College. He received the A. B. degree from Bowdoin College in 1898, and took up teaching as his profession. He has held the following positions in the past ten years: Two years Principal of the Lee High School, at North Gorham, Me. The next three years head of the classical department at Swarthmore Preparatory School, Swarthmore, Penn. The last five years he has been Physical Director at Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

He comes from a family of seafaring people, his father, as Captain, having been lost at sea with all hands. For the past six Summers he has been connected with Camp Wychmere, a Summer school and nautical camp in Casco Bay, Portland, Me. The most of his life has been spent along the seacoast, and he has made many coasting trips on various schooners at odd vacation times, so that he is considerable of a seafaring man.

Photographer to Study Colors.

George Borup, an assistant in the expedition party, was born at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1885, a son of Lieut. Col. Borup, U. S. A., retired. He is 23 years of age, 5 feet 8½ inches in height, and weighs 155 pounds. He received the usual grammar school training at his home, and then spent four years at the Groton School at Groton, Mass., preparatory to entering Yale University. He has traveled considerably, having made several trips to European ports, so that life on the water is not entirely new to him. He entered Yale University, and after completing his four years of study in the academic department he was graduated in June, 1908, with the degree of A. B. After graduation he secured one of the college apprenticeships with the Pennsylvania Railroad and was stationed at its large shops in Altoona, Penn. He remained there until he joined the present expedition to go north. As a member of the scientific staff of the expedition, among his other duties will be those of photographer, and he expects to make special studies along the newly developed lines of color photography, which will be distinctly new in arctic work.

Matthew Hensen, Commander Peary's personal assistant, was born of negro parents at Washington, D. C., Aug. 8, 1867. He is 41 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighs 150 pounds. At the early age of 18 he first came in touch with Commander Peary in his work in Nicaragua. Already Matt has knocked about considerably, having made a trip to China as cabin boy. He has been with Commander Peary on every one of his trips, and has been in Commander Peary's employ either in the arctic regions or at home almost continuously for the last twenty years. Since the last expedition he has remained aboard the Roosevelt in the capacity of ship's husband. Although of tropical origin, Matt is as much at home in the arctic as any one of the dark-skinned Eskimos themselves, and is of valuable assistance in all the field work. Matt is married, and leaves a wife at his home in New York City anxiously awaiting his return.

Charles Percy, steward of the Roosevelt, is another one of the men who have been with her since she was built. Born of native parents at Brigus, N. F., Sept. 15, 1850, he is now 58 years old, 5 feet 11 inches in height, and weighs 185 pounds. Charley served his usual Newfoundland apprenticeship as fisherman and sealer, having charge of fishing schooners for several seasons before taking up his present vocation of steward. He is perfectly at home in the arctic, having been with Commander Peary on several previous trips. While in America he is also in Commander Peary's employ at his Summer home on Eagle's Island, where he leaves Mrs. Percy and a full-grown son.

Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, sailing master and ice navigator of the Roosevelt, was born in Brigus, Conception Bay, near St. John's, N. F., Aug. 15, 1875. Thirty-three years of age, 6 feet in height, weighing 170 pounds, he is the ideal type of the hardy Newfoundland sealer and fisherman. Young in years, he is well matured in arctic experience an da fine representative of the new generation of the Bartlett family, already famed for their successful arctic work. His great-uncle, Capt. Isaac, rescued the Tyson party from an ice floe after their perilous drift of many months. His uncles, Capt. Harry, Capt. John, and Capt. Sam, have all made trips into the arctic at various times in command of Peary's ships. His father, Capt. William Bartlett, is a successful sealer and fisherman, owning a thriving fishing station at Turnavik Island on the Labrador Coast.

The Captain received a thorough education, graduating from the Methodist College at St. John's with a view of following one of the learned professions. The generations of seafaring blood, however, were too strong to be overcome, and he finally took to sea when 20 years of age. He rose rapidly and soon became mate of various vessels, and later got command. He received his coveted master's certificate a year before taking command of the Roosevelt for her initial trip north three years ago. He had already spent a Winter north with Commander Peary as mate of the Windward in 1898-9. His early training, natural ability, temperament, and disposition all tended to make him an ideal man for his responsible position.

Mate an Able Officer.

Thomas Gushue, mate of the Roosevelt, is a new officer aboard the ship, but one well fitted to fulfill all his trying duties. Born of native parents at Brigus, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, Nov. 3, 1861, he is 47 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and weighs 173 pounds. After the usual schooling for the better class of the Newfoundland fishermen he took up the vocation of his country. He is a stranger to the arctic itself, but has spent many seasons sealing on the ice and fishing on the Labrador coast. His Winters were spent in the coasting trade rather than laying up at home. He is nevertheless a man of family, and leaves a wife and six children at his home. His sea service covers a period of about thirty years. For the last fifteen years he has been master of various fishing schooners, previous to which he served as mate under Capt. Sam. In the sealing steamers he was deck officer under one Captain for seventeen seasons, and has made several coasting trips as mate under both Capt. Bob and Capt. Sam.

John Murphy, bos'n of the Roosevelt, was born of native parents at St. John's, N. F., Jan. 23, 1873. He is 35 years of age, 6 feet in height, weighs 175 pounds, and is married, leaving a wife at his home in St. John's. After spending his early boyhood in school he learned his trade as a butcher, and was 17 years old before his seafaring life began. In contrast to most of the Roosevelt's crew, Murphy is a deep-water sailor rather than the typical Newfoundland fishermnn, and in this he is a valuable man on board, being the sailmaker and handy sailorman at all times. This is his second voyage as bos'n of the Roosevelt, and in addition to his duties on board ship he did valuable sledge work in the field during the Spring and Summer of 1906. Besides this experience he spent one season whaling in the arctic and one full year of arctic service on board the Canadian Government vessel the Neptune, wintering in Hudson Bay 1903-4. The rest of his sea experience has been aboard deep-water sailing vessels plying to South American ports.

A Yankee Engineer.

George A. Wardell, Chief Engineer of the Roosevelt, was born of Yankee parents at Bucksport, Me., Feb. 15, 1861. He is 47 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches in height, and weigns 240 pounds. He is married, and leaves a wife and one son at his home in Bucksport. He learned his trade as a marine engineer in the ship yards where the Roosevelt was later constructed. After this he went to sea and served as engineer on the Mascot, Juliet, Hugona, and several others, spending over six years in the employ of one firm. He was again in the employ of the Bucksport shipyard while the Roosevelt was being constructed there. This awakened a deep interest in the enterprise on his part, and being perfectly familiar with all her construction and workings, he was well fitted to become her Chief Engineer and was so engaged on her last trip north. This intimate knowledge of his construction proved of great value throughout the last voyage. He remained with the Roosevelt superintending her numerous repairs and alterations last Summer. After a short vacation at home during the Winter he returned to the Roosevelt early in the present Summer.

Bank Scott, second engineer of the Roosevelt, is the second new officer aboard that vessel. He was born at St. John's, N. F., July 4, 1880. Is 28 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches in height, and weighs 150 pounds. His mother was a native, but his father was a Scotchman, and, owing to this fact, perhaps his schooling was somewhat longer than the average boy. He then served his time as apprentice, learned his trade as a machinist, and followed his trade ashore before ever going to sea. On this account, however, his rise was the more rapid when he took up his present vocation five years ago. He has served as engineer on various steamers, among them being the Roslyn, the Argyll, Southern Cross, and Strathcona. He has never been to the arctic regions, but has spent five years in ice fishing and sealing each Spring, and has spent four Summer seasons on the Labrador coast with Dr. Grenfells in the Strathcona. He is married, and with his wife leaves two children, a boy and a girl, at his home in St. John's.

Other members of the crew are Seamen John Barnes, John Cody, and Dennis Murphy; Oilers John Bentley and Patrick Joyce; Firemen Richard Butler, George Percy, Patrick Skeans, and John Wiseman, and William Pritchard, mess boy.

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TESTS REVEAL LOSS OF MEXICAN TOWNS

Travel Overland Laboriously from Their Vanished Villages to City of Monterey.

LA ASCENSION WIPED OUT

Rio Grande Rising and Inundating Matamoros—Wreck on Line from Mexico City.

MONTEREY, Mexico, Sept. 8.—The Rio Grande is overflowing its banks at Matamoros, and is causing much damage to that city. No details of the damage or loss of life are known. A message received late yesterday said the river was rising rapidly, and the town was in grave danger. Communication by rail with Matamoros has been destroyed since Aug. 28, and little information is obtainable from that city.

A number of village priests, after making painful journeys over miles of devastated country, have come into Monterey, and are the first to bring news of the destruction wrought by the recent floods in the outlying districts. Their stories indicate that the havoc is more widespread than was at first believed.

The priest of Arramberi has informed Archbishop Lenares that Arramberi was destroyed, and to-day his people are wandering over the country in search of food. Their condition is pitiable. The destruction of the roads has made it impossible to send in relief supplies.

The priest of La Ascension says this town and its population of 2,000 souls has entirely disappeared. He does not know where the people are. They may have taken to the hills, or they may have perished.

"Not a stone was left upon a stone in La Ascension," the village priest said. "Where there were once rich farms there is now nothing but water. I saw people wandering about like vagrants, seeking food and shelter."

Another priest from Allende says that place also has disappeared, with large loss of life, and that the neighboring fields have been converted into lakes.

The priests were more than a week in making their way into Monterey. They described the destruction as the most awful that ever has been experienced in Mexico. Aid is urgently needed in these outlying districts, particularly as the authorities are busy with Monterey and its vicinity.

Bustamente and La Escondida have been added to the list of destroyed villages.

No train from Mexico City has arrived in Monterey since early Monday, and officials here are unable to locate the trouble. That there has been a wreck was admitted by officials of the company, but they declare they have no further information.

It was stated last night by an official of the national lines that trains would be running through from Tampico to Victoria on the Tampico branch within forty-eight hours. This will put about half the line in service and send out the first train to go over the line since Aug. 26.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Consul General Philip C. Hanna, at Monterey, Mexico, has telegraphed to the State Department a second appeal for funds to relieve the distress of sufferers. He reports to the department that the loss of life is greater than was that at the catastrophe of Johnstown, Penn., twenty years ago.

The first contribution of the American Red Cross Society to the Monterey sufferers was $2,000 and Mr. Hanna comments upon the fact that since then the society has been able to send only $400, although the need for relief is so great.

Mr. Hanna does not comment upon one feature of the situation, which makes it desirable that American contributions should be more liberal. There is a growing party in Mexico which has for its slogan the cry of "Mexico for the Mexicans." As this slogan indicates, this party is opposed to further extension of American interests, and it is regarded here as certain that this party will make all possible capital of any failure on the part of Americans to respond liberally to the call for relief in the present emergency.

TO EXAMINE POWER COMPANY.

Commission to Investigate Relations of the Economic to Holding Company.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 8.—At the hearing to-day before the Public Service Commission, Second District, on the application of the Economic Power and Construction Company for authority to continue to supply electricity for light, heat, and power purposes, the commission announced that it intended to go into the financial affairs of the company and also its connection with the holding company, the New York Power Securities Company. The former company received a charter from the Legislature of 1893 to enter upon any street or public place without securing the previous consent of the local authorities. Its charter powers were declared unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals in May last, but the company had entered the field at Geneva in June, 1908, and has expended approximately $40,000 on a plant. It now asks the right to proceed as it has secured a franchise from the Geneva Common Council.

The commission announced that the company's application would be treated as that of a new company seeking admission to Geneva.

MRS. DAVENPORT'S ALIMONY.

Court Awards Cartoonist's Wife $400 a Month Pending Separation Suit.

Four hundred dollars a month alimony, with counsel fees of $150, was allowed to Mrs. Daisy B. Davenport yesterday by Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court. Mrs. Davenport recently filed a suit for separation against her husband, Homer Davenport, the cartoonist. A much larger allowance was asked, Mrs. Davenport asserting that the artist had an annual income exceeding $15,000.

Mr. Davenport admitted the income of $15,000, but insisted that he required not less than $7,500 annually to develop his artistic inspirations. The wife alleged neglect upon her husband's part, while the illustrator retorted with charges of extravagance and irrascibility of temper.

September Strawberries in Jersey.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Sept. 8.—The first September strawberries ever heard of in this part of the world are now on sale in the local market at fancy prices. They come from the farm of David Miller, just across the river in Pennsylvania. He has been experimenting with late berries and declares that they are just as good as those which bloom in June. He brought over twenty quarts yesterday and says there are more coming.

LESS TYPHOID NOW THAN IN FOUR YEARS

Dr. Darlington Gives the Figures and Says Conditions Are in No Way Alarming.

FAVORS FILTRATION PLANT

Nineteen New Cases Reported—Infection in Some Cases Traced to Visits to Unsanitary Places in Country.

Nineteen new typhoid cases were reported to the City Health Department yesterday. Twelve occurred in the already infected tenement district between Sixtieth and Seventieth Streets, Third Avenue, and the East River. The other seven cases were isolated and were reported by hospitals and family physicians from various parts of the city.

September is always New York's worst month for typhoid, according to the Health Department. There are about 239 cases of typhoid in the city at present, according to the Health Department yesterday. Dr. Darlington pointed out, however, that this was less than existed during September in this city during any of the last four years. The Health Department records show that there were 300 cases of typhoid in this city last September, 341 in 1907, 307 in 1906, and 243 in 1905.

Dr. Darlington also pointed out that the number of typhoid cases during July and August this year has been unusually low. He said he did not regard yesterday's outcrop of new cases as unusually alarming. Dr. Darlington advised that the city authorities should install a municipal filtration system. Municipal filtration plants, which have been installed in American and European cities have, according to Dr. Darlington, greatly reduced the number of deaths from typhoid.

To trace the cause of the disease the families of all nineteen cases were promptly visited by the Health Department's twelve regular medical inspectors. Among the questions asked each patient were: Have you been, within the last three weeks, in a house or room in which there was a typhoid case? Did you drink milk habitually during the last month? Who do you buy your milk from? Have you been eating raw oysters, and who is your dealer? Have you been drinking city, bottled, well, tank, filtered, or ice water during the month preceding your illness, and where have you been getting it? Have you been away from home even part of a day and exposed to infected milk or water during the three weeks preceding your illness?

Several of the nineteen new cases of the disease reported yesterday could be traced to a visit to some country place, which subsequent investigation may show to possess an unsanitary spring, cowshed, or well. Other cases yesterday were suspected by the inspectors to have been caused by some unsanitary condition in the patient's own tenement or house.

But although a house-to-house canvass of the east-side district has been made by the Health Department, no cause either of its twelve new cases or of its 150 already reported cases has yet been found.

One possible cause of the east-side district's typhoid epidemic, which the Health Department is now investigating, is the condition of the bathing places along the East River piers in which the young men of the district indulge all through the Summer. A city sewer empties into the East River at the end of every street hereabouts. A boy, who had already made himself susceptible to typhoid by having eaten unripe fruit or other indigestible food, may have taken in some bacilli while swimming.

WIRELESS PLANT IN TROUBLE.

Stockholder in International Telegraph Concern Asks Receivership.

TRENTON, Sept. 8.—An order has been granted by Vice Chancellor Stevenson requiring the International Telegraph Construction Company, a New York corporation, which has a plant to manufacture wireless telegraph equipment, located at 71 and 72 York Street, Jersey City, to show cause on Sept. 18 why a receiver should not be appointed. Philip C. Kullman, a minority stockholder, who owns 225 of the 1,000 shares, and John Firth, to whom the company owes $2,203.80, made the application. The tangible assets, consisting of machinery and stock in trade, are stated not to exceed $30,000.

The bill of complaint recites that the majority of the stock is owned by the United Wireless Telegraph Company, of which C. C. Wilson is President. On Aug. 10 last the united company recovered judgment against the International Telegraph Construction Company for $34,266.44. Under this judgment the Sheriff of Hudson levied on the property of the international company and advertised it for sale Sept. 9. In addition to the application for the appointment of a receiver, Kullman & Firth petitioned for an order restraining the Sheriff from proceeding with the sale under the judgment levy, and this request Vice Chancellor Stevenson also granted.

The complainants also charge that the officers of the International Company, acting in the interest of the majority stockholders, executed a chattel mortgage in favor of Dutihl, Smith, McMillan & Co., a Delaware corporation, for the purpose of "fraudulently hindering and delaying the National Electric Signaling Company, a corporation who had at that time brought suit against the said International Telegraph Construction Company on account of some alleged violation of patent rights." The petitioners declare that this mortgage is part of the conspiracy to defraud the creditors and minority stockholders of the international company. The judgment obtained in favor of the united company, it is declared, is not based on an honest debt.

McKEES ROCKS STRIKE ENDS.

Strikers Vote Almost Unanimously to Return to Work.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 8.—By practically a unanimous vote the strikers of the Pressed Steel Car Company plant at McKees Rocks decided to-day to return to work and accept the concessions granted by the company. Many of the men have already resumed work, and others will return as soon as their old places can be given to them.

Joy reigns to-night in McKees Rocks, and many stores which have been closed since the inauguration of the strike eight weeks ago have opened. Nine men were killed and scores injured and a monetay loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars experienced as a result of the trouble, which began July 14.

Col. Fox's Body Sent to Oneonta.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sept. 8.—The body of Col. Reuben L. Fox, who was killed yesterday in an automobile accident, was sent to Oneonta this afternoon for burial.

TAFT SEES BALLINGER, MAKES NO STATEMENT

President Hasn't Sent for Pinchot, but Will See Him During Western Trip.

CENSUS PLUMS HELD UP

Supervisors Not Yet Appointed for the Big Cities—Competition for These Places.

BEVERLY, Mass., Sept. 8.—Although he had concluded his conferences with Secretary of the Interior Ballinger to-day, President Taft refrained from making any statement as to the controversy which brought the Cabinet officer to Beverly. Mr. Ballinger has returned to Washington. He will not see the President until Sept. 29 in Seattle, unless he finds time to reach Montrose, Col., on the day the President turns on the water in the Gunnison irrigating tunnel.

At the conclusion of last night's conference at the Taft cottage it was said that a settlement of the controversy in Washington was not in sight. The President would act only after carefully considering every phase of the situation, which has arisen over the manner in which the Interior Department is carrying out the Roosevelt conservation policies.

Mr. Taft said to-day that he had no appointment with Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot, but probably would see him during his Western trip. Mr. Pinchot has been in the West for some time.

The President had a long conference this afternoon with the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Mr. Nagel, and the Director of the Census, Mr. Durand, over census supervisors. About 100 remained to be appointed, and the President approved the selection in all except perhaps a dozen instances. The exceptions, however, included a number of the biggest cities. The office of Supervisor in the larger cities will be a most lucrative one, and there have been some lively contests in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Indianapolis, and Cincinnati, and in none of these cities, it was stated to-night, has a selection finally been made.

Among the appointments of Census Supervisors announced to-night are these:

New Jersey—Second District, Evan F. Benners; Third District, William K. Fenn, Asbury Park; Fifth District, Louis V. Hoagland, Elizabeth: Eighth District, John H. Weastell, Jersey City.

New York—Third District, Alexander R. Smith, Tarrytown; Fourth District, James Kilby, Nyack; Seventh District, William F. Kavanaugh, Albany; Eighth District, Francis J. Dunn, Hadley; Eleventh District; Henry J. Cockingham, Jr., Utica; Thirteenth District, James A. McCormick, Syracuse; Fifteenth District, George F. Devenny, Albany; Seventeenth District, Robert C. Turnbull, Campbell; Twentieth District, John L. Campbell, Brockton.

Mrs. Taft's sister, Mrs. Louis More, and her husband, Prof. More, returned to the Taft cottage from Biddeford Pool, Me., late this afternoon. Mrs. More will remain with Mrs. Taft while the President is away.

To-morrow on board the Mayflower the President will present the Taft Cup to the crew of the American yacht Joyette, winner of the Sonderklasse races held off Marble Head during the past ten days.

The President received a telegram today from Mrs. Corbin announcing the death of her husband Gen. H. C. Corbin, at Roosevelt Hospital, in New York. The Corbins have been among the closest personal friends of Mr. and Mrs. Taft, and the President has sent a message of condolence to Mrs. Corbin.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Secretary of State Knox is in Washington, and spent the day at the State Department. He came to the city from New England, where he recently has been in conference with President Taft, and expects to go again to his home in Valley Forge to-night.

There are several special important matters pending at the State Department to which Secretary Knox wanted to give his personal attention at first hand, but he said to-day that he was not prepared to make anything public regrding them now.

The President has invited Secretary Knox to join him on his trip through the West, and it has been arranged that the Secretary shall meet the President in San Francisco Oct. 5 and accompany him to El Paso and very likely through the rest of his trip.

F. CHAUVENET'S
Red Cap
THE RED
SPARKLING BURGUNDY
OF FRANCE
Invigorates Permanently.
H. P. Finlay & Co., Ltd., N. Y.

To-Day, the Second Day of Our
Sensational Sacrifice of
Sample Furniture

Will Undoubtedly Surpass Yesterday's Record Breaking Sales, as Bargain News of This Character Spreads Like Wildfire.

These sample pieces, direct from the Furniture Exposition, are being disposed of at prices decidedly less than cost to manufacture—the manufacturers preferring to sacrifice their samples to us at practically next-to-nothing prices in order to avoid loss of time, and the enormous cost of repacking and shipping them to their respective factories, thus,

You Buy From The Maker
Direct At Factory Prices.

Once you see the quality, workmanship and artistic effect of the Sample Furniture in this vast stock, and note our sensationally low sale prices, you will then fully appreciate the importance of this sacrifice.

Owing to the vast amount of samples to be disposed of, this sale will remain in force for weeks to come, yet promptness is highly essential in order to secure best choice.

Furniture Manufacturers
Sample Company
112-114 W. 42d St. Between 6th Avenue and Broadway
Fifth Floor Elevator Service

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macys
B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

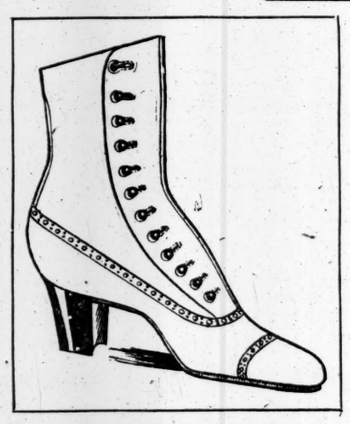
Official Hudson-Fulton Medals.

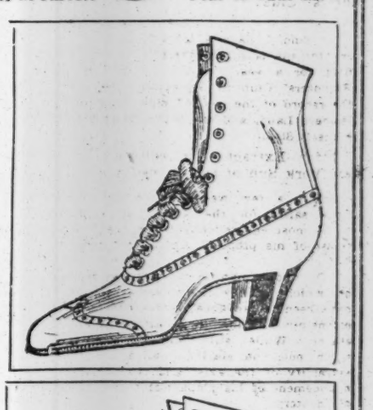
It is the *only Authorized Souvenir* and *Official Medal* of the Celebration and is safely protected against infringement by the Commission.
We have them on display and for sale exclusively in Manhattan.
Silver Plate, 1¼ inches in diameter.....10c each
Aluminum, 2 inches in diameter.....25c each
On Sale at Souvenir Dept., Broadway Main Entrance.

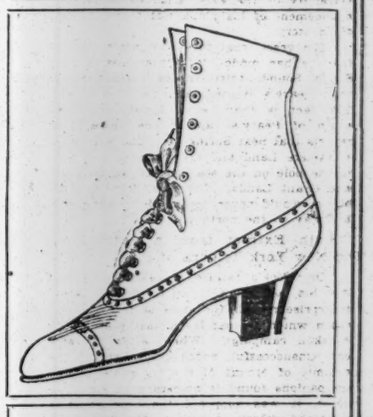
Solid Gold ones will be given to the heads of foreign nations sending representatives to the Celebration *Solid Silver* ones are for members of the Commission and principal official guests. Others, less costly, will be the souvenirs of the great banquet, for the Citizens' Committees, and as prizes for competitions.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices
Macys
B'way at 6th Av. 34th to 35th St.

From the Standpoint of the Public
This Is the Most Important Shoe
Sale We've Ever Had
Because It Offers the Public the Biggest Values







WOMEN'S $4.50 SHOES $2.94

Not even unprecedented bargains like these furnish the incentive for us to drop the conservative tone of our advertising. Effort is limited to getting the **simple truth** before you. Succeeding in **that** we'll be satisfied—**because the truth is strong enough.**

The manufacturer took our order at a great reduction so that he could tide over the dull weeks. Commonplace explanation. **True explanation for selling Women's $4.50 Shoes at $2.94.**

Every pair left the factory within the last six days and grades up to original samples finely.

Five styles patent leather, including button with cloth tops, and straight tips; dull-finished kid tops with wing tips—high heels, medium round toes. Also lace with dull finished kid top, high arched last, wing tips, Cuban heels.

Five styles gun metal, including button, cloth top, arched last, narrow toe, perforated tips and vamp seams, high heels. Button and lace, kid top, narrow toe, perforated tip, high heel—also full round toe, low heel, stout soles.

Russian tan calf, lace, high arched last, narrow round toe, Cuban heel; button, full round toe, medium low heel—splendid walking Shoes and particularly desirable for misses who are beginning to change from Spring heels to the more young ladyish regulation heel.

All of them are Goodyear welted—the process that imitates hand-work so closely that that you sometimes find its products labelled "hand-sewed."

There are all sizes and all widths in all the styles.

"$2.94 for Women's $4.50 Shoes"—that sets forth the act concretely and honestly. You save $1.56 on every pair you buy—and to save $1.56 you only have to spend $2.94. If you know leather and workmanship you'll buy liberally. The stock is fine, soft, pliable. Each Shoe stands for solidity and character and their lines have all the grace and beauty of the costlier sort. They are corking good values.

Second Floor, Rear.

Boys' $6.50 Suits at $4.89

The above headline is not altogether accurate. The Suits it qualifies are *not* $6.50 Suits when measured by the Macy standard. They are $4.89 Suits—made so by our methods. But, in a comparative sense, they come within the $6.50 division of other stores. We have made exhaustive comparisons, and the result justifies the positive claim that Boys' Suits sold elsewhere at $6.50 may be secured here at $4.89.

Among them—Boys' Knickerbocker Suits made of all-wool cheviots and cassimeres in the latest tans, browns, olives, and grays. There are two models—Norfolk pleated coats, 5 to 12 years, and double-breasted Derby coats, 7 to 17 years—each suit has two pair lined trousers.

$6.49 for Knickerbocker Suits made of fine wool cassimeres and cheviots in all the autumn greens, olives and browns, grays. There are five models of pleated, Derby and plain styles to choose from—each Suit has two pair Knickerbocker trousers, sizes 6 to 18 years.

Knickerbocker Suits made of the richest foreign and domestic worsteds, cassimeres and tweeds—hand tallored—hand-made buttonholes and hand-padded collars. The linings—the finishing—everything best you've ever known for the money—sizes 8 to 18 years—**$7.49 to $14.74.**

Stout boys are hardest on their clothes—subject them to heavier pressure. Therefore, we've had Suits made of extra heavy fabrics for the heavy weights from 12 to 19 years. They'll hold them—**$7.49 to $11.74.**

$4.96 for $6.50 Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits, made of all-wool cheviots, cassimeres and blue serges, sailor collar trimmed with braid or emblem—full size blouse—two pair bloomers with each Suit.

Boys' Knickerbocker Trousers

Made of heavy wool cheviots and cassimeres—gray, brown, olive; sizes 3 to 17 years—**79c, 99c and $1.29.**

Children's Guimpes

Second Floor.

It hasn't been so long ago since the girl who wore *Imported Hand-made Guimpes*—unless she was very sensible—felt a bit vain with self-consciousness. But that was before *we* went in for the finer goods on a large scale. Our policy lessens the price of imported goods as well as domestic productions.

These Guimpes are made of sheer lawn, trimmed with tucks, feather-stitching and lace edging.

4 and 6 year size, **$1.59**
8 and 10 year size, **$1.89**
12 and 14 year size, **$2**

Misses' Linen Waists at $1.98

2d Fl.

Three models to choose from:

1—Wide tucks and cluster of tucks with pearl buttons.

2—Hand-embroidered front—very handsome.

3—Six large tucks with turn-over pleats and pearl buttons.

Misses' Petticoats, $3.79—made of heavy taffeta—two styles.

1—T ruffles, trimmed with several rows of shirring.
rdion pleating, finished with rose ruching.
Misses' Petticoats, made of black sateen with deep sectional ce, trimmed with three clusters of tucks—three tucks in

AEROPLANE CONTESTS HALTED BY MISHAPS

Aviators Come to Grief in First Day of the Meeting at Brescia, Italy.

HONORS WON BY AMERICAN

Captain Cody Makes Record Flight in England—200,000 Watch as Wright Travels 24 Miles Near Berlin.

BRESCIA, Italy, Sept. 8.—A series of accidents attended the opening to-day of the aviation meeting, in which many noted aeronauts will take part. Many thousands of spectators, gathered around the field, were forced to bear a number of disappointments, as with the exception of short flights by Glenn H. Curtiss, the American aviator, and Bleriot, the attempts of the aviators to fly were failures.

Bleriot collided with a tree, and the propeller of his machine was broken. He was not hurt. Anzani also broke the propeller of his machine in a test flight. Lieut. Calderara came to grief in a Wright machine, which was damaged. It was intended originally that Lefebvre, who was killed yesterday at Juvisy, should be the pilot of this machine. Lieut. Calderara took his place to-day. Scarcely had he started when the aeroplane tilted so violently that in the effort to bring it on an even keel again the rudder runner was smashed.

The honors of the day went to Curtiss. He was cheered when he made his first appearance on the course this morning. Many American women visited his shed to congratulate him.

The regulations for the Grand Prix, the race of fifty kilometers, (31.05 miles,) provide that each contestant must cross the line every day for five days. In the afternoon Curtiss made a start across the line in order to avoid being penalized. He did not complete the lap. Bleériot also crossed the line to avoid penalization.

Anzani's accident and that to the Blériot aeroplane were due to the unevenness of the ground. Curtiss declared that it was most necessary to have smooth ground to land on, as otherwise the machine surely would be broken. He added that had he known the condition of the field he would not have come to Brescia.

ALDERSHOT, England, Sept. 8.—During a dead calm early this morning, Capt. S. S. Cody, the American aeroplanist, who has been in the service of the British Army for a number of years, achieved what is believed to be the world's record for a cross-country flight in an aeroplane. In the big and cumbersome machine which is his own invention, Capt. Cody remained in the air for one hour and three minutes, covering in that time a distance of more than forty miles.

He crossed over the valleys that intersect the Plain of Aldershot, passed over and around the barracks of the troops, and circled the spire of the village church. His machine was under perfect control, and at times rose to an altitude of 400 feet. It traveled occasionally at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Cody had to land because his fuel gave out. As he was descending the machine struck the ground rather forcibly, but was damaged only slightly.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Orville Wright made two successful flights to-day over the Templehof parade ground, on the outskirts of Berlin. Going aloft alone, he traveled twenty-four miles in thirty-six minutes. On his second flight he carried Capt. von Hildebrand as a passenger, and flew for seventeen minutes.

A distinguished company witnessed Mr. Wright's flights, and it is estimated that 200,000 persons were on the parade ground. Mr. Wright was cheered enthusiastically when he landed.

JUVISY-SUR-ORGE, France, Sept. 8.—An autopsy performed to-day on the body of M. Lefebvre, the French aeronaut who was killed by the falling of his aeroplane here yesterday, shows that death came as a result of a fractured skull. The accident is attributed to the breaking of the rudder of the machine.

Franz Reichel, who flew with M. Lefebvre when the aeronaut won third place in the passenger contest at Rheims, said to-day that he and Lefebvre were planning a passenger flight across the English Channel.

FRANKFORT, Germany, Sept. 8.—A newspaper here announces that the leading financiers of Berlin and Frankfort have subscribed the capital necessary for the floating of the projected Air Line Navigation Company.

AMERICAN SUSPECTS COMING.

A. T. Hoyt and Eleanor Beattie to be Brought to New York.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Adelbert T. Hoyt of New York, who is wanted in that city on charges of grand larceny and forgery, was committed for extradition to-day. He will leave for New York Sept. 25.

The same officer who takes Hoyt will have in his custody also Eleanor T. Beattie, who was arrested in London last June on a charge of grand larceny committed in New York and who has asked to be sent back for trial.

James Campbell of New York pleaded guilty at the Old Bailey Police Court to-day to the charge of having obtained $10,000 under false pretenses. Sentence was postponed. Campbell was arrested in Liverpool last August. He is said to be a mining broker. He obtained the money in question by a sale of worthless stock.

TRIED TO KILL MISTCHENKO.

Russian Private Soldier Named Kharin Is Sentenced to Death.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—A private soldier named Kharin was sentenced to death to-day for an attempt to kill Lieut. Gen. Mistchenko during the manoeuvres of the Russian Army in Turkestan in the Fall of 1908.

According to the evidence, Kharin, who was one of the best shots in the army, fired at Gen. Mistchenko at a distance of 1,000 yards and wounded him. It was denied officially at the time that any attempt on the General's life had been made.

A Corporal named Serbff, who was cognizant of Kharin's act and did not report it, has been sentenced to hard labor for life.

PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

Argentine Delegate Proposes That No Meeting Be Held Next Year.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 8.—Carlos Rodriguez Larreta, the Argentine delegate to the Pan-American Congress, proposed to the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs to-day that the congress, which is scheduled to take place in 1910, be postponed.

He set forth that the last Pan-American Congress was held in 1906; that the questions to be discussed were of minor importance only, and that the holding of the congress next year might be attended by political difficulties.

The Government has taken the proposed under advisement. According to the news- here an adjournment is probable.

ROOSEVELT ASKS FOR BASS.

Asks U. S. Commissioner to Ship Some to Stock Lake Naivasha.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Col. Roosevelt has requested that the United States Government send a supply of black bass to British East Africa, to be placed in Lake Naivasha. Col. Roosevelt's request was made in a personal letter to Commissioner George M. Bowers of the Bureau of Fisheries, and it will be complied with if possible. This is the letter:

Nairobi, East Africa, July 17, 1909.
United States Fish Commissioner,
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Bowers:

Would it be possible for the Fish Commission to send here a good lot of black bass, either spawn or young, or in whatever shape they are usually sent, to put in Lake Naivasha The water is fairly temperate. It is slightly alkaline, but is habitually drunk, and there are plenty of small fish and frogs for the fish to live on.

Would it be possible for the Fish Commission to do this?

I have had great luck here so far.

Faithfully yours,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Commissioner Bowers immediately replied to the request, indicating his intention of complying with it as soon as possible. Mr. Bowers said this evening that the fish probably would be forwarded from a point in Central or Southern Europe, to which the Fish Commission had sent black bass.

"The probability," said Commissioner Bowers, "is that we shall send a consignment of large-mouth bass, as they are hardier than the small-mouth bass. We may conclude to send, not the live fish, but the spawn, but in my judgment there would be no difficulty in transporting the live fish, as in aerated water they will live for many months."

CHINO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

Details of Document Settling Railroad Dispute in Manchuria.

TOKIO, Sept. 8.—The text of the agreement between Japan and China on the railroad question in Manchuria and the Chientao boundary dispute, which was signed at Peking on Sept. 4, was published here to-day.

The discussions lasted many months and for a time caused considerable friction. Negotiations conducted by Baron Ijuin on behalf of Japan with the Board of Foreign Affairs at Peking were suspended, but were renewed when China adopted a more conciliatory attitude.

China agrees, first, not to construct the Hsinmintun-Fakumen Railroad without consulting Japan; second, that half the capital required to extend the Kirin Railroad be borrowed in Japan; third, that Japan will be permitted to extend the Yinkow and improve and modernize the Antung-Mukden Railroads, to which China was bitterly opposed; fourth, that Japan may work the mines in the Fushun and Yental districts and have joint exploitation of the mines reached by the Antung and Manchurian Railroad lines.

In the Chientao boundary dispute Japan agrees to recognize China's sovereignty, while China agrees to open four trade marts in the district.

Great satisfaction with the agreement is expressed by the Japanese papers. Even the opposition press declares it a diplomatic success. Editorial comment concludes with the hope that the sincerity of Japan in her expressed desire for the maintenance of friendly relations with China will be demonstrated to the world through the publication of the agreement.

INVESTIGATING SLAVONIA LOSS

Captain Says Unexpected Current in Azores Deflected His Course.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 8.—A Board of Trade inquiry was held here to-day into the loss of the Cunard Line steamer Slavonia off Flores Island, Azores, last June.

The Captain of the Slavonia said that he diverged from the usual course followed by vessels of the line in passing through the Azores Islands for the purpose of giving his passengers a better opportunity to see the island scenery, and that he attributed the disaster to an unexpected northward current which deflected his ship nine knots in fourteen hours.

The inquiry was adjourned to investigate the Captain's statement regarding this current.

RIDDLE LEAVES RUSSIA.

Retiring Ambassador to Meet His Successor in Berlin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 8.—John W. Riddle, the retiring American Ambassador to Russia, left St. Petersburg this evening for Berlin. He will meet his successor, W. W. Rockhill, in the German capital. After spending a few weeks in Paris Mr. Riddle will return to America, reaching New York in November.

All the members of the Diplomatic Corps, Baron Buxhoeyden, representing the Foreign Office, and many of Mr. Riddle's Russian friends, bade him farewell at the railway station.

RUSSIAN BANDITS GET $40,000.

Kill Watchman and Three Policemen and Rob Post Office.

SAMARA, Russia, Sept. 8.—A band of robbers, masked and armed with bombs and revolvers, attacked the Post Office at Miass last night, and after killing the night watchman and three policemen, looted the office and made their escape with $40,000. Ten men were more or less seriously wounded in the fighting.

The robbers cut the telegraph wires and fled up the track on a locomotive. After traveling some miles they stopped and disappeared into the woods, waiting only long enough to start the locomotive running back without a driver.

LUZAC TABLET UNVEILED.

Dr. Griffis of Boston Officiates at Ceremony in Leyden.

LEYDEN, Holland, Sept. 8.—A bronze tablet to the memory of Jean Luzac, a friend of Washington and supporter of the American War of Independence, was unveiled here to-day by the Rev. Dr. W. E. Griffis of Boston in the presence of the civic and academic authorities of Leyden.

The tablet, which is the gift of the Netherlands Society of Philadelphia, was affixed to the wall of the house occupied by Luzac.

Prof. Blok of Leyden University made a speech of thanks.

NOT CHOLERA; DUTCH CHEESE

Sickness on Quarantined Steamer Proves to be Indigestion.

FALMOUTH, England, Sept. 8.—The British tank steamer Cheyenne, from Rotterdam, Sept. 2, for New York, left here to-day for her destination after having been kept in quarantine at the request of the American authorities for four days because she had two suspected cases of cholera on board.

Investigation showed that the supposed victims were merely suffering from indigestion caused by eating Dutch cheese.

DENIES DE LAPENA KILLING.

Mexican Embassy Says Mexico Had No Hand in His Death.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Señor R. Davalos, Chargé d'Affaires of the Mexican Embassy, denied to-day that G. De Lapena, or William De La Pena, said to be a former student of the Christian Brothers' College of St. Louis and the Ohio State University, was killed in Mexico by rurales by order of the Government because of his alleged [illegible] position to the re-election of President [illegible] Señor Davalos also deni[illegible] De Lapena's father, as has been under Maximilian and later a French regiment in the ba[illegible] The Mexican Government, an investigation of the ma[illegible] Señor Davalos that there [illegible] by foundation [illegible] the report

NEW BANKING PLAN URGED BY VREELAND

Favors Centralization of Reserves as Best Means of Curing Ills of Present System.

SEES NEED OF ELASTICITY

Congressman Tells Bankers Remedial Powers Should Be in Hands of Central Authority.

BEDFORD SPRINGS, Penn., Sept. 8.—Establishment of a central banking institution was urged by Congressman Edward B. Vreeland of New York in an address here to-day, as the step most needed to remedy defects in the country's currency system. Speaking before the State Bankers' Association of Pennsylvania, Mr. Vreeland said that in his opinion such a change was necessary to lend elasticity to the currency system, while preserving its safety and stability.

The greatest single defect in present banking methods, Mr. Vreeland said, lay in the treatment of reserves. He told his hearers that centralization of reserves is needed. To accomplish this he favored the creation of a distinctively American institution, which would round out the present banking system.

"The panic of 1907," said Mr. Vreeland, has awakened a majority of the people to the fact that our banking and currency system is defective and needs radical changes.

"Panics may be avoided by better banking and currency methods. The greatest defect in our currency system is its lack of response to the needs of business. We need this element of elasticity in our volume of money more than any other great nation.

"Redundancy of money is fully as injurious as scarcity. In all other great countries banknotes furnish the elasticity and flexibility in their money systems. It should be so wth us. Gold should be merely the basis, the reserve upon which it is issued. Under our system we are likely to have an expansion of banknotes when not needed and shrinkage in the volume of banknotes when they are most needed.

Shows Greatest Defect.

"These notes are issued by 7,000 National banks, little and big, throughout the United States. Each bank figures upon its own profits as to whether the volume of its note issue shall increase or decrease, and this, as I have said, depends more upon the price of Government bonds than upon the needs of business. This is the greatest defect in our currency system. The power to issue the note circulation of the country should be centralized as it is in every other great commercial nation on the earth, and gold, instead of bonds, should be the basis upon which it is issued; and, not less important, the element of profit, as a reason for their increase or decrease, should be eliminated.

"I think the greatest single defect in our banking methods is our treatment of reserves. With greater cash resources and resources of every kind than any other nation, we are yet obliged to turn to other nations for help in time of need.

"There are those who think that the trouble during the panic of 1907 and preceding panics might have been averted if the banks were compelled to keep their cash reserves in their own vaults. The thought of those who advocate this change is that banks with the full cash reserve in their vaults would be fortified against panic. This is not to any considerable extent true. We need greater further centralization rather than a further scattering of reserves. We need rather a centralization of reserves so that a bank, if solvent, with good assets, could obtain all the money needed to pay off its depositors. Of course, centralization of reserves would only be possible if the banks knew that, beyond question, their money could be obtained, if needed, as the banks of England, France, and Germany know that their reserves, and any amount needed in addition, can be obtained of the central bank.

Reserves Centralized Abroad.

"No one of the great nations abroad requires cash reserves to be kept in banks. They are centralized so that they can be used in any amounts needed wherever a weak spot develops. We have more than 22,000 banks, in the United States. All of them together carry less than a billion and a quarter of cash to take care of thirteen billions of deposits. In ordinary times this is ample. But in case of impending panic we would have our available cash divided into 22,000 little piles, each insignificant in itself. Each would quickly succumb if attacked by suspicious depositors, and if not needed at home would be powerless to help others. Each one of these bank units destroyed would add fuel to the flame and make the destruction of the next one easier and more probable. And so all would be destroyed in detail unless payment was suspended, a result all too familiar to the people of the United States.

"The trouble with our system is that it falls apart in time of trouble. It lacks a head; it lacks cohesion. What we need to do is to add to this system that cohesive strength, that unification, that leadership which will enable it to stand together in time of stress and storm and trouble.

"It seems to me that 100 years of experience, covering a very wide field, points irresistibly toward the centralization of banknote issue and of bank reserve. It seems to me that if we have safety and stability, and still have flexibility in our system it must be in the hands of some form of central authority, and with some measure of Government control.

"I would have a distinctively American institution. I would have an institution which would round out and complete our banking system, which would be the keynote of the arch, and not one which would enter the field as the rival and competitor of the banks which we have.

"I would have its dividends limited to a small amount, say 4 per cent., and the balance of its earnings go into the National Treasury for the security of its note circulation, the paying off of the greenbacks, or similar purposes for the general good. The result would be that its management would direct its policy in relation to note circulation, reserves, and rates of interest for the general welfare and not with the hope of making increased profits for the bank."

John O. Sheatz, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, also addressed the association. His topic was "Taxation." Taking up the income tax he referred to the experience of other nations, and said eventually this country would raise revenue in this manner.

Mr. Sheatz advocated a flat tax on corporations, based on their gross earnings. He also favored a tonnage tax on coal, the revenue thus derived to be spent for public improvements.

"There is no doubt," said Mr. Sheatz, "that the very catchy phrase, 'Taxing the coal bucket' would be used to some considerable extent, but as the average family's coal consumption is but four tons a year it should not disapprove of this additional charge when the return in value to them in various ways would be about $4 to $1 expended. Of the 64,665,014 tons of Anthracite coal sold during 1908 all but 19,000,000 tons could bear a graded tax, the amount so placed as to produce about $10,000,000 annually. The domestic coal consumers of Pennsylvania would not pay more than one-fourth of this amount, while the various sections outside of our State would pay the remainder—three-fourths—of this tax. One-half of this amount should be used in highway construction to build good substantial roads throughout all Pennsylvania, thereby keeping pace with our neighboring States; one-fourth should be used for the purchase and preservation of the forests, watersheds, and water power, and the remaining one-fourth should be added to the public school appropriations."

STRASBURGER'S CHIEF HEIR.

Byron L., One of Three Sons, Inherits $50,000—$30,000 to Granddaughter.

The will, filed yesterday, of Louis Strasburger of 5 West Seventy-third Street, for many years a merchant in the Maiden Lane district, leaves to his son, Byron L. Strasburger, $50,000 and the income from a trust fund of $100,000. On his death the principal of this trust is to revert to his brothers, Alvin L. and Mortimer L. Strasburger. The residue of the estate, after deducting bequests, is to be divided, the will states, between the three sons.

Mrs. Rose L. Black, an only daughter, inherits the furniture, plate, and furnishings in the house at 5 West Seventy-third Street and $10,000 ouright. Two trust funds of $30,000 each are created, one payable to Mr. Strasburger's granddaughter, Bertha M. Black, when she becomes 21. The interest of the other $30,000 is payable to Mrs. Black, and at her death the principal is to go to her son, Monroe Percy Black.

The sum of $500 is bequeathed to the Hebrew Congregation of Hohebach, Germany; $200 to Rose Bruynsaids, a former maid, and $100 to Max Winkler, the testator's nurse. To the Mount Sinai Hospital, the Montefiore Home, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, Lebanon Hospital, Beth Israel Hospital, and the United Hebrew Charities, $1,000 each is given.

HOPE TO SHOW LIFE MAY EXIST ON MARS

Lick Observatory Astronomers Go to Mountain Top to Examine Planet's Spectrum.

MANY PICTURES ARE MADE

Prof. Campbell Thinks They Can Show Whether Sufficient Water Vapor Exists to Make It Habitable.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—Proof that water vapor exists on Mars in quantities sufficient to sustain life may be obtained as a result of the astronomical expedition which has just returned from Mount Whitney. In the expedition were Prof. W. W. Campbell, Director of Lick Observatory, Prof. Albrecht of Lick, Prof. Alexander McAdie of the Weather Bureau, and Director Abbott of the Smithsonian Institution.

Observations were taken from the newly established astronomical observatory on the summit of Mount Whitney, and the scientists had exceptional opportunities for observing Mars. They took many photographs at an altitude of 14,501 feet above the sea level, a higher elevation than that at which observations ever were made before. Their photographs, it is expected, will clear up many disputed points, as the atmosphere was clear, and Mars was so near the horizon that very sharp negatives were procured.

Of the expedition and its results Director Campbell says:

"I have been waiting since 1894 to make a study of the spectrum of Mars, in order to determine whether water vapor exists there in sufficient quantity to make life possible. The polar caps I have always considered as evidence of the existence of such water vapor. Spectroscopic observations by different English, French, and German astronomers led them to think that water vapor existed, but all these observations were made virtually on the sea level.

"I became impressed with the difficulty of the problem brought about by the water vapor in our own atmosphere, and determined to reach as high an altitude in 1909 as possible. I have been looking forward to this expedition to Mount Whitney for many years. One year ago I went over the trail to the summit of the mountain to see how large an instrument could be taken up there, and how we could live while there.

"William H. Crocker of the Finance Committee of the Board of Regents, assisted in financing the expedition. Last Summer I saw that I could not conclude the experiments involved in such a large and hazardous expedition without shelter, and I presented the matter to the Smithsonian Institution, which appropriated money for a three-room shelter. The structure is eleven by thirty feet, and is composed of stone, cement, steel, and glass, with not a stick of wood in it. It should last 500 years. The shelter was completed two weeks ago. It is on top of the highest point in the United States—to be exact, 14,501 feet.

"Our instruments consisted of a sixteen-inch horizontal reflecting telescope and a suitable spectroscope connected with it. It was necessary to protect all parts from the wind, and a canvas shelter was constructed to inclose the instruments. It took us four days to make the ascent. We encountered a severe storm while climbing the mountain.

"We carried out our plans, except in one detail. The instrumental equipment worked to perfection. But of seven nights only two were clear and to our satisfaction. Our programme called for three.

"Our method of observation was to compare the spectrum of Mars and the spectrum of the moon. Mars at the present time is at the most favorable opposition possible, and not for fifteen years will such another favorable opportunity present itself. We took photographs of the spectra of the moon and of Mars, one after the other, at equal altitudes above the horizon.

"It is known that there is no water vapor on the moon; certainly, at least, in no appreciable quantity. If no difference can be detected between the spectrum of Mars and the spectrum of the moon under these most favorable conditions, we can say that if water vapor exists on Mars, it is in very small quantities.

"We cannot tell exactly for three or four days what the photographs will show. We hope they will show whether there is water vapor of sufficient quantity to sustain life. Whether life is possible is shown by the presence or absence of water vapor. If it exists in great quantity, at all comparable with that of the earth, it is strong indication that human life can be supported.

"Now as to conclusions at which we hope to arrive. My direct interest is in determining the presence or absence of water vapor in the atmosphere of Mars. In determining this point the conclusion may follow as to whether life is possible on the planet. But such a conclusion could not be made positive owing to the fact that the spectroscopic method has its limitation. While it is the best method at present in use, it is not perfect.

"We are now in a position to issue the strongest statement that ever has been issued as to the existence of water vapor on Mars. While I always felt that waxing and waning polar snow caps are evidence of the presence of some water vapor the quantity seemed to be relatively small, certainly too small to be determined by spectroscopic observations made at ordinary levels.

"If it is found that the amount of water vapor is of sufficient quantity to be detected by observations under the most favorable conditions it will be evidence along the line of establishing that conditions on Mars are favorable to life It will not be proof, however, that life exists on Mars.

"On Mount Whitney there was very little water vapor. Prof. McAdie with his instruments determined the amount exactly, and his work will assist us materially when we make our final conclusions. We made five photographs of the spectra of Mars and the moon."

FARMER POET LEFT $900,662.

Neighbors Wonder How Cutter Made His Fortune—His Wife's Epitaph.

Bloodgood H. Cutter, known as the farmer-poet, and one of the Innocents who went abroad on the Quaker City with Mark Twain, was almost a millionaire when he died about a year ago at the Cutter homestead in Little Neck, L. I. Judge Harrison S. Moore, attorney for the executor of the estate, yesterday filed with the Surrogate of Nassau County in Mineola, L. I., an accounting giving the net value of the Cutter estate as $900,662.

Of this amount the American Bible Society, the largest beneficiary under the will, receives $654,284. A favorite nephew, John Cutter of Bowdoinham, Me., got the Cutter farm at Little Neck, which has since been sold for $200,000, and other relatives received small bequests.

Mr. Cutter was 87 years old when he died. He began life coasting through Long Island Sound, and later inherited $25,000. He never seemed to have a settled business, but went about the country breaking into Cutteronian verse on all occasions. Long Islanders are inclined to think there is money in poetry.

When it came to settling up his estate, his executors found that the farmer-poet, behind his many idiosyncracies, possessed extraordinary business ability.

Up to the minute or his illness he had his affairs in methodical order so that the estate was closed with a total expense of only $17,586. Among the effects were found $111,500 in bonds of Southern States, issued during reconstruction days, which Mr. Cutter had bought for 15 cents at auction.

Mr. Cutter is buried in the burial ground surrounding Zion Episcopal Church, in Douglaston, L. I., close to the grave of his wife, who died many years ago. It was Mr. Cutter who penned these lines, which are on his wife's tombstone:

Oh! Bloodgood, Bloodgood! do not weep,
First I was called in death to sleep;
Once did I think the time would come
When I'd weep o'er my Bloodgood's tomb.

The churchyard was a favorite spot of meditation for the farmer-poet.

Sighted a Wreck, Bottom Up.

Capt. Seely of the Ward liner Yumuri, which arrived yesterday from Tampico, reported having sighted a vessel bottom up, keel flush with the water, on Sept. 7 at 4 P. M., in latitude 37.53, longitude 74.30.

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that a cigar doesn't hurt you is if you feel like lighting another at once. All-Havanas are too rich for this feeling, but you will always want another of the

Robert Burns Mild 10c Cigar

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Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

is the acme of mouth sanitation. We have several dishes but only *one* set of teeth.

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CRETA CREME POWDERED TOILET SOAP

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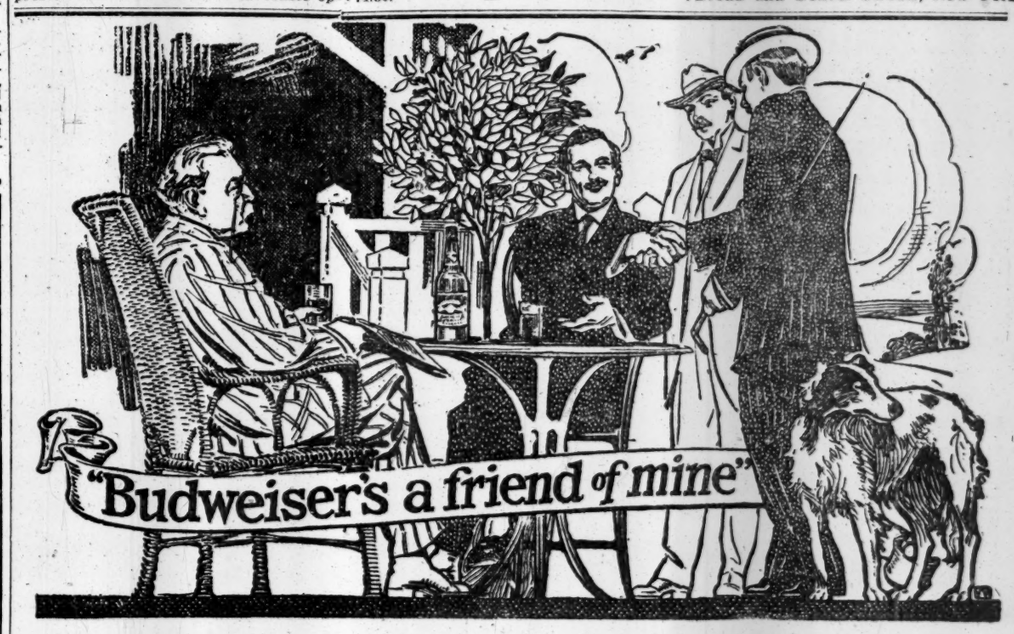

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and sickness prevail in the Fall. To destroy disease germs and foul gases the last thing at night pour into the waste pipes, closets, etc., a little

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It is an odorless, colorless liquid, disinfectant and deodorizer which instantly destroys foul odors and disease-breeding matter. Sold everywhere. Write Henry B. Platt, 42 Cliff street, N. Y., for free booklet and sample bottle.

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MAY ELECT HIGGINS TO SUCCEED HAFFEN

Bronx Aldermen Now Said to Favor Him—Alderman Murphy Out of It.

SOME PREDICT A DEADLOCK

Leader Murphy and Haffen Would Prefer Murray—Haffen Laying Plans for a Renomination.

When the Bronx Aldermen meet in the Aldermanic Chamber at City Hall to-day to take up again the question of who shall fill out the unexpired term of Louis F. Haffen, removed by Gov. Hughes as President of the Borough of the Bronx, it is probable that Thomas J. Higgins of the Board of Education and a member of the firm of Nicoll & Co., will be chosen for the place.

Several of the Bronx Tammany leaders declared yesterday that it had been decided to compromise on the temporary election of Higgins, but there was nevertheless much talk about the City Hall and the Wigwam of a continuance of the deadlock. It is known that it would not be displeasing to Charles F. Murphy to have the encumbency of Public Works Commissioner Murray, the Acting Borough President, hold over until the borough convention, and Mr. Haffen and his supporters would also like to see this course adopted.

The Bronx Aldermen have finally given up the idea of electing Alderman Murphy. They realize that with the persistent opposition of Leader Murphy to his election it would be suicidal for the Bronx organization to go against his wishes. Mr. Higgins stands well with the organization, and was mentioned strongly as the probable successor to Park Commissioner Berry of the Bronx when charges were filed against the latter some time ago.

It is generally understood, however, that if Mr. Murray were allowed to hold over until the borough convention the organization and the independent voters of the Bronx could face the situation of the filling of the borough Presidency with open minds. Mr. Haffen has already set the wheels working with a view to forcing his nomination at the convention. Although the movement is not taken very seriously by the majority of the Bronx leaders, it is recognized, nevertheless, that any demand from Haffen on Tammany Hall for a vindication in the way of a nomination must receive consideration.

Mr. Haffen has for years been one of the pillars of Tammany Hall, having been one of the triumvirate that ruled the Wigwam after Richard Croker retired. As Commissioner of Street Openings and Improvements of the Bronx before consolidation, and the only President that the borough has ever known, he grew to be the practical Czar of the territory north of the Harlem River. If any one in the borough wanted anything of the organization he went to Haffen instead of to Leader Murphy.

Although Haffen has devoted the greater part of the last few years to building up a personal machine in the Bronx, he really controls now only one of the Aldermen who have the situation in hand.

Joseph P. Hennessy, Deputy Assistant County Register, and former Secretary to Mr. Haffen, who was placed in nomination at the meeting of the Bronx delegation on Tuesday by Alderman Murphy, still says he believes he has a good chance of election. He is President of Alderman Murphy's district club, and the latter would probably rather see him in the place than any one else, if he cannot have it himself.

Hennessy falls under the ban placed by Leader Murphy on the Haffen successor, however, being a strict Tammany man and old in borough affairs.

GOETHALS HERE TO SEE TAFT

About Gov. Blackburn's Successor—No Change to Sea-Level Canal.

Col. George Goethals, chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, arrived here unexpectedly yesterday from Colon on the Atlas liner Prinz August Wilhelm. His name was not on the passenger list, and the agents of the line took every precaution to keep his coming a secret.

It had been reported that Col. Goethals was coming to see President Taft with regard to the appointment of a successor to Gov. J. S. Clay Blackburn, who sent in his resignation last week. When asked about this when he landed, Col. Goethals said:

"Yes, it is most essential for the progress of the canal that the new Governor should be a man who will help to build the canal, and not a politician, who will make trouble. As soon as I heard that Gov. Blackburn had resigned I decided to take a month's vacation and see the President. I expect to go to Beverley tomorrow.

"The condition in the Canal Zone must either be harmony or friction, and the selection of a man for the post is of the greatest importance to myself and the rapid construction of the canal."

When asked about the renewed reports that the lock system was to be changed to a sea-level canal, Col. Goethals laughed.

"There's nothing in it," he said. "I was a believer in the sea-level plan, but I have changed my mind through my experience on the Isthmus. The trouble with the sea-level plan is the Chagres River, which overflows its banks and sweeps all before it. A cut about a mile long between Gorgona and Malathin, completed two weeks ago, was two feet above the level of the Chagres, but three days before I sailed the river overflowed and filled the cut with sand, gravel, and other débris."

Col. Goethals added that the conditions along the Canal Zone were first rate, and that the work was progressing very favorably, despite the fact that numbers of persons continued to visit the Isthmus from time to time to instruct him how the canal should be dug.

$16,920 FOR MRS. HELEN BERG

Aged Widow Wins Suit Against Her Son's Estate.

Judgment was entered in the County Clerk's office yesterday on the report of Edward C. Wagner, as referee, in favor of Mrs. Helen Morse Berg of 356 West Twentieth Street, for $16,920 against the estate of her deceased son, Walter G. Berg, who died in May, 1908.

Mrs. Berg, who is the widow of Prof. Albert W. Berg, asserted that after the death of her husband, in January, 1907, her son Walter, in consideration of her promising she would not again go into the business of canvassing for advertisements for schools at her advanced age, entered into an agreement to pay her $200 a month for life. She said he paid her this allowance regularly until his death, when his executors ceased her stipend. She named as defendants Moncure Burke, Robert N. Valentine, and Philip De Witt, the executors of the estate.

Mrs. Berg alleged that she had not received any money since May 12, 1908, and the referee found she was entitled to $200 a month for fifteen months from that date, and to the value of that annuity for the expected term of her life. She is now 79 years old, and according to the mortality tables will live five years and about ten months longer. The capitalization of her annuity for this period amounts to $13,920, which with $3,000 now due her, makes up the amount of the judgment in her favor.

Walter G. Berg was connected with the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company.

ANTI-SUFFRAGE CAMPAIGN ON.

Special Classes for Young Women—Syracuse Fair Programme.

A campaign among young women in society is to be undertaken this Winter under the auspices of the National League for the Civic Education of Women, it was announced at the headquarters of the league, 222 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. James Terry Gardiner, a strong anti-suffragist member of the Executive Committee of the league, is to organize these classes of women for instruction and to work to keep the suffrage from the hands of women.

Mrs. Gardiner will also be one of a large number of prominent women who will open their house for anti-suffrage parlor meetings this Winter, the first to be held at the residence of Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder. Luncheons will also be given under the auspices of the league, with anti-suffrage speakers; also afternoon and evening public meetings, with special speakers and a debating class. Mrs. Margaret Deland is one of the well-known women scheduled as a speaker some time during the season.

Cards to the league leaders of Assembly Districts were issued yesterday for a meeting for Sept. 21, when the women holding those positions will consider the matter of parlor and other meetings for their respective districts.

Large quantities of literature are coming from the hands of the printer, which the league will give their first start in circulation at the State fair in Syracuse, during the week beginning Sept. 13. The league will have a booth where Mrs. Gilbert Jones and Mrs. Julian Heath will carry on a campaign of education and receive the names of women desiring to ally themselves with the anti-saffragists.

The much discussed speech of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, delivered at the first public meeting of the league last year, a document divided under two heads, "The Assault on Womanhood" and "The Profession of Motherhood," a reprint from The Outlook, is one of the important pamphlets. There is "A Letter on Woman Suffrage," by Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, and four signed pamphlets by Mrs. Gilbert Jones, "Taxation and Representation," "Defeats of Woman Suffrage," "Wage Earning Women and the Ballot," and "Government and Woman Suffrage." Twenty thousand of these will be distributed at Syracuse. The league booth will be dressed in white with a big United States flag at the rear.

The suffragists will have an hour for speaking for their cause in the auditorium at the fair on Wednesday, from 3 to 4, and Mrs. Jones will speak on anti-suffragist from 4 to 5. Mrs. George R. Sheldon is a new and active member of the league.

SEES A GERMAN MENACE.

Great Britain Can Avert War Only by Preparation, Says Northcliffe.

Lord Northcliffe, who is in control of the London Times, was quoted in an interview sent from Winnipeg, Canada, as saying that Germany was preparing to fight Great Britain. A telegram was sent to him asking as to the authenticity of the interview. This reply was received:

Portage La Prairie, Man., Sept. 8.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have not seen interview, but my deliberate opinion is that war between Great Britain and Germany will only be avoided by complete and thorough preparation by Great Britain.

NORTHCLIFFE.

The interview represented Lord Northcliffe as saying that 100,000 men were working night and day for seven days a week in the Krupp gun works.

He suggested that Canadians keep their eyes on European affairs and "begin to figure out why it is that all the shipbuilding yards in Germany are busy constructing rapid cruisers and first-class battleships, and why it is Krupp's works have increased the number of their hands to more than 100,000 men, nearly the population of Winnipeg."

Lord Northcliffe, in the interview, was quoted as saying that some Canadians thought war a crime.

"The Germans do not think so," he continued. "They have a magnificent army and the second navy in the world, and they ask what these things are for.

"They are a thrifty people. They do not throw money away. They made an immense sum of money out of their last great war. They will fight or threaten again when they think it will pay. Many people say now that they will fight Great Britain in the near future, and some have mentioned the year 1912."

FOR A SUBWAY BY ASSESSMENT

Brooklyn Property Owners Urge Plan at Service Board Meeting.

Brooklyn property owners who appeared before the Public Service Commission at the first hearing on the plan to build an elevated railway on the Eastern Parkway assessment route showed decided opposition yesterday to an elevated structure, and were generally favorable to a continuous subway route.

This is the first action of this kind to come before the commission. It is made under the Travis-Robinson law, which provides for building transit lines under the assessment of property plan, and property owners in the vicinity of the proposed extension petitioned the commission to consider the matter.

The commission will determine if an elevated extension to a route laid out by the old Rapid Transit Commission should be built. The Eastern Parkway subway, as originally laid out, extends from Flatbush Avenue to Buffalo Avenue, and under the latter thoroughfare to East Ninety-eighth Street, thence southeast in Ninety-eighth Street to Livonia Avenue to New Lots Avenue, Brooklyn. It is over this route that the proposed elevated is to be built.

A petition signed by property owners in Livonia Avenue and vicinity, asking for an elevated road extension, was presented to the commission by Frederick W. Rowe. S. A. Telsey, representing the Brownsville Board of Trade, declared that many had signed the petition under the misapprehension that they were signing for a continuous subway. The sentiment in the district, he said, was overwhelmingly against an elevated road. Alexander S. Drescher, Secretary of the Subway Committee of One Hundred of Brownsville, said:

"Thousands of families have moved from Brooklyn to Jersey because of the lack of transit facilities in Brooklyn. Twenty-five builders, who were operating in Brownsville, have also gone to New Jersey for the same reason. We should have a subway, or at least better rapid transit."

Gen. Robert Avery, who said he favored a subway, but would be glad to get an elevated road if nothing else was to be had, declared it was a pretty good investment to pay out $5 in assessments and get $10 in return on value of improvements, which would be bound to come to property owners by better transit facilities. Frank Mann, representing large property interests, said he was willing to pay four times the amount of assessment that an elevated road might require to have a subway, as an elevated structure was obsolete. Other individuals and organizations represented at the hearing presented similar statements to the commission. Another hearing will be given on Sept. 15 at 3 P. M., to which date the hearing was adjourned.

$11 for the O'Briens.

THE TIMES has received $11 for Mr. and Mrs. Charles O'Brien of 4 Patchin Place, the aged couple whose destitute condition was described in THE TIMES on Monday. Nine dollars of this amount was received from guests at The Kensington, Arverne, L. I. The additional $2 was sent by one who signed himself "Alexander."

Convict Left $160,000 Estate.

On the application of Lawyers C. H. and J. A. Young, Surrogate Cohalan yesterday appointed Almon W. Griswold of Hancock, N. H., and Mrs. Mary A. W. Heaton of 25 West Thirty-sixth Street, as administrators of the estate of their uncle, Henry U. Perry, who died on Aug. 14, leaving an estate said to be worth $160,000. Perry was convicted at Norwich, Conn., in 1888 of murder, and sentenced to life imprisonment.

TAXES ARE TOO HIGH, INTERBOROUGH SAYS

Annual Report Declares They Are a Serious Obstacle to Rapid Transit Extension.

SUBWAY EARNINGS JUMP

Nearly 19 Per Cent. Increase, but a Small Loss on Elevated Division—The Single-Fare Policy Restated.

The full pamphlet report of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for the year ended June 30 last was issued yesterday, and besides amplifying the financial results of the year, which have already been published in part, it discusses the company's recently announced attitude toward new subways and analyzes the various taxes now levied upon the property, which it insists are becoming a serious burden in this city and State.

Following is the comparative statement of earnings and expenses for the years ended June 30, 1909 and 1908:

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Earn. from op..	25,775,392	24,059,299	1,716,093
Oper. exp.....	10,747,448	10,722,694	24,748
Net earnings...	15,027,949	13,336,804	1,691,344
Other income...	1,384,643	1,220,170	164,473
Gross income...	16,412,592	14,556,775	1,855,817
Int. on bonds and three-year gold notes, rentals, &c....	5,822,962	5,069,649	753,312
Taxes	1,799,307	1,586,466	213,341
Tot. int., rent., and taxes.....	7,622,769	6,656,115	966,653
Balance	8,789,823	7,900,659	889,163
Manhat. Guarantee (7% per annum)	4,200,000	4,200,000	.....
Net income.....	4,589,823	3,700,659	889,163
Div. (9% for one year)	3,150,000	3,150,000	.....
Total	7,350,009	7,350,000	.....
Surplus	1,439,823	550,659	889,163
Per cent. expenses to earnings:			
Excluding taxes	41.69%	44.57%	*2.88%
Including taxes.	48.68%	51.16%	*2.48%
Pass. carried.	514,680,342	483,285,640	31,394,702
Daily av. pass. carried	1,410,083	1,320,452	89,631

*Decrease.

The increase of $1,716,093.04, or 7.13 per cent., was the result of a gain on the Subway Division of $1,896,774.82, or 18.93 per cent., and a loss on the Manhattan Division of $180,681.78, or 1.20 per cent.

The number of passengers carried on the Subway Division during the year increased 37,990,370, or 18.95 per cent., while on the Manhattan Division the number carried decreased 6,595,668, or 2.33 per cent., the decrease being due primarily to the business depression prevailing during the first six months of the fiscal year. The increase on the Subway was due in a large measure to the opening up and development of new territory.

In net earnings the increase on the Subway was $1,772,468, or 31.67 per cent., while on the Manhattan there was a decrease of $81,123, or 1.05 per cent.

Concerning taxation the report says the company is now subject to three forms: (1) A State tax of 1 per cent. upon gross earnings, and in addition if the corporation has declared dividends in excess of 4 per cent. a tax of 3 per cent. upon such excess; (2) city taxes, first upon real estate; second, upon franchises, and third, upon the net income of the Ninth Avenue line; (3) the excise tax of 1 per cent. imposed by the recent Congress upon the net income of all corporations in excess of $5,000. Commenting on these taxes the report adds:

The disproportion between the burden of taxation borne by the public service corporations of this and those of other States and between such corporations here and individual taxpayers is manifest. It is a serious obstacle in the way of the development of the rapid transit facilities in this city. Indeed, no prudent plans for the development of these facilities can disregard the excessive taxes now imposed on traction properties in this city, or, in connection with the heavily increased cost of new construction, safely assume its burden.

The proposals submitted by the company to the Public Service Commission for new subway construction are detailed and this explanation is added:

These plans were prepared for the purpose of developing a unified and comprehensive rapid transit subway system, to be owned by and come into the possession of the city at the termination of present operating leases, and with the further purpose of affording the best possible basis for future extensions into the undeveloped sections of Greater New York. It has seemed to your Directors that such a system, with a corresponding elevated system, operated under one experienced management, with one five-cent fare over all of the new and old subways, transferring passengers at convenient points, and one five-cent fare over all of the new and old elevated lines, transferring passengers at convenient points, would represent the highest form of rapid transit development.

On Aug. 27, 1909, a communication was received from the Public Service Commission suggesting certain modifications and changes in the routes covered by our application above described, which communication is now being considered by your Board of Directors.

An interesting paragraph of the report is that referring to the company's real estate holdings. It reads as follows:

Your company owns and controls between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 worth of real estate not required for operating purposes. A considerable part of this real estate is owned by the Manhattan Railway Company, and under the terms of the lease the proceeds can only be expended for the payment of its obligations and in making improvements on its lines. All of this property will be sold from time to time, as favorable opportunity offers, and the proceeds applied for the corporate purposes of the respective companies. Several pieces of property not required for purposes of operation have been rented or sold on advantageous terms during the last year, and other sales and leases are in process of negotiation.

Coney Island Fare Hearing.

George A. Damon, first assistant to Bion J. Arnold, of the Public Service Commission, was the only witness before the commission yesterday when the hearing was resumed on the complaint against the Coney Island & Brooklyn Railroad Company for a fare of 5 cents between Coney Island and Manhattan. Mr. Damon's testimony had to do with his figures of appraisal of the physical property of the railroad, which he placed at approximately $5,000,000. The hearing was continued to Sept. 15, at 2 P. M.

NEW VIEW OF METEORITE.

One of Three Just Mounted in Museum Has Electric Light Attachment.

Three fine new exhibits of meteorites have just been added to the collection in the foyer of the American Museum of Natural History, joining the company in which are The Dog, The Woman, and the big Ahnighito, weighing thirty-seven tons; the three meteorites discovered and brought from Greenland by Commander Robert E. Peary.

The new meteorites are the Guffey of nickel iron, found by three cowboys near Guffey, Col.; Modoc, the largest specimen of a fall of stone meteors in Scott County, Kan., and the Gibeon meteorite from British West Africa. This last is just now attracting the most attention from the visitors because its manner of exhibition, according to Dr. Edmund Otis Hovey, Assistant Curator of Geology at the museum, is novel. It is exhibited with an electric light attachment which has never been tried in any museum before, and which is proving entirely satisfactory.

The New York Museum has only a slice of the Gibeon, but to show the meteorite in its entirety it has had a cast of iron made of the original, and in the centre, in the place from which it was cut from the original mass, the New York slice has been inserted. The model is separated, opening like a big mouth, showing the real metal of the meteorite on the lower piece, while the upper is simply a piece of cast iron. Both the original and the cast have been treated to a bath of diluted nitric acid, in which they remained ten minutes. It brings out the character of the metal, showing what are known as the Widmanstaetten lines, or texture, of the real meteorite, and the lack of them in the cast iron of the model.

In the upper part of the model, in a small cavity which appeared in the original meteorite, has been set a round electric light globe. This lights brilliantly the nature-made meteorite with its many lines, and the man-made model enabling the visitor to see plainly and compare the difference between the two. This is a novelty of which the museum is somewhat proud.

The Guffey stands first in point of scientific interest among the three meteorites, and has not yet been described. It is three feet long, fifteen inches wide, and eight thick. It weighs 682 pounds, and is interestingly pitted and scorded by the action of the atmosphere during its flight. It is the latest purchase of the museum, an interesting and important specimen. The texture is unusually fine-grained.

The Modoc was ploughed up last year in a Kansas field. It was acquired by the museum in January, and has just been placed in position. It weighs twenty pounds and three ounces.

The model of the Gibeon had to be treated to prevent rust, and was placed in its permanent position in the foyer of the museum only yesterday. Interested visitors gathered around it all day studying its peculiarities as revealed by the electric light.

SISTER CONTESTS ODD WILL.

Karutz Cut Her Off—Left $500 for "Liquid Refreshments" for Mourners.

Notice of contest of the will of Albert Heinrich Karutz, who died on Aug. 3 last at Walker Valley, was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday by Pauline Bellmer of Brooklyn, a sister of the testator.

The will, which was executed on June 8 last, directed the executors to see that every person attending his funeral was provided "with liquid refreshments." He also directed them to spend $500 for this purpose and for the other funeral expenses.

The testator further provided that any legatee living within twenty-five miles of New York who absented himself from his funeral without good excuse should forfeit his legacy.

Mrs. Pellmer received nothing under the will, and asserts that her brother was of unsound mind. The estate is valued at $50,000.

Not Poisoned; Only Hysterical.

Miss Lena eRichenbach, the young nurse of St. Luke's Hospital who was picked up in Riverside Drive early yesterday morning, and taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, believed to be suffering from some poison that she had taken, was discharged yesterday. Her trouble was nothing worse than a bad case of hysteria occasioned by a quarrel with her sweetheart.

Divorce for Mrs. Georgina Shimmel.

Referee Charles W. Dayton, in the divorce action brought by Mrs. Georgina Shimmel, a vaudeville actress, against Victor Shimmel, has found in Mrs. Shimmel's favor, and the Supreme Court will be asked to issue an interlocutory decree upon his findings. Shimmel was a member of W. F. Weyburn & Co., which was dissolved some time ago, and was engaged in the promotion of a taxicab company and a spring water concern.

VANDERBILT LEADS IN NEWPORT SHOW

Alfred Wins Eight Firsts and Two Championships with His Prize Horses.

LAST DAY WELL ATTENDED

Society Applauds Victory of Queens Favour Over Doctor Selwonk—Mrs. C. W. Watson Gets Blue Ribbon.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 8.—The third and last day of the Newport Horse Show closed successfully this afternoon with perfect weather and bringing out a large attendance. The day might be termed children's day, as there were many of them from the cottage colony, headed by the Masters Harriman, who came in early with their mother, Mrs. Joseph Harriman, and were joined later by Mr. Harriman. When the show ended many of the horses and carriages were taken to a special train for Hartford, where many of the exhibitors will show.

Mrs. John J. Mason came in with her luncheon guests, including the Duke of Newcastle, Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Miss Ward McAllister, Mrs. Reen Merritt of Long Island, and Mrs. Bainbridge Spotswood of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander arrived with Mr. and Mrs. John J. Morgan, Miss Alexander, and Miss Rosalind Fish. Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse and Mrs. Earl Dodge came in together. Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont came in with Miss Eleanor Sears and Harold S. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Richard Gambrill came with Leslie Cotton. Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Marquand, Jr., came with Mrs. Roderick Terry. Mr. and Mrs. George McFadden were with Mrs. B. F. Clyde. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs arrived with her son, Hermann Oelrichs.

President P. F. McGowan of the Board of Aldermen of New York came in with a party of friends. Among the others about the boxes and promenades were Mrs. James Coogan, Miss Jessie Coogan, Jay Coogan, Miss Marie De Barril, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sampson Stevens, Mrs. Marsden J. Perry, Lady Herbert, Sydney Herbert, Willing Spencer, Barton Willing, Mrs. Charles De Loosey Oelrichs, Miss Blanche Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Watson, Thornton Wilson, Miss Sadie Jones, Mrs. Oliver G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Miss Constance Warren, Mrs. John R. Drexel, W. Hude Nelison, Miss E. Randolph, Baron Jacques De Neuflizes, Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman, Mrs. Charles L. F. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert M. Harriman, Stanley Mortimer, Miss Josephine Crosby, Charles E. Sands, Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth, D. Wood Dilworth, Isaac E. Emerson, Mrs. William H. Sands, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius S. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop Ames, Miss M. S. Ames, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. Frances M. Ware, Major Edmund J. Curley, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Andrew Robson, Mr. and Mrs. Mason Janney, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mrs. Paul Napoleon, Miss Brown, Miss Jane B. Walbach, Mrs. James B. Haggin, Miss Dorothea Kane, the Rev. Stanley C. Hughes, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Beekman Lorillard, Mrs. E. L. Winthrop, Jr., and Miss Edith Deacon.

The feature classes for the afternoon were those for championships, in which C. W. Watson in the small single-harness horse class won with Ringing Bells. For small pairs in harness C. W. Watson won with Lord Baltimore. Alfred G. Vanderbilt in the big single horses won with Queen's Favour. In the class for big pairs Alfred G. Vanderbilt won with Queen's Favour and Queen's Maid. W. A. McGibbon in the saddle class took the prize with Egyptian Chief, and for hunters E. H. Weatherbee won with Lanconite.

In the last class for the championship contest of large single-harness horses Alfred G. Vanderbilt showed Queen's Favour, one of his new English horses, and his brother, Reginald Vanderbilt, showed Doctor Selwonk and Lord Brooke. Judge William H. Moore took plenty of time in judging. The spectators broke into cheers when the blue went to Alfred Vanderbilt's Queen's Favour, Doctor Selwonk getting second.

In the brougham horse class, which was an exciting class, Miss Elizabeth C. Brown won with Beau Brummell, C. W. Watson was second with Moonshine, and Alfred Vanderbilt third and fourth with Hertes and Hamlet. The tandem class was won by Alfred Vanderbilt with Hertes and Youngster.

In the basket phaeton class C. W. Watson got first with Mrs. Watson driving Ringing Bells. Reginald Vanderbilt took second with Phoebe Watton, driven by Miss Eleanor Sears, and Mrs. McGrann, driving her husband's entry, took third.

The recapitulation of the four leading winners for the three days' exhibition is: C. W. Watson, 2 firsts, 4 seconds, 3 thirds, 3 fourths, and 2 championships; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, 8 firsts, 3 seconds, 6 thirds, 1 fourth, and 2 championships; Reginald C. Vanderbilt, 1 first, 4 seconds, 3 thirds, and 1 fourth; Grand View Farm, 1 first, 4 seconds, 3 thirds, and 2 fourths.

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JOHN NOVAL,
45 Cottage St., Bayonne, N. J.

If you are wearing a partial plate or a torturesome, unsanitary piece of "bridge work," come to the nearest one of our offices for a free diagnosis of your teeth. Don't delay, for without good teeth you can't have good health.

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1909.

PEARY AT THE POLE.

The brief record of Commander PEARY's sledge journey to the North Pole and of his return to his Winter base aboard the Roosevelt, which we print this morning, is amplified by no details of days and nights of toil and hardship and suffering which would furnish material for a comparison of his experiences with those of other explorers of the North. For that we must await the coming of PEARY's full report. The Roosevelt, held back by gales and bad weather in her course down the Labrador coast, was able to reach Battle Harbor only yesterday, and thence by wireless to Cape Ray, Newfoundland, was sent the brief synopsis of PEARY's report which we print this morning.

However, this skeleton report tells the story for which the world has so long waited. The pole has been reached, and Commander PEARY was the first man to set foot upon that hitherto inaccessible spot. The sledge journey began on Feb. 15 of this year, when PEARY left his ship the Roosevelt at Cape Sheridan, Grant Land. Cape Columbia was reached on March 1. Thence the journey lay wholly over ice. There is impressive eloquence in PEARY's noting down of the days upon which the successive records of "farthest North" were passed—the British record almost immediately on March 2; the Italian record, March 24; finally, the American record, his own, on March 28. He was then making at every step a new record, a record not to be noted or remembered, since all are embraced or effaced in the crowning achievement of April 6, when PEARY stood upon the spot we call the North Pole.

From his base aboard the Roosevelt at Cape Sheridan across Grant Land to Cape Columbia, and thence northward to the pole, his journey was performed in fifty days. The ice journey from the time he left land at Cape Columbia until he reached the pole required thirty-seven days for its accomplishment. Cape Columbia lies upon the eighty-third parallel. From that point to the pole in a direct line the distance is 420 miles. PEARY's sledge journey, therefore, was made at the rate of a little over eleven miles a day, without taking account of delays due to open water, which is, we believe, the best record of progress over the frozen polar sea. The return trip, which began on April 7, occupied but sixteen days, Cape Columbia being reached on April 23. This is at the rate of more than twenty-six miles a day. It is reasonable to suppose that in the southward journey there were fewer delays on account of open water. It is possible, moreover, that his southward course was favored by the movement of the ice. But for the daily record of the accidents and incidents of the journey, we must wait for the complete report.

This was Commander PEARY's eighth journey poleward. Had he made but seven attempts his name would have been inscribed upon the somewhat voluminous roll of arctic explorers, and he would have been famed with them, not above them, perhaps, save for his record of the "farthest north," 87 degrees and 6 minutes on his seventh attempt. His eighth venture raises him among the immortals. The name of PEARY will be remembered through all time. It is he who has won the greatest prize of geographical exploration in modern times. He has been the first to reach the long-sought-for pole. The ambition of his life has been attained, his twenty-three years of striving and of suffering are rewarded. In April, 1900, upon his sixth journey in quest of the pole, he gave way to discouragement. "My dream of sixteen years is ended," he wrote, buffeted by the gales and threatened by the grinding ice off Crozier Island. But that "heroic sailor soul" rose superior to all hardship, all suffering, all danger. Twice again he ventured into the polar cold and darkness, and at last the victory, the triumph, the renown are his. PEARY has found the pole.

MR. VREELAND ON THE CURRENCY.

The Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, Mr. VREELAND, of the Salamanca district in this State, is also a prominent member of the National Currency Commission. What he has to say regarding the currency is, therefore, authoritative to a certain degree. In a speech made yesterday before the State Bankers' Association of Pennsylvania he disclaimed any intention to speak for the commission, whose conclusions are, indeed, not yet reached. But he made it clear what are his own views of the existing situation and what would be the remedy that he is likely to support in the commission and in his committee.

As to the present situation, he agrees with most intelligent observers. The difficulty with our currency is that it does not easily, safely, and promptly respond to the changing needs of business, does not increase with legitimate demand or decrease with the falling off of legitimate demand. One obvious reason why this is so is that the issue of notes depends, for its profit, and therefore for its expansion and contraction, so far as these are permitted by law, upon the price of bonds rather than upon the increasing or declining use that can be made of notes by the business of the country. To correct the manifest evils that result from this state of things, Mr. VREELAND would establish a central bank, would provide for "the centralization of banknote issue and of banking reserves. It seems to me," he says, "that if we are to have safety and stability and still have flexibility, it must be in the hands of some sort of central authority and with some measure of Government control." From every agency, whatever it may be, established to secure stability on the one hand and flexibility on the other, Mr. VREELAND would eliminate profit as a reason for the increase or decrease of currency; in the case of a central bank, such as he suggests, he would "have its dividends limited to a small amount, say 4 per cent., and the balance of its earnings go into the National Treasury for the security of its note circulation, the payment of the greenbacks, or similar purposes for the general good."

This conception of the influence of profit on the issue of banknotes seems to us an error which, carried out to its logical consequences, might well lead to difficulties as serious as those we now labor under. As Mr. VREELAND himself points out, one of the reasons why the present currency tends to be excessive in dull periods and inadequate in active periods, is the fact that the profit in the issue depends so largely on the price of United States bonds, which does not necessarily correspond at all with the demands of legitimate trade. If these extraneous, alien, and arbitrary elements in the calculations of bankers were banished, and if it were possible for them to expand their issue when a sound demand existed for them and to contract them when that demand diminishes, their task would be immensely lightened and simplified and their service to the business of the country would be multiplied many times.

The crux of the question, of course, lies in a sure and automatic provision that the issue shall increase and diminish only with the changes in legitimate demand. There is good reason in theory, sustained by extensive experience, that such a provision can be found in the regulation of the use of notes other than their own by the banks of issue. Under the Suffolk bank system in Massachusetts, which stood the test of severe disturbances, no bank was allowed to pass over its counter other bills than its own. The result was that such notes, deposited with any bank, were promptly sent for clearing and redemption to the central agency for that purpose. Under these conditions banknotes were passed from hand to hand in the performance of the work of daily exchange, and remained in circulation just as long as they were needed for such service and no longer. Such a thing as idle banknotes was impracticable. When they ceased actually to circulate there was nothing for them but redemption, and redemption was a continuous, daily process. There was no danger in allowing the banks all the profit they could make, for their profit came solely from issues in actual legitimate use, and ceased with that use. It ought to be possible to work out the application of this principle to our National bank system. Necessarily it should be done carefully, but we are convinced that there is no better regulation of bank issues than one that depends upon profit increasing and decreasing with actual and sound use.

NO PUBLIC ENTHUSIASM.

There are few signs of that popular enthusiasm over the chance of having Judge GAYNOR as a candidate for Mayor which his Honor so naïvely foreshadowed in his address to The Nine. The leader of Tammany professes ignorance of the "assurances" said to have been communicated as to the nomination from Tammany. Mr. McCAREN of the Judge's own borough treats the nomination with unconcealed and unseemly contempt. The Republican leaders point to the resolution of their City Committee as to affiliations with Tammany. The Hundred maintain a complete reserve as to names, but call attention to their determination to conduct an anti-Tammany campaign.

With the exception of the consolation the Judge may expect from the followers of The Nine—who say that they have really not thought of how his name should be got on the ticket—the position of the eminent reformer seems to be one of "splendid isolation." But politics in New York is a kaleidoscopic affair in early September, and the Judge need not feel absolutely desperate as to what the next turn of the tube may turn out.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGEANTS.

The juvenile celebration at the Hudson-Fulton festivities bids fair to be impressive. There are nearly a million children in the Greater City; it is expected that half a million, at least, will participate in the grand parade.

It will be pre-eminently a celebration for children. Planned as a commemoration of the epochs of the exploration by HUDSON and of invention by FULTON, the logic of this eventful year will turn it into a recognition also of the works of the brothers WRIGHT and of PEARY, performed in natural sequence to the works of their great predecessors.

History follows in the footsteps of the explorer and the inventor. Because of their achievements the parents of these children were enabled to populate a city representing all nations. The children will dress in the costumes of the aborigines, and will imitate their ways. They will live over again in pageantry and in song and dance the events attendant upon the birth of the city and its growth into a great port through the agency of steam navigation. They will represent the customs of the lands from which they have sprung. They will see the new machines that presage the conquest of the air circling above Manhattan's towers and harbor. They may obtain a glimpse of the explorer fresh from his victory over the frozen north. What a training is there in the exhibition of these types of present and past civilization for the minds of Young America! Its members will gain from it more than an inkling of the significance of this age into which they were born.

NEW YORK IN THE FUTURE.

Controller HERMAN A. METZ, who writes almost as freshly and interestingly as he talks, is decidedly hopeful of New York's future. The New York of to-day, he says in the current Pearson's Magazine, is New York in the chrysalis. As great as it is it has by no means attained, it merely suggests, its completed stature. It may now appear uncouth, but only because it is immature. Viewing the city critically, the Controller says it is easy to find forbidding conditions, but critics must remember that New York is still in the plastic state of early youth when remedies are most effective, and that its natural tendencies of development are at least toward perfection.

The growth of the city cannot be regarded as less than marvelous, far exceeding the relative growth of the rest of the country. When the present city had a population of 80,000, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, the country had 5,000,000. In the succeeding 100 years the country's population multiplied fifteenfold to a total of 75,000,000, the city multiplying more than fortyfold to a total of 3,400,000. In the growth of neither the country nor the city has there been any spasmodic or irregular development, the Controller declares, both having advanced together, the city more rapidly than the country, decade after decade, on the common basis of an assured and permanent prosperity.

Controller METZ views the living conditions of the city with satisfaction. With the population of Manhattan closely approaching 2,250,000, a density averaging 190 persons to the acre, exclusive of parks, and ranging all the way from fifty to the acre in the fashionable uptown sections to 2,000 to the acre in the lower east side district, such are the safeguards thrown about the health of the people that there are no epidemics, so ample are the means of education that there need be no ignorance, so stable and benign is the reign of law that there is comparatively little crime, and so varied and equalized are the opportunities for labor, business, and investment that every man may have hope, substance, and happiness.

The Controller points, however, to a significant contrast between the yearly increase of the city's population and its expenditures. In 1898, the first year after consolidation, when the population was 3,253,426, the budget was $77,473,084; a year later, when the population had increased to 3,356,082, the budget jumped to $93,520,080, this disproportionate increase continuing until the present year when, according to the Board of Health census, the population is 4,564,792, the budget is $156,545,148. Some idea of the advancing value which the city puts on popular education may be gained from the Controller's comparison between the expenditure for educational purposes in 1900 and nine years later. This fund grew year by year from $15,183,890 in 1900 to $29,519,806 for the present year, an increase of nearly fourteen and a half million dollars, or approximately 95 per cent.

Coming at length to an estimate of the future population, Controller METZ foresees a city of 6,605,000 in 1920. He regards the prophecies of some theorists that New York will some day have a population of 50,000,000 as fanciful and worthless. He does not even acquiesce in the more painstaking calculations of engineers that the city will have 17,000,000 in forty years, but is convinced that it will continue for years to come to grow rapidly but normally, becoming in physical beauty and civic integrity more and more the city of which every true New Yorker may be justly proud.

THE CAUSE OF GOOD ROADS.

Drained macadam roads afford easy hauling at a cost not exceeding 8 cents a ton per mile. The railroads handled for the year ended June 30, 1909, 200,000,000 tons of the produce of farms, at least 80 per cent. of which was hauled over country roads at a cost, according to the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, of 23 cents a ton mile. That makes a bill of $432,400,000 for hauling to railroad freight stations in the country, and to this the added $67,500,000 representing the cost of haul to canals, wharves, and docks, swells the total to half a billion. Over half of that amount is demonstrably wasted each year because of the poor support thus far given to the cause of good roads.

Such considerations as this have urged the Governors of most of the States to send representatives to the second annual National Good Roads Convention to be convened Sept. 21 in Cleveland. There is added the weightier consideration that the existence of bad roads is responsible for the untilled lands of the United States. Draw concentric circles on the map about each railroad station that is surrounded by bad roads. It will be seen that only in the nearest zone is it profitable to haul all kinds of farm produce; milk and perishable vegetables and fruits must be omitted from the profitable cartage away from the second zone; the cost is too much for hauling many of the products of the third zone, while in the fourth the land must remain uncultivated, since no crop can be transported to market. So the exorbitant tax exacted by stupidity upon the goods actually marketed at a profit is the least of the National losses due to bad roads.

A heavy investment in roadmaking machinery of the types to be displayed at Cleveland this month would be more profitable to any State there represented than any other it can conceivably make.

THE TESTIMONY OF HARRY WHITNEY.

An event of singular significance in connection with Dr. COOK's claims has received scant attention. To the inevitable question, "Where are your proofs?" the answer, curious enough in itself, but doubly curious in view of the event to which we refer, has been, "On their way to America, in the custody of HARRY WHITNEY."

HARRY WHITNEY is supposed to have received these priceless documents from COOK at Etah and to have started with them for New York. Why Dr. COOK should have taken so singular a course is a minor matter; the question is, Did he take it?

HARRY WHITNEY himself has supplied the answer to that question, all unknowingly. A telegram from him to BURDETTE F. HUGHES, published in yesterday's newspapers, begins:

> Hard Winter. Leaving Roosevelt North Greenland. Going after bear.

The bearer of the priceless proofs of the greatest discovery since that of COLUMBUS is nonchalantly going off to North Greenland to hunt bear!

It is not too much to say that the hitherto unnoticed telegram from HARRY WHITNEY may be considered as decisive.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Travelers Justly Complain.

This is the season of the year when many people are returning from long railway journeys, during which they have had to depend wholly or largely upon the dining cars for their meals. When one remembers how often the various conveniences of our through trains have been the subject of boasts, in and out of advertisements, and how often their superiority to European trains has been asserted, it is curious to note how frequently these travelers declaim with bitterness about the poor quality of the meals served on the cars, and especially about the discomforts, annoyances, and delays suffered before even a poor meal can be secured.

Passengers who by agility or luck secure a seat when the service of breakfast, luncheon, or dinner begins usually do fairly well. They have at least clean linen and the best the cars provide. Even they, however, almost always have the disquieting consciousness that somewhere, not always out of sight, a long line of other hungry passengers are waiting impatiently to take their places. This conduces neither to appetite nor to digestion, and for those of delicate sensibilities it makes leisureness of eating impossible and reduces the meal to a mere getting of food.

The woes of the later-comers are more material. These, after waiting in line often for hours, at last get a place at a hurriedly cleared table, with the signs of recent occupancy in many cases still visible upon it, eat in the midst of a dire confusion, and have to content themselves with whatever the overworked cooks and waiters can or will give them. Thrice a day these miserable little tragedies are repeated on the transcontinental trains, or most of them, and thus are the pleasures of travel much decreased and its inconveniences as much increased.

That the remedy is to be found in the adoption of the European method—serving each meal twice, the passenger choosing which he will take and having his place reserved for him—has been often suggested. The plan works well abroad, but the dining car managers have presented some evidence that it would be neither feasible nor popular here, and it would not obviate the real cause of the trouble, which is that not enough dining cars are provided comfortably, or even decently, to serve the number of passengers dependent upon them. Something would be accomplished by making the meals simpler, with fewer courses, better cooked, but this would mitigate the symptoms, not cure the disease. The underlying cause is inadequate facilities for handling such crowds of people as travel in long trains, and the only obvious explanation of this lack is a desire to keep expenses too far down and profits too far up. Anyhow, not a few latter-day travelers sigh for the old times of "twenty minutes for refreshments" at a railway station restaurant.

Many "Isms" Well Explained.

H. ADDINGTON BRUCE, a psychologist of some note as well read in the science and an intelligent and facile handler of its vocabulary, contributes to The Outlook an article on "Mental Healing of To-day," which deserves and will repay the careful reading of those who are still in doubt about the real nature of that "something in it" which every one of the modern systems of faith cure unquestionably contains.

Mr. BRUCE devotes most attention to Christian Science and New Thought—they might better be called Eddyism and Dresserism—since they have won more followers than any of the others. He traces both of them straight to the ideas of that very decent and honest old clockmaker of Portland, Me., PHINEAS PARKHURST QUIMBY, whose unfortunate fate it was to father an innumerable progeny of false prophets and ignorant quacks of high and low degree. QUIMBY stumbled upon, and they have ever since used—when, as more often happened, they didn't misuse—the power which lies in suggestion. They have all accomplished and are still accomplishing cures which could not have been performed in any other way, utilizing blindly and on the whole disastrously a therapeutic influence which the regular doctors even yet too much ignore. As a result they are credited with miracles, though they do nothing which is not as easily and fully understood as any other vital process or medical procedure.

Mr. BRUCE explains these people and their works with a moderation of language and a charity of interpretation which we have not ourselves always felt compelled to exhibit, but his method is highly effective—with those who can reason about such matters. It will be quite ineffectual with people of the sort who love and yearn to be deluded, and for whom a mystical jargon is more convincing than the sober language of real science. In our opinion, however, Mr. BRUCE ascribes to suggestion a greater and less narrowly limited efficiency than is seen in it by the best authorities. CHARCOT and all his works are now pretty well discredited, and DUBOIS has hardly survived the attacks of FOREL. These details apart, the article is wholly admirable, and they detract but little from its value.

SEVENTH AVENUE SUBWAY.

Objects to Canal Street Route to Brooklyn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Interborough's plans for a Seventh Avenue Subway does not show a very profound knowledge of the situation. However, they have doubtlessly been made for economy rather than in the interest of comfort and the traveling public.

But just why the line has been carried through Canal Street to West Broadway, is not apparent, as there is nothing to be gained either in traffic or public accommodations, and, besides, it will add to the cost of construction as well as the time required to reach downtown. Furthermore, this corner is always in confusion, and the crossing dangerous. The original plan to follow the widened Varick Street to Franklin and West Broadway is the only one that should be considered.

To turn two tracks off at Canal Street and practically force 50 per cent. of the passengers to transfer into cars already overloaded in order to reach downtown, would bring about chaotic conditions which would amount to nothing less than a public nuisance.

This line should be brought down to Cortlandt or Liberty Street, thence along Maiden Lane to the river and across, by tunnel, to Fulton Street, Brooklyn, where the Interborough has four unused tracks connecting with Borough Hall and its Flatbush Division. Such a line would accommodate Seventh Avenue, and make a better route for Brooklyn, besides it would ease up the congestion on the subaqueous route at South Ferry, the necessity for which the Interborough may as well recognize now as to wait for a public demand to force it to do so.

This line, by following Liberty Street, which enters Maiden Lane below William, would tap the great insurance district, where thousands are employed, as well as the large office population centred in that locality. Furthermore, it is thirty minutes quicker, including the walk, from that locality to Borough Hall than by the Brooklyn Bridge, and accordingly would lessen the traffic over that structure.

In comparison, the Canal Street route has nothing to recommend it. A trolley system is the only one to make this bridge perform its mission of lessening the traffic on the Brooklyn. To accomplish this the line will have to run to Desbrosses Street Ferry and transfer onto both the Metropolitan and Third Avenue systems. In this way the rider can reach a destination for one fare the same as by the Brooklyn, with an advantage of saving a walk which now 85 per cent. of those who cross at the rush hours have to do.

This plan and the Liberty Street Subway would doubtlessly lessen the traffic over the Brooklyn Bridge, and is the only one that can possibly do it. C. C. HICKOK.

New York, Sept. 7, 1909.

Alive and Kicking.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I, as a Brooklynite, want to thank Mr. William L. Norton of New York for the compliment to that borough contained in his letter of Sept. 3.

He says: "Did you ever see Brooklyn that it wasn't kicking?" Most New Yorkers think Brooklyn dead, but how alive it must be if it never stops kicking! DROSS.

Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1909.

Cousins.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the other side of the Atlantic, Englishmen delight in seeing the flags of other nations and honor them as they would their own. I sincerely hope that at the forthcoming Hudson-Fulton Celebration bad taste will be conspicuous by its absence, and that our American cousins will be cousins in every sense of the word. BRIGHTHELMSTONE.

Brooklyn, Sept. 7, 1909.

No Need to Worry.

Don't worry about the old forests, my dear.
Depletion of these need not vex us!
There'll be enough north poles discovered next year
To set out a clothes line to Texas!

LURANA W. SHELDON.

RIGOROUS INSPECTION.

A Tariff Law in Operation at the Dock.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been deeply interested in your articles about the customs inspection, and as I have just been submitted to the tribulations described in your papers, I think it may interest your readers to learn of my adventures.

As a private individual traveling only for pleasure, I arrived on the Teutonic Sept. 1. This was my twenty-fourth voyage, and in all other trips added together I have never experienced such inspection as awaited me in New York. I have been touring in Spain and Switzerland, mostly by automobile, and had only one steamer trunk and a few handbags. Every bag, box, package, and shawl strap was opened on the dock.

My kodak was first attacked by the diligent officer of the law. He opened every part of it to convince himself that it really was an Eastman.

My pocketbook, dressing case, and jewel case were all inspected and opened; even my soiled linen was handled, and I had to request the friends who came to meet me to please turn their backs.

I paid duty on the hat which was on my head—one which I had worn for two months. This was appraised at $5. I also paid duty on a velvet gown five years old, because it had been cleaned and refitted in Paris. This gown was appraised at $50, plus the cost of cleaning and repairing, $12.

I told the customs officer, in paying this outrageous duty, that I had neglected to declare the shoes upon my feet. "The shoes," I said, "are American, but the heels are French, and cost 1 franc 50 centimes. Shall I pay duty upon the heels?"

A hairpin box was opened even after I told the Inspector what it contained. A small package was discovered well wrapped in tissue paper, and after the covering was carefully unfolded a bottle of American vaseline was disclosed.

My luggage was so disturbed that it was impossible to check it from the dock for the Pacific Coast, as I have done on previous trips. I was obliged to repack at a hotel before starting for the West, and I found several articles broken—articles which I had carried from Spain in safety, but which it was impossible to repack on the dock after the Inspectors had finished their work.

I found the Inspectors very civil and polite, but like Mark Twain's tramp, "always looking for work and hoping he would not find it."

It took me two hours to pass the customs, and I consider the inspection of my modest steamer trunk and hand luggage most uncalled for and unnecessary. JULIA E. SCHELLING.

New York Sept. 7, 1909.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The methods and facilities at the Port of New York for the examination of baggage are about the worst in the world.

I wrote Collector Loeb in June regarding the inconvenience caused by the lack of facilities, and suggested that counters be placed on the docks, the same as in other countries, to place baggage on.

I received a reply on June 21 advising me that the suggestion would receive "due consideration." As far as the naked eye can see nothing has been done. Perhaps the Collector is too busy making American citizens ashamed of their country. EDWARD JACKSON.

Brooklyn, Sept. 5, 1909.

AVIATION IN FRANCE.

Week at Rheims Has Shown Great Possibilities.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you can imagine a big dragon fly driven by a small boy you may realize what it is to see M. Latham flying through the air mounted on his Antoinette monoplane, a sight that sends the blood coursing through the brain and makes the beholder burst into a shout of enthusiasm. The perfect control these aviators have over their machines is wonderful. M. Lefebvre did some "stunts" in a Wright biplane that would have tested the skill of a trained bird. Having made his thirty kilometers, he circled the judges' stand first one way and then the other, finally flying toward the grand stand. He flew over the heads of the people time and time again, sometimes almost near enough to have been touched, and again from fifty to 100 feet in the air. Having gone from right to left and back again, he shut off his power and came to earth in our midst with much more ease and grace than an eagle could have done.

The Wright, Voisin, and Curtiss biplanes are unsightly machines in the air—great box kites—compared with the Blériot and Antoinette monoplanes, which are like great living winged insects. The biplanes do not appeal to the imagination as do the monoplanes, neither are they as strong or compact. I believe a combination of the two will be the future flying machine, to be driven by a series of engines either coupled or run individually, driven by a forward and midships set of propellers built on the same or centre line.

The objection to the Wright machine is in the fact that the two propellers are one on each side of the centre, and should anything happen to one of these propellers the machine would be apt to turn turtle. The biplanes of to-day do not admit of strength and have no carrying capacity. While the monoplane can be built as solid as a boat, and the machinery, being all on the centre line, tends to keep the monoplane balanced. Should the propellers or one of them stop the machine would simply slide to earth unharmed. ANDREW McKINLEY.

Vichy, Aug. 27, 1909.

BOY LIFE SAVER.

Richard Dunnell, Age Twelve, Masterfully Rescued a Lad of Eight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call to your attention a bit of unpremeditated bravery on the part of an American lad that signalized Labor Day at Eaton's Neck, L. I. Richard Dunnell, who lives at Atmoreland, near Northport, although less than 12 years old, plunged from a dock belonging to his grandfather, George H. Robinson of 3 Broad Street, New York City, and rescued from drowning a lad of 8, who had fallen into the water at high tide. Dunnell was clad in heavy shoes and clinging sweater, and had to swim with the rescued boy in his arms for more than 150 feet. The point is, the boy life saver did not hesitate for an instant, was cool and dependable, was able to swim, and so swimming upheld another. E. R. J.

New York, Sept. 7, 1909.

IN THE CITY PARKS.

All day they stare across the Summer sun
And yawn and twist, and doze, and yawn again;
All day they dimly watch the World go by
With clatter and clamor, The Dreaming Men;
What to them is the striving and lusting
Of the men whose blood runs wholesome and thin?—
The daily battles of splendid winning,
Or gallant losing in good and in sin?

All day they loll on the sleek, green benches,
Furtive and saddened, The Dreaming Men;
And the happy toilers go tramping by—
And when day is done, tramp home again!
Do they dream of triumphant banners,
Or sullen retreat as the sun sank low?—
What tiny links of iron circumstance
Have wrought in their wills this torpor of woe?

Somewhere in the world did they win, these Men?—
Sometime were they fearless and straight and tall?—
Did they challenge Fate with jest and laughter
To a plain man's stand-up fight, neck and all?
Sometime or other they believed in Hope,
And the night was rest, and bread was sweet—
In the dim, dear days they see across
The whir and the blur of the city street.

Oh, you Dreaming Men, in the Summer sun,
With the city's vast passion around you,
What sluggard demon of failure and calm
Has fettered and sodden and bound you?
God knows the city is cruel enough,
And hard the labor and bitter the bread;
But as you dream here in the amber light,
What difference between you and the dead?

Wherein do you hold the dreams of the dead
Less worthy than yours in the Summer sun?
Not in regret or in hopeless quiescence
Are the million fights in the city won!
God knows the struggle is hand to hand,
With little to get and many to feed,
But leave the dreaming to Those Who Slumber;
Do you stand up to a man's part, The Deed.

H. REA WOODMAN.

GERMANS' BIG PART IN HONORING HUDSON

680 of Their Societies Here to Give a Moving Allegorical Tableaux on Saturday, Oct. 2.

MORE THAN 12,000 IN LINE

Floats to Represent Scenes from Famous Operas and German Folklore—Big Hippodrome Concert, Too.

From the first mention of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration interest was manifested in it by the German societies of the city. It now turns out that they are to play an important and attractive part in the ceremonies. The great carnival parade on the night of Saturday, Oct. 2, with its moving allegorical tableaux, will be made up of German societies entirely, 680 of them having practically completed preparations to participate.

According to the present estimate there will be between 12,000 and 15,000 members of these societies in line on that Saturday night, and members of the commission are predicting that this parade will be on a larger scale and more beautiful and more interesting than any seen either in this country or in Europe in many years.

It is confidently expected that the floats, many of which will represent scenes from famous operas which have already been constructed for this parade, will surprise even those who have witnessed similar affairs in Cologne, Paris, Berlin, Rome, or New Orleans. Theodore Henninger, President of the United Singers of New York, under whose management the grand Saengerfest was held in June in Madison Square Garden, is at the head of the organization formed to bring together the societies, to arrange for the costumes, the equipment and distribution of the floats among the participants, and other details.

According to arrangements so far completed, the parade will be headed by mounted police. These will be followed by patrolmen on foot. In the first carriage the President of the Carnival Parade Committee, Mr. Henninger, will ride. He will be followed by the Vice Presidents of his committee, S. K. Saenger, Dr. Gustav Scholer, Edmund Zeller, Joseph Thum, Richard Mueller, John Paradies, Christian Krohn, William Breitenbach, Joseph Lemle, J. J. Jenny, and R. Lankenau, all Presidents of the largest and most prominent German-American organizations in New York.

The Order of the Floats.

This is the order of the parade:

Hudson-Fulton float; "Mars" and "Flags and Banners," escorted by the German Veterans' Association; "Song," Mozart Verein; "Arion," Arion of New York; "Beethoven," Beethoven Maennerchor; "Aeolus Harp," Eichenkranz Ladies' Chorus; "Lohengrin," Eichenkranz; "Lorelei," Heinebund; "Fafner's Death," Schillerbund; "Queen of Sheba," New York Saengerbunde; "Goetterdaemmerung," Riverside Quartet Club; "Meistersinger," Kreutzer Quartet Club, winner of the Kaiser prize at the Saengerfest; "Die Walkure" and "Tannhauser," United Singers of the Bronx.

"Freischuetz," "Humor," "Siegfried," "Titania," and "Origin of Poetry," by the United German Singers of Brooklyn; "Andreas Hofer," Austrian Societies of New York; "Marathon Race," Turners of New York; "Ice King," United Bowling Clubs; "William Tell," "Nimrod," and "Andromeda," all by the Schuetzen Organizations; "Fritz Reuter," "Hansa," "Autumn," "Peace," and "Diana," all by Plattdeutscher Volksfest Verein; "Europa," Plattdeutscher Volksfest-Verein, Brokolyn; "Heidelberg," Badischer Volksfest-Verein and Cannstatter Volksfest-Verein; "Gnomes," Bavarian Volksfest-Verein, Hessen Darmstaedter, Hessischer, Pfaelzer und Thueringer, and Sachsen Volksfest-Verein.

"Bavaria," Bavarian National Association; "Nymphs," "Medusa," and "Sylphs," all by lodges and benefit societies; "Luck," United Bakers' and Confectioners' Associations; "Jungle," Rettelstudent; "Egyptian Art," German Society of Columbia University; "Father Rhine," Rheinische Carnivals Gesellschaft; "Germania," "Mermaids," and "Fairy Queens," by the United German Societies; "Cinderella" and "Orpheus Before Pluto," by the United German Societies of Queens Borough; "Spirit of the Alps" and "The Oath on the Ruetli," by Swiss organizations; "Uncle Sam Welcomes the Nations," United Singers of Richmond Borough.

Thirty-eight Bands to Play.

There will be not less than thirty-eight bands, none of less than twenty-five pieces, and several of them having as many as fifty. Each float will have a Captain, and the parade will be under the supervision of Gen. Roe, the Grand Marshal. The parade will start at 7 o'clock in the evening from 110th Street, proceed down Central Park West to Fifty-ninth Street, thence to Fifth Avenue, and to Fourth Street. It will march in twelve divisions. Along the route there will be fireworks and red fire, and each participant will receive a bunch of harmless fireworks to be set off during the march of the parade.

The floats will be distributed among the societies in such a manner that each society will accompany that particular float the object of which pertains to some great man, to some folklore or tale of their own province in the Fatherland. So, for instance, the Plattdeusche societies will march with the float illustrating the works of their own poet, Fritz Reuter; the Austrians will march with floats depicting phases of Austrian life or lore; the Swiss will be on hand with those floats illustrating Swiss history and legend.

The Germans have another treat in store for New York. On Sunday, Sept. 26, they will give at the Hippodrome a grand concert, at which there will be sung several of the German "Lieder" heard at the Saengerfest in June at Madison Square Garden. It is expected that there will be at least 3,000 singers on the stage of the Hippodrome on that occasion.

Germany's official representatives to the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, Admiral Von Koester and his adjutant, Capt. von Mueller, sailed from Hamburg to-day on board the steamship Bluecher, according to a dispatch from David J. Hill, the United States Ambassador at Berlin, to the State Department.

Three cruisers will reach New York in time to represent France. These vessels, it was announced to the State Department by Ambassador White at Paris, will be the Justice, Verite, and Liberte, and will be under command of Rear Admiral Le Pord.

The Republic of Panama will be officially represented by its Minister of Justice, Ramon M. Valdez. Señor Valdez should arrive to-day on the steamer Prinz August Wilhelm.

CANADIAN MONEY.

Thinks He Knows Why It Does Not Circulate Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "W. J. L.," asks why Canadian money is not as current in the United States as our money is in Canada. There are several reasons, the principal one being that their money is not so good nor so well known. Our Government is behind our paper money, but the Canadian Government is not behind theirs. Fancy asking a saloon keeper in the wilds of Texas to give change for a ten-dollar bill issued, say, by the Banque de Hochelaga, a Candian bank of the highest standing. The presumptuous holder would be lucky to escape with his life.

Even in Canada, when a bank fails, every one rushes to dispose of the notes issued by the closed bank—not so here, for a National banknote circulates freely for years after the bank has gone out of existence. Canadians are wont to boast of their banking system, but I never met one who knew why their paper money was not as current as ours. Perhaps this will enlighten them.

W. R. McLAREN.

New York, Sept. 6, 1909.

SING "TROVATORE" WITHOUT ZEROLA

Italian Tenor Has Cold; Rumors Fly That He Is to Appear for Hammerstein

WHO SAYS HE HAS CONTRACT

A Typically Provincial Performance of "Trovatore"—Signora Fabbri Is a Wild and Vehement Gypsy.

Leonora .....Signora Adaberto
Inez .....Signora Del Campo
Azucena .....Signora Fabbri
Manrico .....Signor Battaini
Ruiz .....Signor Maini
Il Messagero .....Signor Pujol
Il Conte Di Luna.....Signor Segura-Tallien
Ferrando .....Signor Sampieri

Popular opera seems to resemble the opera of the "grand" seasons in almost every particular except singers, and the patrons of the Italian Company, which is singing at the Academy of Music, therefore could not have been surprised to see an "indisposition" sign last night when "Travatore" was sung for the first time. Indispositions are frequent enough during the Winter seasons of the Metropolitan and Manhattan companies. Last night the tenor, Signor Zerola, who was first in the hearts of his countrymen at the performance of "Aida" on Saturday night, developed a sudden cold, and Signor Battaini, who had sung the Duke in "Rigoletto" the night before, took his place.

The sign was posted late in the afternoon and then rumors floated. It was said that Mr. Zerola would not sing again at the Academy and that he had signed a contract to appear at the Manhattan Opera House.

Mr. Hammerstein did not deny this. He said that he had had an option on this singer's services for two years, that he had not wanted him last year, but that he had intended to avail himself of the privilege the option accorded him this year.

"Mr. Zerola has signed a contract with me and will be heard at the Manhattan some time. However, I shall not take him away from the Academy now. He may sing for me later in the Winter."

The managers of the Academy season assert that they have a contract with Mr. Zerola which extends through the entire year, and to which they intend to hold him. Mr. Ferrara, one of the Directors of the company, visited Mr. Zerola during the day, and said that there was no doubt that he had a cold.

"He will sing Saturday in 'Aida,'" it was announced at the Academy. "However, 'Aida' will be sung Saturday night instead of 'Rigoletto,' which will be sung in the afternoon. The inversion of the order of the operas will give the tenor more chance to recover."

"Trovatore" was presented before a moderately filled house, which was less enthusiastic than any which had preceded it, in spite of the fact that the singers cast all evidences of reserve force to the winds and shouted and sang out the music until the Academy rafters rang. "Trovatore" was given an even more typically provincial Italian performance than "Aida."

Signora Fabbri as Azucena struck the keynote of the evening. Seldom has so wild a gypsy been seen or heard on any stage. This vehement contralto made a climax of almost every phrase, and hurled her tones with all her force over the footlights. Some of them reached the audience in good condition. Others were less successful.

Signor Battaini was scarcely able to hold up his end on the furious plane on which this lady maintained her performance, but Signora Adaberto was in her element. Signor Segura-Tallien, who has been working hard this week, was the Count di Luna. Signor Angelini conducted.

DIPPEL GETS "GYPSY LOVE."

Lehar's Operetta to Have Its First Production at New Theatre.

Andreas Dippel of the Metropolitan Opera House cabled yesterday that he had obtained the American rights for Franz Lehar's new operatta, "Gypsy Love," and announced that the work would be presented for the first time on any stage at the New Theatre this season.

This is probably the first time that a Viennese operetta has had its first production in New York. The composer of "The Merry Widow" is said to have written many entrancing gypsy dance melodies for his new score.

F. C. Whitney announced last week that he had secured the rights of this operatta for America, but Mr. Dippel cables that he owns the exclusive rights.

As considerable difficulty has been experienced in the past over the production of Austrian operettas in America, owing to the flaws in the international copyright laws between the two countries, it is planned to produce the work in America, so that it can be copyrighted here as a new production. It is probable that this means of securing the absolute rights to Viennese works will become popular, and New York may seae the "first nights" of many future Austrian operettas.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Charles Frohman will make three new productions during the week of Oct. 11 at the Apollo Theatre, Atlantic City. They are Henri Bernstein's new play, "Israel"; Francis Wilson in "The Bachelor's Baby," and Augustus Thomas's new play, "The Harvest Moon." Mr. Frohman has signed a contract of indefinite length with Robert Lorraine, the English actor, to appear first at the Comedy Theatre, London, in the chief part in W. Somerset Maugham's new play, "Smith."

Henry Kolker has been engaged by the Shuberts to support Mme. Nazimova in her forthcoming production of "The Passion Flower," by Brandon Tynan.

Souvenirs will be distributed this evening at the Lyric Theatre to celebrate the one hundredth performance of Frank Hennessy's production of "The Motor Girl," which ends its engagement there Saturday night, to be transferred to the West End Theatre for an engagement next week.

There will be a full dress rehearsal of Henry W. Savage's production of "Madame X.," by Alexandre Bissen, at the aGrden Theatre tomorrow afternoon. The play will open at the Lyceum Theatre, Rochester, Sept. 13, and will come to New York early in October. In the cast are Dorothy Donnelly, Robert Drouet, William Elliott, R. Paton Gibbs, Christine Blessing, L. Rogers, Lytton, James Wilson, W. H. Denny, and Celia Kern.

ON THE ATLANTIC HIGHWAY.

C. L. Hoover, U. S. Consul at Madrid, a Passenger on George Washington.

Passengers who sail for Europe to-day are:

GEORGE WASHINGTON (Bremen)—D. G. Cook, T. C. Chen, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott R. Corbett, Peter J. Callan, John Lansing Callan, J. R. Brown, Mrs. J. Graham, Mrs. William Irvin, Miss Julia Swan Irvin, Dr. and Mrs. B. Martin, C. H. Mead, Mr. and Mrs. Clark A. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander G. Pendleton, Dr. and Mrs. N. M. Percy, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Schwab, Willard C. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Stanton, Charles L. Hoover, United States Consul at Madrid, and Edward Bruce Moore, Commissioner of Patents.

LA PROVENCE (Havre)—John Harington, Frederick Dennet, E. C. Carter, Miss Medeleine Delaford, Edmund Francis, C. S. Goddard, Mrs. A. A. Robinson, Louis Salles, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Van Horne, Miss Elizabeth Van Horne, Miss H. Olson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward, Maurice H. Franck, and Simon Victor Filus.

MOLTKE (Naples)—Lieut. and Mrs. Ernesto Canda, Miss Janet B. Glen, the Rev. and Mrs. William Jessup, Miss Elizabeth Jessup, Misses Helen and Faith Jessup, Frank J. Mather, Miss Alice Ogden, Dr. Dwight E. Potter, Miss Anne S. White, A. R. Stearns, Mrs. J. L. Stoddard, Mrs. D. L. Jones, Homer Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Albert T. Perkins, Miss Grace N. Henderson, and Dr. William T. Van Pelt.

Miss Pauline Frederick Weds.

Miss Pauline Frederick, who was formerly an actress in the company of William Gillette, was married yesterday afternoon in Jersey City to Frank M. Andrews, a New York architect. The ceremony was performed by Judge Robert Miller. Mrs. Katherine L. Walker and J. C. Wilson were the witnesses.

PENDLETON—FERGUSON.

In St. John's Church, Fisher's Island, N. Y., yesterday Lieut. Alexander Pendleton, U. S. A., and Miss Martha R. Ferguson, daughter of the late E. M. Ferguson of Pittsburg, were married. The wedding was attended by many society people from New York, Boston, and Pittsburg. The couple started for New York on the bride's yacht, The Vega, and will sail to-morrow on a European tour.

WEDDED BEFORE THOUSANDS.

Lloyd Lewis and Miss Annie Ballard Married in Auditorium.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, Sept. 8.—The first marriage ever held in Ocean Grove's Auditorium occurred this evening in the presence of several thousand spectators, including scores of ministers and New Jersey politicians. The contracting parties were Miss Anna Stokes Ballard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron E. Ballard of this town and Lloyd Lewis of New York City.

Dr. Ballard, the bride's father, is President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He officiated at the wedding this evening, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John H. Alday, M. D., one of his colleagues in the association.

The bride is a cousin of Gov. John Franklin Fort of New Jersey. Acting Gov. Frelinghuysen gave the bride away. Mrs. Howard Hastings of New York was the matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Lillian Bailey and Miss Edith Morgan of Ocean Grove, Miss Helen Van Cleaf of Asbury Park, Miss Lillian Ralston of Allenhurst, Miss Maria Wood of Philadelphia, and Miss Edna Herring of New York.

The bridegroom's best man was Abram Havens of Trenton. The ushers were Stewart Farrell and Irving Scott of Ocean Grove, Frank Lyons, Bruce Conover, and Herman Beringer of Asbury Park, and Albert Getz, Frederick Weber, and Frederick Jocelyn of New York.

The Ocean Grove Festival Chorus rendered the wedding march from Lohengrin and Mendelssohn's wedding chorus as the bridal party entered and departed from the Auditorium, which was decorated in pink and white. Will C. Macfarlane of St. Thomas's Church, New York, was at the organ.

A reception at the Arlington Hotel followed the ceremony, for which 500 invitations were issued.

WEDDING AT PELHAM MANOR.

Luther G. Billings, Jr., Takes Miss Catharine C. North as Bride.

The marriage of Luther Guiteau Billings, Jr., to Miss Catharine Clemsen North, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George M. North, took place yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, at Pelham Manor, N. Y. The bride, who wore lilies of the valley with a tulle veil, was attended by her sister, Miss Anna North, as maid of honor, and had four flower girls, the Misses Elizabeth North Burrell, Mary Chester, Catharine Lander, and Miss C. Field. Dr. Frederick T. Billings of Pittsburg was best man.

The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. David De Forest Burrell of South Orange and the Rev. David Brewer Eddy of Boston, was followed by a reception on the lawn.

Among those invited were Admiral and Mrs. Luther G. Billings, father and mother of the bridegroom; Mrs. Colby Chester, Mr. and Mrs. Colby M. Chester, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. David De Forest Burrell, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Darlington, Mr. and Mrs. George Landor, Mr. and Mrs. George Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Winchester Noyes, Bradford Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Enos Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Stoddard, Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Reed Norton, Mrs. Hugh M. North, Mr. and Mrs. Jay Cooke, 3d, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Goldsborough, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Poe of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Hutchinson of Philadelphia.

MISS AMY PLAUT WEDS.

Becomes Bride of Milton J. Falk at Her Parents' Summer Home.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 8.—At the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Plaut, in Ocean Avenue, to-night their daughter, Miss Amy Plaut, became the bride of Milton J. Falk. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silvermann of New York performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by 200 guests. The bride was gowned in heavy corded silk, heavily embroidered, and wearing point lace from her mother's wedding gown. The couple stood under a bower of flowers during the ceremony.

The maid of honor was Miss Constance Plaut. The bridesmaids were Misses Alice Fishiel, Sylvia Plaut, Louise Offenbach, and Caroline Mayer. The ushers were Jesse Falk, Edward Plaut, Jerome H. Frank, K. Richard Wallack, Samuel Frank, and Lotsler Luthenstall.

The bride was 20 years old on Aug. 28 last. Mr. Falk is 25. Mr. and Mrs. Falk left for the Thousand Islands. On returning from their wedding tour they will live in New York.

COOLEY—HATCH.

New York and Westchester society was largely represented yesterday at the wedding of Miss Jeannette Hatch and Arthur Cooley, which took place at 4:30 o'clock at the home of the bride's father, W. Dennison Hatch, at Davenport, near New Rochelle, the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Canedy, Rector of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, officiating.

Mr. Cooley is the son of the late Major James C. Cooley, U. S. A., of Westchester, and is a well-known horseman and polo player. His brother, Alvord W. Cooley, is an Associate United States Judge of New Mexico, and another brother, James Cooley, was a member of the American polo team which played in England. The best man was Gustavus Marshall of Westchester.

The couple will spend their honeymoon cruising on Mr. Cooley's yacht.

FOBES—CORBIN.

The marriage of Dr. Joseph Fobes of New York to Miss Mary Ann Corbin, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Corbin of Maple Hill, New Britain, Conn., took place yesterday afternoon under a tent on the lawn of the bride's home, the interior of which was made into a bower of chrysanthemums and golden rod. The Rev. Dr. T. Edwin Brown of the First Baptist Church officiated. George L. Corbin, a brother of the bride, was best man, and Miss Clara H. Moister was maid of honor. The ribbon bearers were the Misses Dorothy Lord Corbin, Elizabeth Read Corbin, Gardner Morse Corbin, and Frank Corbin Powell, nieces and nephews of the bride. A reception followed the ceremony.

STEVENS—LECOUNT.

Dr. Carroll Stevens and Miss Gertrude Le Count, a descendant of one of the Huguenot families which settled New Rochelle in 1688, were married there last night at the home of the bride, 73 Leland Avenue. Miss Florence A. Adams of New York was maid of honor and Frederick De Veau Le Count best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles F. Canedy, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church.

KELLOGG—MARKOE.

The wedding of Almon Charles Kellogg and Miss Gussie Markoe took place yesterday at Holy Trinity Church, in Brooklyn. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. J. H. Melish.

HARRIS—MILLS.

The engagement is announced of Miss Beulah I. Mills, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Mills of Larchmont, to Oliver M. Harris of New York.

Miss Breckinridge Weds In Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Miss Florence Breckinridge, daughter of Gen. J. C. Breckinridge of Washington, D. C., was married in this city to-day to Thomas F. Hesketh, an officer in the English Horse Guards.

Social Notes.

Mr. and Mrs. Oren Root have returned from the Adirondack Mountains, and are at their city home, 120 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Miss Lotta Robinson, who has been the guest of Mrs. Fish at Newport, will spend part of the month at Bar Harbor with her cousin, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam.

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson are sailing for New York from Europe next Wednesday, and will go at once to Newport.

Miss Dorothy De W. Tracy of Lakewood is the guest of Mrs. Franklin Farrell at the Hotel Aspinwall, Lenox, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., have opened their country home at Locust Point, N. J., for the Autumn.

Miss Marie de Acosta has chosen Nov. 6 for her marriage to Andrew R. Sargent, whic hwill take place at the home of her mother, Mrs. Ricardo de Acosta, 777 Madison Avenue.

GEN. CORBIN DIES DURING OPERATION

Returned Last Sunday from Europe, Where He Was Treated for Stomach Disorder.

FORMER ADJUTANT GENERAL

A Diplomat and Politician and the Adviser of Hayes, and of McKinley During Spanish War.

Lieut. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U. S. A., retired, one of the best-known figures in the military life of this country, right-hand man of President Hayes and of President McKinley, and who was with President Garfield at the time he was assassinated, died early yesterday morning in Roosevelt Hospital, following an operation. His death was due to myocarditis, or inflammation of the muscular tissue of the heart. The operation was for enlargement of the prostate gland. He is said to have died while under the influence of the anaesthetic.

Gen. Corbin had returned from Europe only last Sunday, and had gone with Mrs. Corbin to the Hotel Martinique, intending to go on to his home in Washington in a few days. While in Europe the General had taken the waters at Carlsbad in the hope of being relieved from some stomach trouble. He was accompanied abroad by his daughter, Mrs. Usher Parsons, of Ardsley, N. Y., as well as by his wife.

The treatment at Carlsbad seemed to improve the General's health. Leaving Carlsbad in June he went to England, where the old trouble returned, and he went to Paris to consult physicians. The disorder of the stomach grew alarming while the General was in Paris, and he hastened back to this country with his wife and daughter on the steamship Rotterdam. On Monday Gen. Corbin went to Roosevelt Hospital, resolved upon having an operation performed. This was done by Dr. Lucius W. Hotchkiss of 59 West Forty-eighth Street. Gen. Corbin seemed to be on the road to recovery shortly after the operation, but at midnight Tuesday a weakness of the heart became apparent, and at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning death came.

Mrs. Corbin, ex-Gov. Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, a close friend of the Corbin family, were with Gen. Corbin when he died. The body was removed to Campbell's undertaking establishment on West Twenty-third Street during the morning and was sent on to Washington in a Pennsylvania Railroad special car on the Congressional Limited in the afternoon. Ex-Gov. Herrick and Mrs. Corbin accompanied the body, which will be removed to the Corbin home at Highwood, Chevy Chase, a suburb of Washington.

Gen. Corbin's Army Record.

The army record of Gen. Corbin is replete with interest. The story of his rise from a farmer's boy to the rank of Lieutenant General, the highest rank an army officer can achieve, is one filled with human interest. Although Gen. Corbin came from a line of fighters he probably would never have chosen the army as a vocation had it not been for the civil war. His great-grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier and an uncle was killed during the Mexican war, but young Corbin had no inclination for fighting until the call to arms sounded throughout the land.

Gen. Corbin was born nearly sixty-seven years ago on a farm in Clermont County, Ohio. Had he lived until Wednesday next he would have celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday.

The usual work that falls to the lot of a farmer's boy was done by young Corbin until the outbreak of the civil war, but he managed to obtain a common school education by getting up very early on Winter mornings and riding horseback for many miles.

Corbin left his father's farm in July of 1862, with the prospect of being given a Second Lieutenancy in the Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry if he succeeded in raising a company of thirty men who would be acceptable to the mustering officer. He got together the required number of men, but when he presented himself to the Captain of the company, he found that the last Second Lieutenancy had been given to another man. He appealed to the Governor of the State and was assigned to the Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteers, of which Rutherford B. Hayes, then a Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-third Volunteers, had been named as Colonel.

The grade of First Lieutenant was won by Corbin in May, 1863, but he resigned that comission six months later to become Major in the Fourteenth United States Volunteer Colored Infantry. He became Lieutenant Colonel in 1864 and Colonel a year later, and was mustered out of the volunteer service in March, 1866. For his services in the actions at Decatur and in the battle of Nashville he was brevetted Major and Lieutenant Colonel, also Brigadier General of Volunteers.

Gen. Corbin entered a law office in Batavia, Ohio, after being mustered out, but shortly afterward a Second Lieutenancy in the Seventeenth Infantry of the regulars was offered to him. He ignored the appointment, but later was notified that he had been appointed Captain in the Thirty-eighth Infantry. His rise in the regular army was rapid, and he served in various ranks all over the country.

Secretary of Sitting Bull Commission.

Gen. Corbin was Secretary of the Sitting Bull Commission when affairs were adjusted with the Indians. While Adjutant General of the Army, Gen. Corbin was a familiar figure in Washington. In 1900 malicious charges were preferred against the General, and the Senate adopted a resolution calling for his complete record. This showed that he had been tried by court-martial in Chattanooga, in March of 1865 on charges of cowardice, misbehavior before the enemy, and conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. But he was found not guilty, and was honorably acquitted.

Gen. Corbin was known as a diplomat and as a politician. He was well known as President Hayes's adviser and confidential man and was regarded with high favor by each succeeding President until his retirement. During the war with Spain Gen. Corbin was President McKinley's adviser, and he was constantly suggesting plans to end the war.

The organization of the General Staff in 1903 took away most of his powers as Adjutant General, and shortly after this he was assigned to the Department of the East. In the Fall of 1904 he was placed in command of the Philippines Division, and he was practically the head of the army during the Boxer rebellion. He acted as President McKinley's personal representative in the Philippines when the time came for those islands to establish civil government. In April, 1906, Gen. Corbin was appointed Lieutenant General and was assigned to the command of the Northern Division of the Army. He was retired for age on Sept. 15, 1906.

More than three years ago Gen. Corbin, then still on the active list of the army, contributed a sentiment for a magazine publication, giving a history of his life, which attracted considerable attention at the time. It touched upon his view of an officer's duty in the following words:

"Of all things, officers of the army should keep on good terms with themselves—entering all the obligations of life advisedly and discreetly—cultivating the habits of the simple life—holding aloof from all avarice and selfishness."

Gen. Corbin was in appearance a typical army officer, large frame, erect carriage, and with self-possession at all times. He had often been mentioned for Congress from the Sixth Ohio District.

Gen. Corbin left three children by his first wife: Rutherford B. of this city, Mrs. Usher Parsons of Ardsley, N. Y., and Grace Corbin, living in Wilmington, Ohio.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The funeral services over the body of Gen. Corbin will take place Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock from St. John's Episcopal Church. Interment will be made at Arlington with full military honors.

NEW THEATRE'S OPENING BILL

Sothern and Marlowe to Appear in a Shakesperean Production.

The first authoritative announcement of some of the players for the New Theatre when that institution opens its doors on Nov. 1 was made yesterday by the New Tehatre management. E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, according to the announcement, are to be the opening attraction. What their production is to be is not stated, but it is understood that in all probability it will be Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra." The official announcement read:

The Messrs. Shubert have arranged with E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe, who sailed yesterday from London to New York, to become members of the New Theatre company for the New Theatre season of twenty-four weeks, beginning with the opening performance. After the termination of this engagement they will go on tour as co-stars under the Shubert management, presenting their old Shakespearean repertoire and other plays.

The complete cast for the New Theatre will be announced shortly.

The news that Sothern and Marlowe had been selected to head the New Theatre attractions did not come as a surprise to theatrical Broadway. From time to time since the plans of the New Theatre management took shape the story has been printed that they had been selected to be the opening attraction. Neither of them would discuss the matter at the time, and last night it was said that they were not in town.

It has also been suggested that Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe are to be seen at the new playhouse in revivals of "A Winter's Tale" and "The School for Scandal."

Other actors and actresses who, it is said, have already been engaged to appear in various roles at the new institution are Miss Rose Coghlan, Miss Beverly Sitgreaves, Miss Olive Wyndham, Miss Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, Mrs. Sol Smith, Leah Bateman Hunter, Charles Cartwright, Ferdinand Gottschalk, and Jack Wendell.

Will Managers Pay Theatre Firemen?

The Theatrical Managers' Association will hold a meeting this morning at the Hotel Astor. A communication which President Charles Burnham has received from Fire Commissioner Hayes will be acted upon. The Commissioner, it is said, will ask the theatrical managers to agree to pay the salaries of the firemen who are stationed in the various theatres, as the Fire Department finds it necessary to spend less money.

GEN. F. C. ARMSTRONG DEAD.

Confederate Veteran and ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 8.—Gen. Frank C. Armstrong of Washington died to-day at the cottage of his daughter, Mrs. A. Archibald Barklis. His death was due to old age.

Gen. Frank C. Armstrong was born at Choctaw Agency, Indian Territory, in 1835. He was educated at the Holy Cross College in Worcester, Mass., and in 1854 went to Texas to live with his stepfather, Gen. P. F. Smith. In the following year he accompanied Gen. Smith on a trip across the State. For bravery in an encounter with Indians on this trip he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the United State Dragoons.

At the outbreak of the civil war Gen. Armstrong resigned his command to join the Confederate Army. He was appointed Adjutant General by Jefferson Davis and was put in command of a company of troops under Gen. McCulloch in Arkansas. He participated in several of the important battles in Mississippi and Alabama. Confederate troops under his command captured Federal camps at Courtland, Ala.

In 1863 he was made Brigadier General and assigned to a brigade under Gen. Van Dorn and later under Gen. Forrest. He participated in the Tennessee campaign and on the retreat to Chattanooga he took an important part in the battle of Chickamauga. He served under Gen. Wheeler in Atlanta until the close of the war.

When the war was ended Gen. Armstrong returned to Texas, where he became engaged in the Overland Mail service. From 1854 to 1859 he served as United States Indian Inspector. He moved to Mexico, where he became engaged in mining operations, and then went to Washington in 1893 to become Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He served in this capacity for two years, when he retired to private life.

Obituary Notes.

WALTER E. ANDREWS, President of the Williams Typewriter Company, died at his home in Shelton, Conn., Tuesday night, from arterial trouble. Mr. Andrews was a native of Waitsfield, Vt., and when a young man went to Des Moines, Iowa, where he was President of the Western Newspaper Union. He came East to Brooklyn, and about nine years ago removed to Shelton. Mr. Andrews was in his sixtieth year, and left a widow and three daughters. He was an intimate friend of Senator Cummins of Iowa.

The Rev. ALBERT J. NATHAN, a missionary who played an important part in the rescue of Miss Ellen M. Stone from the bandit Raisuli, died a few days ago at Warren, Penn. Mr. Nathan was born in Berlin in 1867. He had spent the greater part of his life in the missionary field.

EDELIZA WHEELER, widow of Augustus H. Wheeler and daughter of the late John T. Van Wyck, died on Monday after a long illness. She was 70 years old, and was related to ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck and ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck. She was widely known for her interest in civic affairs.

F. W. LAWRENCE, President of the F. W. Lawrence Company, and Vice President of the People's Bank of Ogdensburg, N. Y., died suddenly on Monday at the age of 73 years.

News of the death of JAMES THEODORE THOMPSON, the United States consular agent at San Jose de Guatemala, has reached the State Department in Washington. Mr. Thompson died on Sept. 5. Notification of his death was forwarded to the State Department by William Owen, the Vice and Deputy Consul General at Guatemala City. Mr. Thompson was appointed consular agent on Oct. 5, 1908. He was a native of New Jersey.

Dr. JAMES BROWN BURNET, one of the oldest practicing physicians in Newark, N. J., died there Tuesday from diabetis. He was 66 years old. He was educated at the Pingry School, and at New York University, graduating from the medical school of that institution in 1863. He served as a cadet in the United States Army Hospital during the civil war, and then was attached to Bellevue Hospital, this city. He specialized on diseases of the throat and lungs. Dr. Burnet was Vice President of the Essex County Bible Society and a member of the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society. He is survived by a widow, who was Miss Maria Laflin Brewster of Newark, and two children, James B. Burnet, Jr., and Mrs. Wallace Reinold of Philadelphia.

Mrs. SARAH AGNEW, one of the oldest residents of Hempstead, L. I., died there Tuesday night at the age of 85 years.

JOSEPH G. CREAMER, for years a familiar figure at the Hackettstown Club, is dead in his apartments in the Hotel Clarendon, Hackettstown, N. J., the victim of two paralytic strokes. He received the first two weeks ago while in the club, and had almost recovered when the second attack seized him Friday. He was 60 years old and a bachelor.

JOEL B. ERHARDT DIES SUDDENLY

Ex-Police Commissioner and Collector of Port Is Stricken in Union League Club.

WAS CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR

Made a Strong Fight, but Was Defeated by Tammany's Candidate, Grant—His War Record.

Joel Benedict Erhardt, 70 years old, President of the Lawyers' Surety Company and a Director in a number of corporations, died suddenly yesterday morning at 1:20 o'clock in the Union League Club, 1 East Thirty-ninth Street, from heart failure. During the absence of his wife, who was spending part of the Summer with her daughter, Mrs. Louis Dupont Irving, at York Harbor, Me., the Erhardt town house at 120 West Fifty-seventh Street, was closed, and when he was in the city Mr. Erhardt stayed at the Union League Club, of which he was a member.

On Tuesday he told his private secretary at his office that he did not feel well; he believed he was suffering from rheumatism. At the Union League Club his friends knew that he had not been in the best of health, but on Tuesday night he went about in the club as well as he had been for a month or so.

At 1 A. M. the club watchman, while walking along the corridor off which was Mr. Erhardt's room, noticed that Mr. Erhardt was sitting on the side of the bed, apparently in pain. Mr. Erhardt told him to get a doctor at once. Dr. John Solley of 114 West Fifty-eighth Street, his family physician, was called, but Mr. Erhardt died at 1:20 o'clock.

Joel B. Erhardt was born in Pennsylvania of poor parents, who removed to New York when he was three years old. Through hard work outside of school hours the boy was enabled to pay the expenses necessary to get him through the public schools. He worked as a letter carrier and as a clerk. He taught school in Upper Jay, N. Y., in order to get money for his expenses at the University of Vermont, where he was to study law.

When the civil war broke out Mr. Erhardt was anxious to get to the front. He joined successively the Ninth Militia Regiment, the Second and the Seventy-first, but as there was delay with them he quit one after the other until finally he got to the Seventh Regiment, which did get away fast enough to suit him. He borrowed the money to buy his uniform.

Having remained with the Seventh until its period of service was over he went back to Vermont and helped to raise the First Vermont Cavalry, with which he served until 1863, rising to the rank of Captain. He was then appointed Provost Marshal of the Tenth District in New York City. Complaint was made to Secretary Stanton that Mr. Erhardt wasn't enlisting nearly as many recruits as some of the other Provost Marshals in the city. "The men he enlists may be few," replied the Secretary, "but they go to the front and fight, every one of them. They are not bounty jumpers."

After the war Mr. Erhardt was admitted to the bar, and he was for a while Assistant United States District Attorney in Brooklyn. In 1876 Gov. Tilden having removed Police Commissioners Matsell and Disbecker on complaint of Mayor Wickham, Mr. Erhardt was appointed to succeed Mr. Disbecker. He believed that a rigorous military discipline should be used in the Police Department, the head of it having the power of summary removal. He denounced the substitution of one Commissioner for the old board of four Commissioners, a question that was agitated, as a mistake, holding that it was an absurdity to have a removable Commissioner at the head of an irremovable force.

For political reasons, it was charged at the time, Mayor Cooper preferred charges against the four Police Commissioners, but nothing came of the trial that followed. In 1883 President Arthur appointed Mr. Erhardt United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York, after which he served as receiver of the New York City & Northern Railroad. The receipts of the road were $24,000 the year before it was handed over to Mr. Erhardt. When he turned it back to its owners in 1888 its annual receipts were more than $400,000. On its reorganization he was made its President.

While United States Marshal Mr. Erhardt had made friends with Elihu Root, who was United States District Attorney at the time. In 1888, when Mr. Erhardt was nominated for the Mayoralty by the Republicans, Elihu Root said of him:

"His name is the synonym for the faithful discharge of duty. In his business relations he has won the respect and admiration of all who know him. As a public officer, when fortunes were within his grasp, not a thought of seizing them entered his mind. He is a man vigorously positive, determined, honest, generous, and able. Not a stain has been cast on his name. Not a man can say a word against him to impeach his qualifications for the Mayoralty of New York."

There were seven candidates in the field at that election. Many believed that Mr. Erhardt had been put on the ticket merely as a Republican sacrifice. He met defeat though he made a strong fight. Hugh J. Grant, the Tammany candidate, was elected.

Though Platt, who was then the Republican boss in New York, was against the appointment of Mr. Erhardt as Collector of the Port here, public opinion forced him to agree to it, and the appointment was immediately made. Because he did not make appointments as the machine wished, Platt and his followers began to do all they could to restrict his authority.

Mr. Erhardt resigned his position in disgust in 1891, saying, "I resign because the Collector has been reduced to a position where he is no longer an independent officer with authority commensurate with his responsibility." He never again held political office.

He was President and Director of the Public Accountants' Corporation, Trustee of the Bowery Savings Bank, Director of the Echo Lake Ice Company, and interested in several other corporations. He was a Director of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals up to 1906, when he resigned because of dissatisfaction with the management of the society. He was a member of the Union League Club, Loyal Legion, New England Society, St. Nicholas Society, Sphinx and Down Town Clubs.

Cardinal Gibbons
On
"Education and Religion"
In
The New York Times
Next Saturday, September 11th

The New York Times is read by the greatest number of persons of intelligence and culture in a city which is known to send more pupils to private schools than any other city in the world. It publishes a greater volume of instruction advertising than any other morning or evening newspaper.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DR. HENRY C. CHAPMAN DEAD.

Curator of Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences Since 1875.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Sept. 8.—Dr. Henry C. Chapman, Professor Emeritus of Physiology and Biology at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and Curator of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences, died suddenly at his Summer home here late last night from internal hemorrhages. Dr. Chapman had made his Summer residence here for a number of years.

Dr. Chapman was born in Philadelphia on Aug. 17, 1845. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1864 and from the medical department of the same institution three years later. He then attended the Jefferson Medical College, and after receiving the degree of M. D. went abroad, where he took a post-graduate course at several universities.

He was appointed Professor of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence at the Jefferson Medical College in 1880. He had been Curator of the Academy of Natural Sciences since 1875. He was also Prosector of the Zoological Society of Philadelphia. He wrote several books on medical subjects.

Mrs. Caroline Louisa Courtney.

NORFOLK, Conn., Sept. 8.—Mrs. Caroline Louisa Courtney, wife of the Rev. Dr. Frederick Courtney, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, New York City, died suddenly this noon from kidney trouble. Mrs. Courtney was a native of England and 69 years of age. Besides her husband five children survive. The body will be forwarded from here on Friday for interment at Plymouth, England.

Myer S. Hood.

Myer S. Hood, head of the Newark Hebrew Free School and active in educational affairs, died at his Newark home yesterday from heart disease. He was 87 years old and was born in Rawicz, Prussia. After a preparatory education he entered the Teachers' Seminary at Breslau and later became an instructor. In 1866 he came to this country and later went to Newark as instructor of the school of Synagogue Oheb-Shalom. In 1889 he became head of the Hebrew Free School, remaining its director until his death. He took an active part in forming playgrounds in Newark, the most recent of those built by the city being named for him. One daughter, Miss Mary Hood, and four sons, Joseph Hood, Dr. Bruno Hood, ex-County Prosecutor Louis Hood, and Charles Hood, survive him.

Tim Murnin, Racing Man, Dead.

DENVER, Sept. 8.—Tim Murnin, one of the best known racing men in the country, died yesterday at his home in the lodge at Overland Park, from a complication of diseases. He had been ill for several weeks. Murnin trained and drove the great trotter Cresceus. Recently he had been chief caretaker of the Overland Park State Fair grounds.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in the New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

REIFENHEISER.—Sept. 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Reifenheiser, a son.

Married.

BEATTIE—SAFFORD.—On Sept. 7, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Dr. G. C. Houghton, Miss Martha Yale Safford to Mr. Thomas Alexander Beattie.

DEAYTON—JEROLIMAN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 8, by the Rev. W. P. Brush, Lillian M. V. R., daughter of the late I. Lansing Jerolman, to Dr. Henry S. Drayton of Jersey City.

JOSIAH ACKERMAN BRIGGS announces the marriage of his daughters, Ruth Edna, to Merton Walter Wales, and Julia Wheatly, to Forrest Allen Pruitt, on Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1909, at Fordham Manor Reformed Church, New York City.

KELLOGG—MARKOE.—On Sept. 8, at Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, by the Rev. J. H. Melish, Gussie Markoe to Almon Charles Kellogg, both of Brooklyn.

WHITE—GALE.—On Sept. 7, at Squirrel Island, Me., by the Rev. Dr. Shank, Anne Jordan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Gale, to Jay White. Southern papers please copy.

BARRETT—DOWNING.—Sept. 4, Mabel A. Downing to John W. Barrett.
BRADLEY—BRADLEY.—Sept. 8, Ella Bradley to Elmer P. Bradley.
CANAVAN—MACREA.—Sept. 5, Kathryn Macrea to Charles C. Canavan.
FERRIS—LYNDE.—Sept. 2, Clarissa Lynde to Cleveland Ferris.
McMAHON—HARLEY.—Sept. 8, Winifred Harley to Gregory McMahon.
PENDLETON—FERGUSON.—Sept. 8, Fisher's Island, Martha Ferguson to Alexander Pendleton.
REACH—TOWNLEY.—Sept. 7, Tocsika Townley to James H. Reach.
ROSENTHAL—LOWENTHAL.—Sept. 7, Bessie Lowenthal to Leo B. Rosen

GAYNOR WIPED OFF THE FUSION SLATE

His Name Not Even Considered by the Hundred or by Woodruff's Organization.

HUNDRED'S LIST REVISED

Whitman, De Forest, Purdy, Stimson, Moore, and Bennet Now on It—Parsons Yet to be Heard From.

The cheerful optimism of Justice Gaynor's letter to the committee of Brooklyn citizens, who urged him to enter the Mayoralty fight, in which he spoke confidently of receiving the support of all political factions and parties, declaring that he did not credit the statement that the Republican organization would not accept him without a definite pre-nomination pledge, and that the Committee of One Hundred must give him its indorsement if it remained consistent to the purpose for which it was organized, received a cruel blow yesterday at the hands of the Committee of One Hundred and the Kings County Republican organization.

Both organizations held meetings during the day for the consideration of candidates and quietly, but firmly, turned Justice Gaynor down. Coming so quickly upon the emphatic declaration of the powers that be in Tammany Hall that the Justice had been taking a great deal for granted when he declared in his letter announcing himself as a universal candidate that he had been assured of the Democratic nomination, the action taken yesterday by these two important wings of the opposition caused a decided slump in the Gaynor stock.

The Committee on Candidates of the One Hundred and the Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican Committee held full meetings yesterday, which lasted nearly all the afternoon and into the evening. The leaders of the One Hundred declared when they adjourned that they had no official statement to make as yet, but it was learned that fusion had been the topic of the gathering and that the list of Mayoralty candidates behind whom the committee is willing to stand with the Republican organization and the other anti-Tammany forces had been winnowed down to seven. Justice Gaynor's name is not in the list.

Gaynor Not Even Mentioned.

"What of him?" the leaders were asked.

"He was not even considered," they replied briefly.

Chairman Woodruff of the Republican State Committee, who is also Chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee, added to the Gaynor gloom when asked about the deliberations in Brooklyn, by declaring:

"There seems to be no sentiment remaining among the Kings County Republican leaders for the nomination of Justice Gaynor. There has been a decided reversion of feeling against him since his letter announcing his candidacy, and no one brought up his name at the conference this afternoon."

This word is final, for all the Brooklyn Republican leaders were present at the meeting and they were together long enough for Mr. Woodruff to thrash out the entire situation with them.

It only remains now for Chairman Parsons of the New York Republican County Committee to be heard from. He consistently refuses to talk of Justice Gaynor for publication, but it is known that he quite concurs with the sentiments of the One Hundred and his Brooklyn conferees. When he announced several days ago that the local organization would not take the initiative in launching the fusion movement against Tammany Hall, it was generally understood that there would be a private understanding between the three bodies mentioned before the plans for actively getting together were promulgated.

This understanding has been arrived at, and the happenings of yesterday may be definitely taken to mean the end of Justice Gaynor's fusion chances. Chairman Outerbridge of the Committee of One Hundred, and Chairmen Parsons and Woodruff have talked the matter over several times in the last few days, and one of the seven men put down on the One Hundred's list yesterday will undoubtedly be the fusion candidate for Mayor.

Hundred's List of Candidates.

The list includes former Judge Charles S. Whitman, Register Prendergast of Kings County, Robert W. De Forest, Lawson Purdy, formed United States District Attorney Stimson, Charles A. Moore, President of the American Tariff Protective League, and Congressman Bennet.

Judge Whitman is best known for his record on the Police Court bench. During a temporary prevalence of excise violations he emulated the tactics of Mr. Jerome, and personally collected valuable evidence. He was largely instrumental in bringing about the establishment of the Night Court, and was twice appointed by Gov. Hughes to fill out unexpired terms on the bench of General Sessions.

Register Prendergast is a resident of the Park Slope district, in Brooklyn, and an active member of Congressman Calder's district organization. He is a warm personal friend of Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. De Forest is President of the Municipal Art Commission and the Charity Organization Society, and has always been known as a real independent in politics.

Mr. Purdy is President of the Board of Tax Commissioners and one of the best informed men on municipal taxation and finance in the country.

Mr. Stimson had an enviable record as Assistant United States District Attorney, having won laurels for his prosecution of the Sugar Trust cases and the indictment and conviction of Charles W. Morse.

Mr. Moore is President of the big manufacturing engineering firm of Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Inc. He has for years been quietly identified with Republican politics, principally Nationally, and was a close friend of President McKinley. He is a type of the well-informed, public-spirited business men that has been urged as a candidate for Mayor from so many quarters of late.

The call for a conference between the regular Republican organization and the other anti-Tammany forces will be issued by the One Hundred in a few days. Mr. Parsons will then immediately call the County Committee together and actively enter the fusion fight.

Borough President Coler announced himself for Justice Gaynor yesterday, declaring that he and his personal following are for him "through and through."

Senator McCarren said on leaving the City Hall after a talk with Mayor McClellan: "It is not certain that the people want Gaynor." This was all he would say of the matter.

PRENDERGAST IN FAVOR.

Said to be Brooklyn Republicans' Choice of Mayoralty Nomination.

Apparently much grieved and pained that it was so, State Chairman Timothy L. Woodruff found the Kings County Republican organization with thumbs down as to the candidacy of his old neighbor, Justice William J. Gaynor, yesterday afternoon. The local Republican leaders had not been unwilling to accept the distinguished jurist as a political bedfellow, but when it came to taking the Tammany Tiger in with him they unanimously balked.

So it was that last evening Mr. Woodruff, with something suggestive of tears in his voice, declared that Brooklyn's favorite son had by his letter expressing his willingness to be a candidate of Fourteenth Street alienated himself from the political affections of the Republicans of his home borough.

"Last week," said he, "I stated that I had found a deal of sentiment for Justice Gaynor among Brooklyn Republicans. But there has been a change. To-day we had a long discussion, but there was no longer any Gaynor sentiment in evidence. Apparently the revulsion of feeling was due to the Justice's published letter setting forth his attitude. We can't fight Tammany with a Tammany candidate. That seems to be the feeling among the leaders here."

Mr. Woodruff was in conference for three and one-half hours with the members of the Executive Committee of Kings County. Most of the time was given over to a discussion of the question of a candidate for Mayor. None of those present would say after the meeting what names had been mentioned, but it was understood that that of County Register William A. Prendergast figured prominently in the discussion. It is believed that Mr. Prendergast will be Brooklyn's choice in the convention.

There was some discussion as to whether Justice Gaynor, as the Tammany nominee, would get the independent Republican vote in Kings County. The belief seemed to be that such Republicans would have none of the jurist with a Tammany tag attached to him. Some of the leaders appeared to have a suspicion that some people in Tammany were making Justice Gaynor the victim of a "political sawdust game."

They suspected that the prospect of his nomination by Tammany was being held out so as to scare the Republicans away from him and thus prevent a fusion movement with him at its head. After the Republicans have turned the Justice down, these men seemed to think, Charles F. Murphy will find it convenient to nominate Justice Dowling or some other straightout Tammany man.

Mr. Woodruff, Jacob Brenner, and Charles H. Kelby were appointed as a committee to represent Kings County in conferring with committees of other organizations concerning fusion. The following dates for local conventions were selected:

Assembly District Cnventions for the election of delegates to the Judiciary Convention, Sept. 27; conventions for nominating Municipal Court Justices, Sept. 29; conventions for naming candidates for the Assembly, Oct. 2; Judiciary Conventions, Oct. 2 at noon; Aldermanic Conventions, Oct. 4.

HUGHES VISITS ONEIDA FAIR.

In Speech to 10,000 Persons Governor Urges Direct Primaries.

ROME, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Gov. Hughes, accompanied by his Military Secretary, Major George C. Treadwell, arrived in Rome to-day to attend the Oneida County Fair. This evening he reviewed the parade of the Romohawks' carnival.

At the Fair Grounds the Governor made an address. Later he was the guest of the Romohawks at a dinner.

After reviewing the parade Gov. Hughes went to Utica, where he spoke at the reunion of the Blue and Gray survivors of the siege of Fort Fisher.

Ten thousand persons crowded around the speakers' stand at the fair to listen to the Governor. He said:

"We want legislation that is wise, and we want it considered on its merits. We want Representatives at Albany without collars about their necks. The days have gone by of open election corruption. When we have founded a country based on manhood suffrage, what an awful thing it is to pollute that fountain at its source, the ballot box! We must look to the nominating machinery as much as to the election machinery.

"The people do not intend to let any coterie or clique take away the rights which belong to the many. A great movement is here. It cannot be stopped, because it is in accord with the spirit of a free country.

"A few who make a business of political activity, run things. That is not American. The way to get a representative Legislature is to make the nominations come directly from the party voters. Political leaders should stand before the people resting upon the suffrages of the people"

CITY'S WASTEFUL METHODS.

Turned Into a Campaign Issue by the Republican Club.

The Campaign Committee of the Republican Club issued another pamphlet on the City Administration yesterday, in which it took up the alleged waste in the purchase of supplies. The document was titled, "Father Knickerbocker's 'Joy Riders,'" and the front page bore a cartoon representing an automobile driven by a wild-eyed tiger, mowing down Taxpayers and Rentpayers, with "Father Knick" in the tonneau, while Messrs. Water Contracts, Franchise, Protection, and Privilege look on with a smile from the steps of "Tammany Hall."

"The most important work of the next Administration will be to check New York City's rapid progress toward bankruptcy," says the pamphlet. "To accomplish this, we must have men not only honest in themselves, but free from the fatal obligations to Tammany. It is absolutely impossible to have an honest Administration with this same crowd filling offices as a means to work their own private snaps.

"It is up to every man who lives in the greatest business city of the world to see that the city is given a business Administration."

Several items of the alleged excessive payment by the city for supplies are then cited, such as step ladders for $17.50 which should have cost $9.31, and refrigerators for $67 which, it is declared, could have been bought for $40.20.

"If the city should insist on discounts and do business as any modern business concern would," concludes the pamphlet, "it could cut down upward of $15,000,000 a year in expenses."

COL. WILLIAMS IS PROMOTED.

Succeeds to Place Vacated by Death of Adjutant General Phisterer.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—Col. Chauncey P. Williams of Albany, who served for many years as Assistant Adjutant General, was sworn in to-day as Adjutant General of the Division of the National Guard to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Gen. Frederick Phisterer. Col. Williams is to report to Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, whom he serves as chief of staff.

Lieut. Col. Merrill M. Dunspaugh of Troy, Second Assistant Adjutant General, has been promoted by Adjt. Gen. Henry to succeed Col. Williams.

By command of Gov. Hughes Adjt. Gen. Henry to-day sent a general order to the National Guard announcing that from Sept. 20 to Oct. 9 authority is granted to all military and naval organizations of other States or of foreign countries to enter New York State armed and equipped for participation in military and naval parades and exercises connected with the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Capt. L. T. Hillman, Ordnance, to Harrisburg, Penn., on business pertaining to inspection of material in process of manufacture for the Ordnance Department.

First Lieut. J. F. Shick, Tenth Infantry, relieved from duty as Quartermaster and Constructing Quartermaster at Fort Gibbon, Alaska, and join his regiment.

Col. G. Ruhlen, Assistant Quartermaster General, to New York City and Governors Island, N. Y., on business pertaining to business methods and other matters relating to the Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. W. E. Cole, Coast Artillery Corps, relieved from treatment at army and navy general hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and return to proper station.

The Navy.

Commissioned—Rear Admiral D. D. V. Stuart, Chief Boatswain N. D. Rake, Chief Gunners J. P. Dempsey, D. Duncan, S. Danielak, Chief Carpenters G. A. Lazar, F. Kirchmier, Chief Machinists J. J. Corino, R. T. Scott, L. T. Cooper.

Lieut. Commander S. E. Moses, to duty as assistant to Inspector of machinery at works of New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Vicksburg at La Union, St. Louis at Santa Monica, Glacier at San Francisco, Tacoma at Port Limon, Macdonough, Thornton, and Wilkes at Charleston; Supply at Guam.

Sailed—Albany, from San Francisco for Santa Monica; Charleston, Cleveland, Denver, Galveston, and Chattanooga, from Dalny for Hongkong, via Chefoo.

DEMOCRATS GATHER FOR HARMONY TALK

Party Leaders from Every Section of State Reach Saratoga for Meeting To-day.

CONNERS MAY BE TARGET

Feeling Shown Against State Chairman by Some Delegates Which Leaders Are Trying to Divert.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Sept. 8.—Victory at the polls in the State election a year hence will be the underlying thought and hope of the harmony movement, which will see its inception at the gathering of old-line Democrats, scheduled to open here to-morrow afternoon. Each incoming train is bringing from every section of the State groups of prospective conferees, who assert that Democratic history will be made here to-morrow.

The Saratoga conference, in the language of the invitations sent to Democrats throughout the State, was called for two purposes: First, to have a full and frank discussion of party conditions and policies, and, second, to formulate a declaration of principles, giving a clearer meaning to the party name in this State, and paving the way for united action by the Democratic forces in the different counties in the Fall elections.

To-night, after a meeting of the Executive Committee to make final preparations for to-morrow's gathering, the emphatic assurance was given that the pledge of a full and free discussion would be lived up to.

To be Free and Easy Affair.

"It will be as free and easy an affair as was the town meeting of old," said I. Stanwood Menken, one of the prime factors in the movement. "It's about time for the ordinary citizen to have his say. The bosses have had theirs long enough."

The conference will be called to order at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon by Thomas M. Osborne, Public Service Commissioner, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, which has made arrangements for the gathering. Mr. Osborne will attend the conference as a delegate from Cayuga, his home county.

Edward M. Shepard has been slated for permanent Chairman of the conference. The first session to-morrow will be devoted to speeches by Mr. Osborne and Mr. Shepard and the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, which will present a declaration of principles to the conference at a session to be held to-morrow evening. This Committee on Resolutions will be a thoroughly representative body. On it will be a member from every Senatorial district in the State.

The night session will be given over to a discussion of principles and policies. It will be a session of Democratic oratory.

To-night, as the gathering delegates are swapping opinions in the hotel corridors, there is an occasional display of feeling against the present leadership of the Democratic State organization. The conference to-morrow will be full of enemies of William J. Conners, the Democratic Stat eChairman.

May Attack Conners.

While the leaders of the present movement will do all in their power to prevent attacks on Mr. Conners's leadership, there are those here to-night who say that some of the delegates will take advantage of the free and easy rules laid down for the meeting to attack the State Chairman.

Efforts have been made to create an impression that there were to be other tabooed subjects, and that one of these was the Federal income tax amendment, on which the next Legislature may be called to act. It was said here to-night, however, that there is likely to be considerable discussion on that topic. Judge D. Cady Herrick, who will be one of the principal speakers, said to-night that in his opinion there should be no legislative action on the income tax until 1911. In that year there will be a Senatorial as well as an Assembly election, with every facility for sounding public sentiment on the question by making the income tax an issue in the legislative campaign.

Primary reform, in the belief of many conferees, will come strongly to the front in the discussion, with the probability that the conference will adopt a declaration for primary control rather than for direct nominations.

Every county in the State will be represented at the conference. It was intended originally to have only three delegates from each county. Instead, Erie will send 100, New York will send as many, Kings 50. From many Assembly districts there will be as many as six or seven delegates, instead of the original three.

J. Hampden Robb Sends Letter.

S. Stanwood Menken to-day received a letter from J. Hampden Robb of New York. Mr. Robb, in writing that he would be unable to attend the meeting, said:

"23 Park Avenue,
"New York, Sept. 2, 1909.

"Dear Mr. Menken:

"Owing to absence from the city, I have only lately had your letter of the 18th ult., inviting me to attend a conference of Democrats to be held in Saratoga on the 9th and 10th insts., and to-day I am also in receipt of your card of yesterday, saying you would appreciate very much hearing from me in reply.

"It is not, however, possible for me to be absent from New York next Thursday, and I fear I must be here Friday of next week also. I regret this all the more as it prevents my attending the conference and personally protesting against a policy which I understand is to be strongly advocated at Saratoga, namely, the indorsement and approval of the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving to the Federal Government the power to tax incomes.

"The Supreme Court has decided that an income tax is a direct tax, and the Constitution has very properly reserved to the different States alone the right to raise such taxes.

"My Democracy inclines me to a strict construction of the Constitution and a desire to preserve it in every way, coupled with the inclination to resist further centralization on the part of Congress.

"Believing in a graduated income tax, it is my opinion that such a tax should be levied by different States whenever any of them find it necessary to do so.

"As a Democrat, however, I do not believe in giving up in any way to the Federal Government the power of direct taxation, or for the States relinquishing any right now reserved to them by the Constitution.

"It would seem that we have already lost enough by following false gods and deserting what is true Democracy for Populism.

"The voters of a great party are not made or their number increased by the desertion by that party of all that has made it strong and successful in the past. Let the Democratic party come back to its true colors, let it be brave and courageous enough to fight under its own flag and let it cease to follow a standard borrowed from the enemy and carried in the hands of charlatans and demagogues.

"Yours faithfully,
"J. HAMPDEN ROBB."

"S. Stanwood Menken, Esq."

In the corridors of the United States Hotel, where the conference has established headquarters, there are seen to-night men who have not attended a Democratic conference for half a score years or more. The Saratoga Limited to-night brought a group from New York whose names are familiar all over the country. Among the arrivals are Alton B. Parker, Morgan J. O'Brien, Edward M. Shepard, George Harvey, Daniel M. Brady, Frederic Coudert, Robert Grier Monroe, Cord Meyer, Jr., James R. Ely, Paul Fuller, O. S. Seymour, District Attorney Jerome, William Temple Emmet, George F. Parker, Sylvester J. Sullivan, S. Stanwood Menken, Macgrane Coxe, John R. McDonald, Herman Ridder, Everett P. Wheeler, and William S. Rodie.

Among the Brooklyn delegates already on the scene are ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck, James Shevlin, J. Edward Swanstrom, and District Attorney John F. Clarke.

From up State have arrived Thomas M. Osborne, Charles F. Rattigan, William G. Rye, Frederick A. Villard, and ex-Lieut. Gov. Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler.

MAYOR JOHNSON WINS.

To be Democratic Candidate for His Office—Baehr, Republican Nominee.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 8.—Complete returns from the 297 election precincts in the city to-day fully established last night's predictions that the opposing candidates for Mayor this Fall will be Tom L. Johnson, Democrat, who has held the office four consecutive terms, and Herman C. Baehr, Republican, who is serving his third term as County Recorder.

Baehr was opposed by two other candidates at the dual primary election held yesterday. Baehr had an easy victory, receiving 19,020 votes. McKisson received 8,658 and Chandler 1,894.

Mayor Johnson was opposed for the Democratic nomination by F. W. Waltz, a city Councilman, and won out by a vote of 15,039 to 1,317. In addition to easily winning his own nomination Mayor Johnson carried to victory thirty out of his slate of thirty-two Councilmanic candidates.

Both sides now are committed to the lowest rate of fare which will give adequate service and a return of 6 per cent.

Much satisfaction was expressed here to-day over the first trial of the State-wide Bronson primary law. The main objectionable feature was the fact that a voter upon entering the voting booth was required to announce publicly whether he chose to vote the Republican or the Democratic ticket. He will be required to stand by his declarations for at least two years.

ALASKA ONCE TROPICAL.

Prof. Tarr Finds Jamaica Flora In Coal-Bed Formation.

CORDOVA, Alaska, Sept. 8.—Prof. R. S. Tarr, the Cornell University geologist; Lawrence Martin of the University of Wisconsin, Instructor Von Engeln of Cornell, Prof. Bean of the University of Wisconsin, and A. R. Campbell of the University of Washington are in Alaska studying glaciers, under the direction of the National Geological Society, which has arranged for a series of annual expeditions, of which this is the first.

Speaking of his investigations, Prof. Tarr said:

"I visited Hidden Glacier in 1906, and from measurements taken this year, I find it has advanced two miles in three years. Generally speaking, glaciers in Alaska are receding. Some, however, fluctuate like the famous Swiss glaciers, which change every thirty years, advancing and receding. The Columbia glacier has begun to advance again."

Proof that Alaska was once a tropical country Prof. Tarr found in Jamaica flora and coal bed formation.

The party has been studying Malaspina and other glaciers in the vicinity of Yakutat Bay, as well as Childs and Miles glaciers, which empty into Copper River.

TO TRY ICE TRUST OCT. 4.

Gov. Hughes Appoints an Extraordinary Trial Term of the Supreme Court.

ALBANY, Sept. 8.—Upon application of Attorney General O'Malley, Gov. Hughes to-day appointed an extraordinary trial term of the Supreme Court, to be held in New York City on Oct. 4, Justice Charles B. Wheeler of Buffalo presiding, to take up four indictments against the American Ice Company.

The indictments were found in July, 1908. The corporation was charged with being guilty of misdemeanors in seeking to prevent competition in the sale of a commodity in common use and had thereby caused a restraint of trade in violation of the Donnelly anti-trust act.

The preliminary proceedings upon which the indicements were found, were in charge of James W. Osborne, who was designated as a special Deputy Attorney General by former Attorney General Jackson. It is understood Mr. Osborne will represent the State at the trial of the indictments.

CRUSHED BY BARON'S DEATH.

Fiancee of Rothschild, Who Killed Himself, Arrives in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Suffering from a nervous collapse as the result of the shattering of her romance, Miss Olga Menn, daughter of Dr. Rudolph Menn, the girl for whose sake Baron Oscar Rothschild is said to have killed himself, arrived home to-day, accompanied by her mother.

The young woman was dressed in deep mourning. She was scarcely able to walk when she alighted from the train, and had to be assisted to a carriage. When questioned regarding the reported engagement of her daughter to Baron Rothschild, Mrs. Menn declared it was true the two had been engaged.

POST'S SUCCESSOR CHOSEN.

Taft Reported to Have Picked New Governor of Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The resignation of Gov. Post of Porto Rico reached the Bureau of Insular Affairs to-day, and will be forwarded at once to the President at Beverly. Gov. Post's resignation was not a surprise to War Department officials, as it was known that on the occasion of his visit here in June last he told the President he would like to be relieved as soon as possible. He explained that owing to his wife's ill-health she had not been able to live in Porto Rico for the last two years, and in consequence he must relinquish his post. It is understood the President already has decided upon Mr. Post's successor, but his name has not been announced.

It is expected that the Secretary of War and Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, will visit Porto Rico about the 20th of the present month.

MRS. SAGE, 80, MAKES GIFT.

On Her Birthday Presents $10,000 to Church She Formerly Attended.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Mrs. Russell Sage on her eightieth birthday, today, sent a check for $10,000 to the First Presbyterian Church of this city.

This was the church of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Slocum, and also her own church when she was a girl, and the gift was made in remembrance of her parents. She had previously given two memorial windows to the church, costing $30,000.

PULPIT FOR PROF. FOSTER.

Chicagoan Whose Religious Views Were Attacked Asked to Stay.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Prof. George B. Foster of the University of Chicago, whose religious views recently were attacked by the clergymen of the Baptist denomination, was chosen unanimously to fill the pulpit of the Unitarian Church at Geneva, Ill., for the coming year by the board yesterday.

Dr. Foster already has served two years as pastor of the church, going there from Chicago each Sunday to preach.

REJECT WAGE SCALE.

Chicago City Railway Co. Employes Refuse Company's Offer.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Th wage scale offered by the Chicago City Railway Company to its employes was rejected by an overwhelming vote in a referendum which closed to-day.

This means that a resort must be had to arbitration on the South Side car lines, as well as on the North and West Sides, if further complications are to be avoided.

An Aeronautic Expert Sails.

Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois, U. S. A., one of the officers of the Signal Corps detailed to accompany Orville Wright in the cross-country aeroplane speed trials recentl yheld between Fort Meyer and Alexandria, Va., sailed for Europe yesteray on the Teutonic. Lieut. Foulois is on a mission from the War Department to represent the United States at the International Aeronautical Conference to be held at Nancy, France, Sept. 18-24.

SCHOOLMARM WINS GREAT FILLY STAKE

J. A. Bennet's Two-Year-Old Takes $10,025 Race in a Sharply Fought Finish.

WOODCRAFT SETS A RECORD

Long-Chance Outsider, First by a Head, Makes a New Track Mark for Sheepshead Bay Course.

The richest filly stakes of the season drew a very ordinary field for the $10,025 Great Filly race, as the feature event at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, and J. A. Bennet's Schoolmarm, ridden out, added her name to the brilliant roster of winners, with her field whipping and slashing home behind her in a close cluster. As the race was run, there was no room for doubt that Schoolmarm was best, but she was doing her best when she got to the winning post first in 1:14—time that would not win a selling race even on the oval of the turf course.

Including one added starter, J. E. Madden's Marigot, seven ran for the Great Filly, but the great stables were not represented, the Whitney, Keene, and Belmont colors being absent, while Frederick Johnson's Sticker, a runner for the Futurity, went to the post as a strong favorite, with Schoolmarm the next choice.

Starport showed first when the barrier was raised at the six-furlong post in the Futurity straight, and then with the field racing in close order, Flying Footsteps and Sticker each had a turn in front in the run to the bend of the course. At the head of the stretch Sticker and Schoolmarm were the most prominent, and from there to the end Schoolmarm, under a hustling ride by Butwell, drew out and won by two lengths, with the next four horses abreast, Sticker getting second place by a head from Odd Rose, in a disputed decision, for partisans of other horses claimed second place for both Odd Rose and Flying Footsteps. The value of the prize to the winner was $7,425.

Arasee, a hot favorite in the Ironsides Handicap, was beaten a head on the post in a finish that made argument for the remainder of the day, with the burden of savage and bitter comment on Jockey Glass, who rode Arasee, and was blamed for letting the 25 to 1 outsider Woodcraft get up and nip the favorite at the end. Glass rode a perfect race to the head of the stretch, to which point he permitted Angelus to make the pace. Then Arasee moved up, and seemed to have the race won, when Woodcraft closed on the outside. Glass may have been overconfident in trying to draw a close finish, but Arasee is a son of Blues, and Blues, when he raced, was so far beyond apology that no excuse ought to be required for his progeny. Arasee was ready to quit, and it did not need any pulling up to make him stop, while Woodcraft finished much the stronger horse and set a new track record for the mile and a sixteenth by clipping a fifth of a second from the old mark when he got to the winning post in 1:45 2-5.

The light-weight rider Ural, son of an old-time jockey, and riding for the first time after a period of suspension by his employer, furnished a rare exhibition when he brought Zacatecas in winner of the selling sprint for two-year-olds. Zacatecas has earned a reputation for his ability to quit suddenly, but his speed made him an odds on favorite, and Ural had the task of keeping him from quitting. Zacatecas was in front all the way, and Ural whipped him so hard and so fast in the run down the stretch that Zacatecas had not time to even think about stopping, and won with the whip still flying, by a length and a half from Ten Paces. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—The Burgher Purse, for maidens three years old and upward; special weights; selling; one mile.

John Hynes's Patsy, b. g., 3, by Peep o' Day-Pink, 107, (E. Dugan,) 11 to 5 and 9 to 10 1
J. W. McClelland's Grembridge, br. c., 3, 110, (A. Walsh,) 11 to 5 and 9 to 10 2
W. S. Diffendorfer's Racing Bell, b. f., 3, 107, (Butwell,) 15 to 1 and 6 to 1 3
Cliff Edge, 110, (Lynch,) 5 to 1; Nedlim, 110, (McCarthy,) 7 to 1; Almandine Ruby, 107, (Cullen,) 100 to 1; Mayworth, 107, (Page,) 15 to 1. First Up, 107, (Grand,) 20 to 1, and Bandello, 102, (Nullet,) 20 to 1, also ran. Won ridden out. Time—1:40.

SECOND RACE.—The Pasadena Purse, for two-year-olds, non-winners at the Sheepshead Bay meeting; selling allowances; fine and a half furlongs on the Futurity course.

C. F. Clark's Zacatecas, ch. c., by Mexican-Soucy Lass, 97, (Ural,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 2 ..... 1½
F. A. Forsythe's Ten Paces, b. c., 107, (G. Garner,) 5 to 1 and 7 to 5 ..... 2½
Mr. Earle's Huda's Sister, b. f., 98, (Davenport,) 8 to 1 and 5 to 2 3
Danfield, 103, (Murphy,) 40 to 1; Frank G. Hogan, 107, (R. Williams,) 12 to 1; Howdy Howdy, 98, (Davis,) 10 to 1; Helen Carroll, 94, (Glass,) 15 to 1, and Gerando, 94, (Creevy,) 20 to 1, also ran. Won ridden out. Time—1:07.

THIRD RACE.—The Ironsides Handicap, for all ages; one mile and a sixteenth.

S. C. Hildreth's Woodcraft, b. g., 4, by Octagon-Woodnymph, 90, (E. Martin,) 20 to 1 and 5 to 1 1
Samuel Emery's Arasee, b. g., 8, 94, (Glass,) 1 to 1 and 2 to 5 2
W. F. Schulte's Ziensap, b. m., 6, 100, (Page,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10 3
Angelus, 107, (E. Dugan,) 11 to 5, and Charile Hargrave, 87, (Ural,) 30 to 1, also ran. Won ridden out. Time—1:45 2-5.

FOURTH RACE.—The Great Filly Stakes; for fillies two years old; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the Futurity course.

J. A. Bennet's Schoolmarm, ch. f., by Islington-Mary Stuart, 116, (Butwell,) 3 to 1 and 1 to 4 1
Frederick Johnson's Sticker, b. f., 116, (E. Dugan,) 7 to 10 and 1 to 4 2
F. A. Forsythe's Odd Rose, ch. f., 119, (Davenport,) 8 to 1 and 8 to 5 3
Indian Maid, 119, (Grand,) 8 to 1; Starport, 119, (Page,) 15 to 1; Flying Footsteps, 116, (McCarthy,) 60 to 1, and Marigut, 119, (Scoville,) 12 to 1, also ran. Odd Rose and Indian Maid coupled as Forsythe entry. Won, ridden out. Time—1:14.

FIFTH RACE.—The Watercure Purse, for three-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $500 in 1909; special geights; selling; one mile and three-sixteenths on the turf course.

O. L. Richard's Campaigner, b. g., 5, by Gerolstein-Supporter, 112, (Page,) 7 to 1 and 2 to 1 1
M. Ording's Albert Star, b. c., 4, 110, (Creevy,) 3 to 1 and 4 to 5 2
W. D. Babcock's Nethermost, b. g., 3, 107, (Butwell,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5 3
Hans, 110, (Davenport,) 9 to 10; Judge Ermentrout, 112, (Rowan,) 60 to 1, and Profit, 112, (Grand,) 30 to 1, also ran. Won handily. Time—2:00 3-5.

SIXTH RACE.—The Shot Gun Purse, for all ages, penalties and allowances; six and a half furlongs, on the main course.

S. C. Hildreth's Fitzherbert, br. c., 3, by Ethelbert-Morganatic, 133, (E. Dugan,) 1 to 15 and out 1
P. S. P. Randolph's Racquet, ch. c., 3, 121, (Leach,) 20 to 1 and 1 to 1 2
J. N. Camden's Boola Boola, br. c., 2, 93, (E. Martin,) 15 to 1 and 3 to 5 3
Won easily. Time—1:20 2-5.

PACING AT DONGAN HILLS.

Favorites Win Two Events at Interborough Fair Races.

Favorites again won yesterday in the Interborough Fair races at Dongan Hills, Staten Island, and in each event the result was decided in straight heats. Owing to outside attractions, only two events were scheduled, but both of these furnished exciting sport. During the afternoon the members of the New York City police traffic squad gave an interesting exhibition of riding and performed many interesting manoeuvres.

In the 2:30 pacing class, Idlewood, owned by Remsen and Post, captured first place. In the opening heat, Queen Gentry, driven by I. Hully, forced Idlewood to the limit, and was beaten only by a short head. Idlewood took the lead at the start of the second heat and was never headed, winning by three lengths. Strong Heart showed a good burst of speed in the third heat, but Idlewood was too speedy, and, staving off a challenge, won, after a hard drive, by half a length. J. McDonald's L'Amour repeated Tuesday's performance, and captured the running race in straight heats. The winner had matters all his own way and won easily. The summaries:

Idlewood, br. m., (Remsen and Post)	1	1	1
Queen Gentry, b. m., (I. Hully)	2	9	3
Knight Worthy, b. g., (G. W. Decker)	5	2	6
Strong Heart, b. g., (Hunt Brothers)	8	5	2
Hattie R., blk. m., (C. E. Pitman)	3	4	5
Idler, s. g., (L. S. Marshon)	7	3	4
Rita G., b. m., (J. H. Lawrence)	4	7	9
Lila B., b. m., (Bergen Horse Co.)	6	8	7
Grace Kelly, (W. H. Halsted)	Dis.		

Time—2:16½; 2:19½; 2:19¼.

Half-Mile Running Race.

L'Amour, ch. g., (J. McDonald)	1	1
Meathhill, br. m., (P. Kellan)	2	2
Green Lawn, br. g., (H. K. York)	4	3
Knight of Harlem, b. g., (P. Hanley)	3	4

Time—0:51; 0:50.

No Betting; Small Fields Start.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 8.—Small fields in the three events on the card for the closing afternoon of Grand Circuit racing at Charter Oak Park diminished the interest, but the sport was good nevertheless. The best performances today were by Ella Ambulator, Carroll, and The Eel, the last mentioned winning the free-for-all pace and purse of $1,000. The only opponent to The Eel was the New Haven mare Aileen Wilson. The latter put up a good race, going neck and neck most of the way, but being unable to respond to a spurt in the home stretch. It was a royal battle, except for the last eighth, in each heat.

In the 2:09 pace Ella Ambulator and King Cole went four heats for first money, but the mare was too fast for her opponent, except in the first heat. Sicilian King, which had been entered in this event, was withdrawn, having gone lame.

The 2:10 trot was won in straight heats by Carroll against five other horses. Alice Roosevelt, Prince C., and Henry Setzer were withdrawn as starters.

The ban on pool selling is looked upon as having diminished the interest in the meeting this season, many horsemen declining to ship their horses here after having entered them.

ON THE TENNIS COURTS.

Steadiness in the fastest sort of rallies and the physical stamina to endure a grueling carried Miss Elizabeth C. Bunce of the Poughkeepsie Lawn Tennis Club through to her holding of the Hudson River championship yesterday on the courts of the Dunwoodie Country Club, Yonkers. The final provided good tennis, Miss Bunce defeating Miss Adelaide Browning of the Ardsley Club, 7—5, 3—6, 6—love. The summary:

Hudson River Championship, Women's Singles.—Final and Championship Round—Miss Elizabeth C. Bunce, Poughkeepsie L. T. C., defeated Miss Adelaide Browning, Ardsley Club, 7—5, 3—6, 6—0.

Men's Singles.—Fourth Round—Homer Guernsey, Pougskeepsie L. T. C., defeated Ross Burchard, Powelton Club, 6—4, 5—7, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round.—Homer Guernsey, Poughkeepsie L. T. C., defeated Dr. Arthur G. Keane, New York A. C., 6—2, 6—4; J. P. Paret, Dunwoodie C. C., defeated F. B. Roundey, New York A. C., 6—0, 6—2.

Women's Doubles.—First Round—Miss Carolyn Feeter and Miss Mabel Benedict, Amackassin Club, defeated Miss Theresa Dwyer and Miss Winifred Kaltenbach, Park Hill C. C., 6—1, 6—1.

Semi-Final Round.—Miss Anna Martin and Mrs. Henry H. Burdick, Park Hill C. C., defeated Miss Kate Atkins and Miss Helen Holbrook, Amackassin Club, 8—1, 6—1.

Men's Doubles.—First Round—Ross Burchard and H. A. Jova, Powellton Club, defeated R. C. Black and W. Black, New York A. C., 7—5, 7—5; H. L. Parr and Dr. E. G. Littell, Amackassin Club, defeated William M. Granger and partner, Bronxville A. A., by default; A. R. Downing and E. C. Kelley, Poughkeepsie L. T. C., defeated E. E. McEnroe and partner, Bronxville A. A., by default; David R. Todd and A. D. Britton, Bronxville A. A., defeated Homer Guernsey and Isaac Platt, Poughkeepsie L. T. C., 6—2, 10—8; A. Latimer and E. K. McEnroe, Bronxville A. A., defeated E. H. Janes and Henry H. Burdick, Park Hill C. C., 6—1, 6—2.

Second Round.—Ross Buchard and H. A. Jova, Powellton Club, defeated H. L. Parr and Dr. E. G. Littell, Amackassin Club, 6—3, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Anna Martin and A. S. Runyon, Park Hill C. C., defeated Miss Ethel Kehrhan and Abra

NEW YORK TEAMS DIVIDE HONORS

Giants Win First Game and Brooklyn Takes Second at Polo Grounds.

TWO HOME RUNS FOR DOYLE

Murray a Big Factor in Winning One Contest with Three Hits—Chicago Takes Game from Pirates.

Again, on the Polo Grounds yesterday, division of a doubleheader was the best the Giants could do. This time their opponents were the lowly Brooklyns. New York won the first game by a score of 7 to 6, Brooklyn the second by 6 to 3. The local victory was due to Larry Doyle, who, after Brooklyn tied the tallies with four runs in the eighth, went to bat in the ninth with a devil-may-care look and drove the ball to far right centre for four bases for the second time in seven innings. Larry was the first man up in the final, so his repeat homer was just enough and no more. It dragged the spectators to their feet and called forth cheers that stretched far into the intermittent practice and were repeated when Doyle appeared for the second game. McGraw's agile young second baseman in that first game achieved only two hits in five times up, but as both were homers, he netted eight bases and accounted for three runs. Wiltse was on first as the result of a pass when Larry, in the third round, made his first home run.

The second game was thrown away and was a hard loss to Ames, who, having worked satisfactorily on relieving Wiltse in the eighth inning of the first struggle, was sent to the box again by Manager McGraw. Errors figured in most of the runs Brooklyn got when Ames was pitching. Leon was hit heavily, but he was sufficiently master of himself to have gained the victory if his support had been perfect. Doyle, Snodgrass, Devlin and Schlei made misplays that hurt, and the ninth inning rally was spoiled by Doyle's and Snod's force hits. However, many good plays were made by the very men who were largely responsible for the loss of the contest.

New York did the first scoring of the afternoon. Wiltse got a base on balls in the third inning of his game and came in on Doyle's homer. Seymour and Snodgrass went out on flies, but Murray singled and stole, coming home on a hit by Devlin, who had supplanted Shafer at third after the first round. Apropos of Murray it as well may be recorded right here that he batted 1,000 in the first game, making a double and two triples in three turns at bat and getting to first on balls. In the second game he made only one safety in four times up. Every time Red made first base, whether on a hit or a walk, he stole second, achieving four steals in the afternoon. That fine base-running enabled him to score three of his side's seven runs in the opening encounter. He also spoiled a homer with a grand left hand catch.

In the first game's fifth inning New York scored twice on Hummel's muff that put Snodgrass on second, Murray's safe bunt and steal, Devlin's sacrifice fly, Murray's out at first, and Lennox's fumble that made Merkle safe. With the two tallies in Fred stole second and went to third on a wild throw by Bergen who played a listless game.

The visitors didn't get a hit until the fifth, nor a run till the sixth. Their first tally resulted from McIntire's own double to right and Clement's single. In the seventh they scored on Lennox's two-bagger and McMillan's hit. McGraw's men got their sixth run in the lucky inning because Murray strolled and stole, scoring on Devlin's single. Then the Lumleyites fell on long George and made three runs at his expense, getting another after Ames supplantetd him. McIntire started with a single. Burch doubled. Clement filed to Doyle. Jordan walked. Hummel forced Tim at second, McIntire scoring. Alperman brought in Burch and Hummel with a three-bagger that might have been a homer if he had known Merkle would relay badly from Murray through Doyle to Myers. That hit retired Wiltse. Lennox drew a pass and tried for second, Ames threw wildly to Doyle to head him off, and as a result Alperman crossed the plate, but Lennox couldn't get to either base and was thrown out, Merkle and Bridwell completing the play begun by Ames to Doyle. No more scoring was done in that game until Doyle's four-bagger No. 2.

Brooklyn, in the second game's second inning tallied twice on Lennox's single, McMillan's sacrifice, Marshall's single and steal, Schlei's wild throw to second, and Burch's two-bagger. New York tied in the fourth on Seymour's walk, Snodgrass's two-bagger, and Hummel's wild throw across the diamond in trying to head Fred off at the far turn. Murray flied to Burch. Devlin got a base, although the pitched ball that hit his foot struck the ground first, but Bridwell flied to Hummel and Arthur was doubled off first. Brooklyn scored in the sixth on Doyle's wild throw that made Hummel safe and Lennox's three-bagger, unassisted by Murray. In the eighth the visitors tallied three times on Clement's double, Jordan's bunt, Devlin's wild throw to first after Tim was safe, Redmond's walk, singles by Lennox and McMillan, and Snodgrass's wild throw on the return from Mac's hit.

It looked in the same inning as if New York might cut down the lead, for Doyle and Seymour singled with none out. But Snodgrass and Murray flied to Clement and Devlin to Redmond. In the ninth, one down, Merkle singled to left. He was safe at second on Schlei's force hit because Redmond dropped Lennox's assist. Myers, batting for Ames, singled smartly, filling the bases, with only one out. But Doyle forced Merkle at the plate, and though Shafer, batting for O'Hara, walked, forcing the Admiral home, he was forced at second by Snodgrass. The scores:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Doyle, 2b	5	2	2	2	4
Seym'r, cf	4	0	0	4	0
Sn'dg's, lf	4	1	1	2	0
Murray, rf	3	3	3	4	0
Shafer, 3b	1	0	0	0	0
Devlin, 3b	2	0	2	0	0
B'dwell, ss	4	0	0	5	3
Merkle, 1b	3	0	0	7	1
Myers, c	3	0	0	3	0
Wiltse, p	2	1	1	0	2
Ames, p	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	7	9	27	10

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burch, cf	4	1	1	1	0
Clement, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Jordan, 1b	3	0	0	9	0
Hum'l, rf	4	1	0	1	0
Alp'm'n, 2b	4	1	2	3	1
Lennox, 3b	3	1	1	1	0
M'Mil'n, ss	4	0	1	0	5
Bergen, c	4	0	0	2	1
M'Intire, p	4	2	2	0	2
Total	34	6	8*	24	10

*None out when winning run was scored.

Errors—Ames, Hummel, Lennox, McMillan, Bergen.

New York	0	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	1—7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0—6

Two-base hits—Murray, Lennox, McIntire, Burch. Three-base hit—Alperman. Home runs—Doyle, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Devlin. Stolen bases—Murray, (3,) Merkle. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; New York, 6. First base on errors—New York, 3. Double play—McMillan, Alperman, and Jordan. Struck out—By Wiltse, 3; by McIntire, 2. Bases on balls—Off McIntire, 4; off Wiltse, 1; off Ames, 1. Hits—Off Wiltse, 8 in seven and two-thirds innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Kane.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burch, cf	5	0	1	4	0
Clement, lf	5	1	3	3	1
Jordan, 1b	4	1	1	9	1
Hummel, rf	4	1	1	2	1
Redmond, 2b	3	1	0	2	3
Lennox, 3b	4	1	3	0	1
McMillan, ss	3	0	1	2	4
Marshall, c	4	1	1	4	0
Hunter, p	4	0	1	1	1
Bell, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	12	27	12

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Doyle, 2b	5	0	1	1	2
Seymour, cf	3	1	3	1	0
O'Hara, cf	0	0	0	1	0
*Shafer	0	0	0	0	0
Snodgrass, lf	4	1	1	1	0
Murray, rf	4	0	1	2	0
Devlin, 3b	2	0	0	2	2
Bridwell, ss	4	0	0	2	0
Merkle, 1b	4	0	1	9	0
Schlei, c	4	1	1	8	3
Ames, p	3	0	0	0	6
†Myers	1	0	1	0	0
Total	34	3	9	27	13

*Batted for O'Hara in the ninth inning.
†Batted for Ames in the ninth inning.

Errors—Jordan, Hummel, Redmond, Doyle, Snodgrass, Devlin, Schlei.

Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	0—6
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—3

Two-base hits—Seymour, Birch, Snodgrass, Clement. Three-base hit—Lennox. Sacrifice hit—McMillan. Stolen bases—Marshall, Murray. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; New York, 9. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Double plays—Hummell and Jordan; McMillan and Jordan; Schlei and Doyle. Struck out—By Hunter, 3; by Ames, 5. Bases on balls—Off Hunter, 3; off Ames, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Hunter, (Devlin.) Hits—Off Hunter, 9 in 8 2-3 innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kane and Rigler.

Cubs Rally and Win In Ninth.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 8.—Chicago's batting rally in the ninth inning, coupled with a costly error by Miller, gave the visitors to-day's game with Pittsburg by a score of 4 to 2. Brilliant fielding marked the game. A catch by Schulte in the fifth inning was wonderful. Running far out into right field the player, with his back to the diamond, reached out and caught Miller's hit that would have gone for a home run. The game was also remarkable for the many arguments with the umpires. Every close decision was the subject of dispute, Stanley, who was coaching for the visitors, being put off the field by Umpire O'Day for becoming too insistent in his talk.

Chicago secured two runs in the second inning. Chance singled, Steinfeldt was hit by a pitched ball, both players moving up a base on Tinker's single, and both scoring on a wild throw to the plate by Abstein. The winning runs were scored in the ninth, after Schulte had fanned. Chance singled to centre and went to third on Steinfeldt's hit to right. Hofman walked, filling the bases. Tinker hit to Miller, who fumbled the ball, Chance scoring and Tinker being safe at first. Archer singled, scoring Steinfeldt. Hofman was caught at the plate on Brown's tap to Byrne, and Zimmerman flied to Leach.

Pittsburg tied the score in the fourth inning. Wagner was hit by a pitched ball and went to second when Miller secured a pass. Both runners moved up a base on Abstein's sacrifice and scored when Wilson singled to centre.

Gibson to-day tied the world's record for the number of consecutive games caught in a season, equaling the performance of Zimmer, who while playing for Cleveland in 1890 caught 111 games in succession.

Announcement was made to-day that Chance and Tinker had been fined $50 each and Steinfeldt $25 by President Heydler as the result of the disputes with Umpire Klem yesterday. The score:

PITTSBURG.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 3b	3	0	0	1	1
Leach, cf	3	0	0	2	0
Clarke, lf	3	0	1	5	0
Wagner, ss	3	1	0	2	6
Miller, 2b	3	1	0	0	1
Abstein, 1b	2	0	0	8	0
Wilson, rf	4	0	1	0	0
Gibson, c	4	0	2	11	1
Camnitz, p	3	0	0	0	3
*Hyatt	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	4	27	9

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Zim'm'n, 2b	5	0	0	1	0
Sheck'd, lf	4	0	0	2	0
Schulte, rf	4	0	0	2	0
Chance, 1b	4	2	2	10	1
St'nf'dt, 3b	3	2	2	1	2
H'fman, cf	3	0	1	5	0
Tinker, ss	4	0	1	1	3
Archer, c	4	0	1	4	0
Brown, p	4	0	0	1	1
Total	35	4	7	27	7

*Batted for Camnitz in the ninth inning.

Errors—Miller, Abstein, (2.)

Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—4
Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Steinfeldt, Gibson. Sacrifice hits—Leach, Abstein. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 7; Chicago, 5. First base on balls—Off Brown, 3; off Camnitz, 1. First base on errors—Chicago, 2. Hit by pitcher—Steinfeldt, Abstein, Wagner. Struck out—By Brown, 4; by Camnitz, 7. Passed ball—Archer. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Klem.

At Boston.

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Grant, 3b	5	0	1	0	4
Bates, lf	4	1	1	0	1
Titus, rf	4	1	1	3	1
D'ninger, cf	4	1	1	0	0
Knabe, 2b	4	1	2	2	3
Ward, 1b	4	0	1	12	0
Doolan, ss	4	2	2	2	5
Dooin, c	4	0	2	8	1
Corridon, p	3	0	1	0	3
Total	36	6	12	27	18

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Thomas, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Becker, rf	3	1	0	2	0
Shean, 2b	3	0	2	5	3
B'mont, cf	2	1	1	2	0
Getz, 3b	4	0	1	1	4
Autrey, 1b	4	0	0	12	0
Graham, c	4	0	1	4	2
Coffey, ss	2	0	0	1	5
Ferguson, p	3	0	1	0	1
Total	29	2	6	27	15

Errors—Dooin, Corridon.

Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0—6
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Three-base hit—Doolan. Home run—Doolan. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Corridon. Stolen bases—Bates, Knabe. Double play—Shean, Coffey, and Autrey. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 4. First base on balls—Off Corridon, 4. First base on errors—Boston, 1. Struck out—By Ferguson, 4; by Corridon, 7. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Grant, 3b	4	0	0	1	4
Bates, lf	3	1	1	1	0
Titus, rf	5	2	3	1	0
D'ninger, cf	5	1	2	3	0
Knabe, 2b	4	1	3	4	5
Ward, 1b	4	0	1	13	0
Doolan, ss	3	0	1	3	5
Dooin, c	4	0	0	7	0
Covaleski, p	4	0	1	1	5
Total	37	5	12	27	17

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Thomas, lf	4	1	2	2	0
Becker, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Shean, 2b	3	1	1	2	4
Beck, cf	4	1	0	2	0
Getz, 3b	4	0	1	2	3
Autrey, 1b	3	0	1	15	2
*Graham	1	0	0	0	0
Shaw, c	4	0	1	5	2
Coffey, ss	3	0	1	2	2
More, p	0	0	0	0	0
Mattern, p	3	0	0	1	2
Total	33	3	6	27	16

*Batted for Autrey in the ninth inning.

Errors—Knabe, Dooin, Getz, Coffey, Mattern.

Philadelphia	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—5
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hit—Bates. Hits—Off More, 4 in one-third inning; off Mattern, 8 in eight and two-thirds innings. Sacrifice hit—Doolan. Stolen bases—Bates. Double plays—Coffey, Shean and Autrey; Doolan, Knabe, and Ward. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; Boston, 5. First base on balls—Off More, 1; off Covaleski, 2; off Mattern, 1. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By More, 1; by Mattern, 2. Passed ball—Shaw. Wild pitch—Mattern. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

WINDWARD WINS FIRST RACE.

Leads Maulahka by 58 Seconds in Manhasset Bay Cup Contest.

Addison and Wilmer Hanan's new sloop Windward, designed by William A. Gardner as the defending boat for the Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup, won the first race of the series of three contests yesterday, beating the challenging boat, Naulahka, by the narrow margin of 58 seconds over a sixteen-mile course. The race was held off the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, the rival craft starting from Great Captain's Island. The course was to windward and leeward, extending four miles east toward Oak Neck, making a course of eight miles, and it was sailed ovmer twice. Stuvesant Wainwright sailed the Naulahka, which was built by a syndicate from the American Yacht Club to challenge for the cup. With him on board were Joseph Macdonough and J. Ritch Steers. Beside the Hanan brothers on the Indian Harbor boat Windward was Harry Johnson. Addison Hanan sailed the Windward, and at the end of the first eight miles she had the good lead of 4 minutes and 6 seconds. Better handling of his boat enabled Hanan to make a decided gain as he rounded the mark at the end of the first half of the race.

The wind at the start was from the East and in the beat on the first leg Naulahka showed that she is a speedy boat, despite her ultimate defeat, as she led for quite a stretch, but Windward had all the better of it on the reach home. The wind then shifted to the west southwest, so instead of a baet on the first leg on the second round it was a run and here again Naulhaka demonstrated superior sailing properties, as she actually passed her rival, but again, on the close reach home, Windward did the better work and just managed to win the race. The second race will be held today. The summary:

Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup.—Course, 16 miles; start, 12:10.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.
Windward, Hanan brothers	4 33 31	4 23 31
Naulahka, S. Wainwright	4 34 29	4 24 29

Regulars Win Shooting Trophies.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Sept. 8.—Riflemen from the United States Marine Corps and the cavalry branch of the regular army carried off the honors to-day at the Tri-State tournament. The marines took the McAlpin match, while a cavalryman won the mid-range match of the Pennsylvania Rifle Association.

Southern League.

Montgomery-Mobile, rain.
New Orleans, 4; Atlanta, 2.
Memphis, 3; Birmingham, 2.
Little Rock, 4; Nashville, 0.

BASEBALL SUMMARY.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York	7	Brooklyn	6
Brooklyn	6	New York	3
Philadelphia	6	Philadelphia	5
Boston	2	Boston	3
Chicago	4		
Pittsburg	2		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia	8	Boston	6
New York	6	Washington	3
Chicago	4	Chicago	4
St. Louis	2	St. Louis	0
Cleveland	7		
Detroit	4		

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Newark	5	Providence	5
Baltimore	1	Jersey City	0
Rochester	2	Toronto	4
Montreal	1	Buffalo	1

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Columbus	8	Louisville	7
Toledo	1	Indianapolis	3
Milwaukee	2	St. Paul	6
Minneapolis	0	Kansas City	1
St. Paul	4		
Kansas City	3		

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	1908.
Pittsburg	90	36	.714	.617
Chicago	90	41	.675	.605
New York	75	49	.605	.626
Cincinnati	65	60	.520	.477
Philadelphia	61	68	.473	.549
St. Louis	47	77	.402	.349
Brooklyn	45	81	.357	.352
Boston	34	92	.270	.425

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	1908.
Detroit	83	46	.644	.584
Philadelphia	79	49	.617	.496
Boston	75	55	.577	.488
Cleveland	68	64	.515	.539
Chicago	66	63	.512	.567
New York	58	69	.457	.317
St. Louis	52	75	.410	.564
Washington	34	94	.266	.443

EASTERN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Rochester	78	54	.591	Buffalo	63	69	.477
Newark	73	58	.557	Montreal	57	73	.438
Providence	71	60	.542	Jersey City	57	73	.438
Toronto	68	63	.519	Baltimore	57	74	.435

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Milwaukee	84	61	.579	Columbus	69	75	.479
Minneapolis	79	65	.549	Indianap'lis	70	77	.476
Louisville	76	68	.528	Toledo	66	79	.455
St. Paul	69	72	.490	Kansas City	63	79	.444

GAMES FOR TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Washington.
Cleveland at Detroit.
Chicago at St. Louis.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Newark at Jersey City.
Providence at Baltimore.
Toronto at Rochester.
Montreal at Buffalo.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Minneapolis at Kansas City.
Columbus at Indianapolis.
Toledo at Louisville.
St. Paul at Milwaukee.

For the man who looks ahead just a little and feels the Fall winds blow.

496 Fall overcoats—odd lots we want to clear up before we get into the swing of Fall overcoat business.

A few cravenettes, a few silk-lined coverts—but mostly regular three-quarter length coats of mixture fabrics.

73 were $20.
134 were $22.
86 were $25.
33 were $30.
147 were $32.
23 were $38.

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AT THE 13TH ST. STORE ONLY.

156 boys' long trouser suits, Spring and Summer weight, sizes 14 to 16 years.

31 were $12.
58 were $14.
20 were $16.
26 were $18.
21 were $20.

$5.50 now.

AT THE 13TH ST. STORE ONLY.

49 youths' mixture suits, Spring weight, sizes 33 to 35 chest.

All were $16 suits.

$7.50 now.

153 youths' blue and black serge suits, Summer weight, sizes 32 to 35 chest.

25 were $16.
89 were $18.
39 were $20.

$10 now.

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ATHLETICS WIN ON YANKEES' MISPLAYS

New Yorks Rally in Fifth Inning, but Fail to Beat Mack's Team.

CHIEF BENDER IS BENCHED

Cleveland Defeats Detroit and Boston Scores Victory on Senators—Chicago Takes Two from Browns.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 8.—Never dangerous until the sixth inning, the Yankees gave the 6,636 spectators at Shibe Park to-day a hair-raising scare for the price of admission. Five runs on six clean hits passed over the plate in rapid succession. These tallies, added to the one scored in the first inning, gave the Yanks a lead of one run over the Athletics. But the advantage was for only a half inning duration. Heitmuller's single and Collins's home run put the Athletics one to the good in their half of the round, and they finally won, 8 to 6, reversing their defeat of the previous day by the same figures.

The Athletics profited materially by the poor defense of New York. Errors by Knight, Chase, Sweeney, and Laporte gave the pennant chasers a majority of their runs. On the other hand, the Mackites fielded like well-oiled machines. While the Highlanders played execrably in the field, they also performed the stellar stunts. Engle, in the first round, ran to the score board and pulled down Murphy's terrific drive that would have scored two runs had it gone safe. In the third Chase gave one of his inimitable exhibitions of converting a wild throw into an out by throwing up his gloved hand and pulling down Knight's heave of Baker's grounder.

Keeler's triple to left centre and Chase's bunt sacrifice gave New York a run in the initial inning. Then Bender gave a shining exhibition of the twirler's art for four innings. Not a hit was made by the Yanks, and only the legal number, twelve men, faced him in these four rounds. In addition he struck out seven men in these sessions.

A hitting typhoon struck the Big Chief in the sixth. Sweeney started the hurricane of hits with a single to centre. Then followed in succession singles by Warhop, Demmitt, Keeler, and Chase, followed by another smash by Knight after Engle and Laporte had been retired. This fusillade of hits scored five earned runs. Bender started the seventh, but after Sweeney had hit safely he was benched in favor of Dygert. "Wee Jimmie" did not allow a run. Warhop never showed a thing to fool the Mack men. He was pounded from the start, but stuck to his post until the sixth inning, when two singles and a home run proved the weighty inducement to Manager Stallings to send Quinn to his relief. The latter pitched good ball and might have saved the day for the Yankees had he been ordered to the mound early in the contest. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'muller, lf	5	1	1	0	0
Barry, ss	3	3	1	2	6
Collins, 2b	5	3	3	1	2
Baker, 3b	5	0	2	2	1
Davis, 1b	3	0	1	8	0
Murphy, rf	3	0	1	1	0
Oldring, cf	2	1	0	1	0
Thomas, c	3	0	1	10	1
Liv'stone, c	0	0	0	4	0
Bender, p	3	0	0	0	2
Dygert, p	1	0	1	0	0
Total	33	8	11	27	8

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Demmitt, cf	4	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	5	2	2	2	0
Chase, 1b	4	1	1	13	1
Engle, lf	4	0	2	2	0
Laporte, 2b	4	0	1	2	6
Knight, ss	4	0	1	2	7
Austin, 3b	3	0	0	1	0
Cree, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Sweeney, c	4	1	2	3	2
Warhop, p	2	1	1	0	2
Quinn, p	1	0	0	1	1
*Hemphill	1	0	0	0	0
†Orth	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	6	11	24	18

*Batted for Austin in the eighth inning.
†Batted for Quinn in the ninth inning.

Errors—Chase, Laporte, Knight (2,) Sweeney.

Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	—8
New York	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0—6

Hits—Off Warhop, 10 in 5 1-3 innings; off Quinn, 1 in 2 2-3 innings; off Bender, 9 in 6 innings; off Dygert, 2 in 3 innings. Two-base hits—Baker, Collins. Three-base hit—Keeler. Home runs—Barry, Collins. Sacrifice hits—Chase, Livingstone, Davis, Barry. Double play—Knight and Laporte. Stolen bases—Barry, Collins, Knight. Struck out—By Bender, 10; by Dygert, 3; by Warhop, 2. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 8; New York, 6. First base on balls—Off Dygert, 2; off Warhop, 2. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Warhop, 2. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Sheridan.

At St. Louis.

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
White, rf	5	1	2	0	0
Parent, ss	3	0	2	2	8
Cole, cf	4	0	2	2	0
D'gh'ty, lf	3	0	0	1	0
Altizer, 1b	4	0	0	8	0
T'nehill, 2b	4	2	2	0	4
Isbell, 2b	3	0	1	4	2
Payne, c	4	1	1	9	1
Walsh, p	4	0	0	1	1
Total	34	4	10	27	13

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stone, lf	5	0	1	2	0
Hofman, cf	4	1	1	2	1
H'tzell, ss	4	0	1	1	3
Griggs, 1b	4	0	2	9	0
Ferris, 2b	4	0	1	2	1
M'Al'se, rf	4	0	0	4	0
Wallace, 3b	4	0	0	0	3
Stephens, c	4	0	0	7	0
Powell, p	4	0	2	0	3
Total	37	2	10	27	11

Errors—Parent, Isbell, Hartzell.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—2

Two-base hit—Isbell. Sacrifice hits—Parent, Isbell. Stolen bases—McAleese, White, Parent. Double plays—Hoffman and Stephens; Ferris, Hartzell, and Griggs; Parent and Payne; Parent, Isbell, and Altizer. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 8. Base on balls—Powell, 1. Struck out—By Powell, 6; by Walsh, 8. Wild pitch—Walsh. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Altizer, 1b	4	0	2	7	0
Parent, ss	3	1	2	2	3
Cole, cf	3	1	1	2	0
D'gh'ty, lf	3	1	1	3	0
Payne, rf	4	0	0	0	0
T'nehill, 3b	4	0	1	4	3
Purtell, 2b	4	0	0	2	0
Sullivan, c	3	1	0	7	1
Suter, p	3	0	1	0	2
Total	32	4	8	27	7

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stone, lf	3	0	0	2	0
H'fman, cf	2	0	0	1	0
H'tzell, ss	3	1	1	2	2
Griggs, 1b	4	0	2	9	0
Ferris, 2b	4	0	0	3	2
M'Al'se, rf	4	0	0	0	0
Wallace, 3b	4	0	2	3	3
Criger, c	2	0	0	6	2
Bailey, p	3	0	1	0	2
Schw'z'r, cf	2	0	0	0	0
Total	31	0	6	27	11

Errors—Cole, Griggs.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Parent. Sacrifice hits—Criger, Cole. Double plays—Ferris, Criger, and Griggs; Tannehill and Altizer. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Chicago, 8. Bases on balls—Off Bailey, 6; off Suter, 1. Struck out—By Bailey, 5; by Suter, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

At Washington.

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Niles, lf	5

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TRADING TENDS TO NARROW

Dealings Light in General List—Government Reports Expected Loss in Corn Crop—Interior Taking Currency.

Although the financial district found some grounds for comfort in the very brief message from Arden yesterday describing Mr. Harriman's condition as better than on the previous day it was quite apparent that the uncertainty which still exists, and must of course continue for some time to come, exercised a depressing influence upon the course of prices on the Stock Exchange. The movement of securities was steadier than on Tuesday, and even in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific there were evidences of more confident support. The attitude of the speculative community was to be discovered in its reluctance to enter into commitments of any sort, this abstention resulting in the long periods of inactivity which marked the day's business. All reports from the important corn growing States for several weeks past have testified to the damage inflicted upon the crop by the long-continued drought, and it was, therefore, no occasion for surprise yesterday when the Government's report on conditions as of Sept. 1 noted a decrease of 10 per cent. in the condition of corn as compared with the Aug. 1 figure. Translated into bushels this means a loss of some 300,000,000 from earlier estimates, but there is still in prospect a crop of some 2,650,000,000 bushels, which is above last year's yield, and better than the average. In Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma the loss has been heaviest, and upon the railroads traversing these States its effects will be most directly felt. Under the circumstances it is a matter for congratulation that Spring wheat passed through the month of August with so little loss of ground, the actual decline being less than 3 points; that the harvest will be well over that of last year, and in combination with the Winter wheat yield will produce a total crop of wheat well on toward 700,000,000 bushels. The Government report as a whole destroys hope of bumper harvests, but it makes certain yields if anything above the average, and of exceptional money value to the country. The recognized authority in the iron trade published its figures on pig iron production for the month of August, these constituting on the part of the steel makers an absolute record in outturn; the Western Union Telegraph Company reported an increase of nearly $4,000,000 in earnings for the year as compared with 1908, and the Associated Merchants were also able to report a substantial betterment in the returns of this concern, one of the largest of its kind in the mercantile world.

A demand for gold in London by Russia, heavy offerings here of European funds, and substantial shipments of currency to the interior were the chief features of the day's money markets. The banks continue to lose on routine transactions with the Government, the total in this respect having reached $3,444,000 since Friday last.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit.
North Star Mines.
United States Steel Corporation—Common.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Oregon Short Line Railroad.
Washington Storage and Warehouse and Van Co.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¼@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4¼@4½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. for others.

Private discounts at foreign centres: London, 1¼ per cent., off ¼ per cent.; Paris, 1⅜ per cent., up ⅛ per cent.; Berlin, 2⅜ per cent., unchanged.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $337,048,109; balances, $18,163,139; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $798,302.

The local banks have lost $3,444,000 in their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Sterling exchange was easier, with demand quoted at $4.8640@$4.8650, sixty days at $4.8485@$4.8495, and cables at $4.8635@$4.8675.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.16⅞@5.16¾ plus 1-32 for cables, 5.16⅞ less 1-32@5.16⅝ for sight, and 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18⅝ for sixty days; reichsmarks, 95 5-16@95 5-16 plus 1-32 for cables, 95¼@95¼ plus 1-32 for sight, and 94⅞ less 1-32@95 plus 1-32 for sixty days.

Exchange on New York at Boston was 10c discount; Chicago, 40c discount; St. Louis, 10c discount; New Orleans, commercial, 20c discount; bank, $1 premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; St. Paul, 15c discount.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1-16d lower in London, at 23 11-16d per ounce, and ⅛c lower in New York at 51⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 44c.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Interest to be added.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar "A" 4s, March 15, 1911	98⅜	99¼
Am. Cigar "B" 4s, March 15, 1912	97⅛	98¼
Am. Tel. & Tel. 5s, Jan., 1910	100⅜	100½
Atl. Coast Line 5s, March, 1910	100½	101
C., C., C. & St. L. 5s, June, 1911	101⅛	101½
Interborough 6s, May, 1911	103½	104
Kan. City W. & L. 6s, Sept., 1912	99½	100¼
Lack. Steel Co. 5s	99⅞	100¼
Lake Shore 5s, Feb., 1910	100⅜	100⅝
Louis. & Nash. 5s, March, 1910	100¼	100⅝
Mich. Central 5s, Feb., 1910	100⅜	100⅝
Minn. & St. Louis 5s, Feb., 1911	99½	99¾
N. Y. Central 5s, Feb., 1910	100⅜	100⅝
Nor. Pac. Ref. 5s, May, 1910	100⅜	101
Pennsylvania 5s, March 15, 1910	100⅜	100⅝
Southern 5s, Feb., 1910	100⅛	100⅜
Tidewater Co. 6s, June, 1913	102¼	102¾
West. E. & Mfg. Co. 6s, Aug., 1910	100½	100⅞

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
4s, May, '59	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101¼
4½s, May, '57, f'chg	110⅞	111⅛	110⅞	111⅛
4½s, Nov., '57, f'cup	110⅞	111⅛	110⅞	111⅛
4½s, May, '17, f'chg	104	104⅝	104	104⅝
4s, Nov., '58, f'chg	101	101½	101	101½
4s, May, '57, f'chg	101	101½	100¾	101
4s, Nov., '56, reg	100½	101	100½	101
4s, Nov., '36, reg	100½	101	100½	101
3½s, Nov., '55, f'chg	90⅜	91	90⅜	91
3½s, May, '54, coup	90⅜	91	90⅜	91
5½s, May, '34, reg	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90⅝
*6s, Nov., '09, rev	101	101⅛	101¼	101⅜
*6s, Nov., '10, rev	103¼	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞

*Coupon or registered.

THE TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business today was as follows:

TRUST FUNDS.

Gold coin	$861,365,869
Silver dollars	487,254,000
Silver dollars of 1890	4,116,000
Silver certificates outstanding	487,254,000

GENERAL FUND.

Standard silver dollars in general fund	4,255,185
Current liabilities	101,548,510
Working balance in Treasury offices	21,924,580
In banks to credit of Treasurer of the United States	39,309,970
Subsidiary coin	24,826,987
Minor coin	1,857,468
Total balance in general fund	98,524,117

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday.

Total sales Sept. 8, 1909 769,731
From Jan. 1, 1909 141,052,872
Corresponding period last year 121,140,002

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
82⅜	82¾	18,400	*Amalgamated Cop	82⅞	83⅜	82	82¾	— ¼
47¼	47⅜	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	47	47¼	47	47¼	+1
102	102½	56	Am. Agricul. Chem. pf	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
44¾	45¼	400	*Am. Beet Sugar	45⅛	45⅛	45	45	...
12½	12¼	600	Am. Can	12⅜	12⅝	12¼	12¼	...
83⅜	83½	1,000	Am. Can pf	83	83⅜	82¾	83⅜	+ ½
67½	67⅝	3,900	Am. Car & Foundry	68⅛	68⅛	67	67⅛	— ½
72	74	500	Am. Cotton Oil	72½	73¼	72½	73¼	+ ¼
9	9⅜	200	Am. Hide & Leather	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
48⅞	49	2,050	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	49⅜	49⅝	49	49	— ½
30¼	30⅝	1,795	Am. Ice Securities	32	32	30¼	30¼	—1⅛
16⅜	17	300	*Am. Linseed	17	17	17	17	— ⅜
58¼	59	1,200	Am. Locomotive	58⅞	58⅞	58	58	—1
114	116	235	Am. Locomotive pf	115	115	115	115	...
53	53½	500	Am. Malt pf	53½	53½	53	53½	— ¼
97⅞	98	14,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	98½	98¾	97⅝	98	— ½
113¼	113⅜	600	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	113½	113¾	113⅛	113½	— ½
91½	91⅝	300	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	91½	91⅝	91½	91⅝	+ ¼
57	58	410	Am. Steel Foundries	56½	57½	56½	57½	—1⅛
129	130	100	Am. Sugar Ref	130	130	130	130	+ ¾
140½	140¾	4,119	Am. Tel. & Tel	141⅝	141⅝	140½	140½	— ½
101½	102	300	Am. Tobacco pf	101½	101⅝	101½	101½	...
38	39	200	*Am. Woolen	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ½
105	105½	300	*Am. Woolen pf	105¾	106¾	105¼	105¼	— ¼
47⅞	48	500	*Anaconda Cop. Min	47½	47½	47¼	47¼	— ⅜
117⅜	117⅝	17,600	Atch., Top. & S. F	118¼	118⅝	117¼	117⅜	— ⅝
104¼	104½	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
132½	135	100	Atlantic Coast Line	133	133	133	133	—1½
116⅝	116⅞	2,600	Baltimore & Ohio	116½	116⅝	116	116⅝	+ ⅜
4⅝	4¾	500	Batopilas Mining	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
33½	33½	400	Bethlehem Steel	34⅝	34½	33⅛	33¼	—1
78¼	78⅝	2,200	Brook. Rapid Transit	78¼	78⅞	78¼	78½	...
149	152	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	150⅜	150⅞	150⅜	150⅝	— ⅝
181	181¼	5,700	Canadian Pacific	181	181	180	181	+1
42¼	42½	9,300	Central Leather Co	43¼	43⅜	42⅛	42¼	— ¾
80⅞	81	5,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	81¼	81½	80½	81	...
64	65	200	Chicago & Alton	65	65	64½	64½	— ⅛
...	...	300	Chicago Gt. Western	3½	4	3½	4	+ ⅝
10¾	11	1,600	Chi. Gt. West. cfs. 1st paid	11½	11	10½	10¾	— ½
16	16¼	600	Chi. Gt. Western pf. B cfs. 1st paid	15½	15¾	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
155	155½	8,750	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	155⅞	156	154⅜	155¼	— ½
...	...	450	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	176	176	176	176	— ½
191½	194	500	Chi. & Northwestern	193	193	193	193	— ¾
105	106½	200	Clev., C., C. & St. L. pf	105	105	105	105	+2
43½	43¾	1,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43¾	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ⅛
81	81½	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	81	81	81	81	—1
75¼	76	400	Col. & Hock. C. & I	75⅛	75⅞	75⅛	75⅝	+ ⅝
144½	145¼	1,800	Consolidated Gas	145	145	144½	145	...
22¼	23⅜	1,693	Corn Products Ref	23¼	23½	23¼	23⅜	...
88	88½	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	88⅛	88⅜	88	88	— ⅛
190¾	191¾	900	Delaware & Hudson	191	192	190	191¾	+1⅝
46⅝	47	400	Denver & Rio Grande	47	47	46½	46½	— ½
85½	86¼	100	Den. & Rio Grande pf	86	86	86	86	— ¼
37½	38½	900	*Distillers' Securities	38½	38¾	37½	37½	—1
34¾	35	8,200	Erie	35⅜	35⅝	34½	34⅞	— ⅛
51⅝	51⅞	900	Erie 1st pf	52¾	52⅞	51¾	51¾	—1
42¼	42¾	200	Erie 2d pf	42¾	42¾	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
164½	165½	900	General Electric	165¾	165¾	164½	164½	—1½
152	152½	3,600	Great Northern pf	152⅝	152½	151½	152¼	— ¼
80¼	80¾	3,800	*G. N. certs. ore prop	81½	81¾	80	80⅜	— ⅞
150½	152	1,000	Illinois Central	152¼	152¼	150⅝	150½	—2¼
14⅞	14¼	400	Interborough-Met.	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
45	45½	2,300	Interborough-Met. pf	46	46	45¼	45¼	—1¼
17½	18	950	Int. Paper	18	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
67	68	100	Int. Paper pf	66½	66½	66½	66½	—2
47⅜	47¾	2,300	Int. Steam Pump	47½	47¾	46⅞	47⅜	— ⅞
88½	89	100	Int. Steam Pump pf	89	89	89	89	+ ⅞
80½	..	100	Kan. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	81	81	81	81	+1
46¾	47	1,200	Kansas City South	47⅞	47⅞	46¾	46¾	— ½
25	27	100	Lake Erie & Western	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
150¾	151	300	Louisville & Nash	150	150	150	150	—1
82	82¾	100	Mackay Cos.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼	— ⅜
143½	144	200	Minn., St. P. & S.S.M.	144⅝	144⅞	144	144	— ¾
91	91½	200	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. leased line	91	91	91	91	— ¼
41½	41¾	4,100	Mo., Kansas & Texas	42	42	41⅜	41½	— ¼
74½	75½	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ½
71	71½	2,200	Missouri Pacific	72⅜	72⅝	70⅞	71½	—1⅛
105½	108	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co	108	108	108	108	+1
18¾	19½	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	19	19	19	19	— ½
90½	91	1,800	Nat. Lead Co	90½	92	90⅝	90¾	...
51½	54¾	500	N. Rys. of Mex. 1st pf	54¼	54¾	54¼	54½	+ ¼
22⅜	22¾	3,300	N. Rys. of Mex. 2d pf	23	23	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
134⅜	134½	32,620	N. Y. Central	135¾	136⅞	134	134½	—1⅜
169½	170	100	N. Y., N. H. & Hart	170	170	170	170	—1
47½	47¾	500	N. Y. Ont. & West	48	48	47½	47½	— ½
92½	93½	2,200	Norfolk & Western	94	94	92¾	92¾	—1
91	93	200	Norfolk & West. pf	91½	91½	91½	91½	...
82½	83	200	North American	83	83	83	83	— ¼
153⅜	154	6,311	Northern Pacific	154⅜	155	153⅜	154	— ½
32⅞	33¼	500	Pacific Mail	32½	33¼	32½	33½	+1
140¾	140½	16,400	Pennsylvania R. R	140¾	141⅞	139⅝	140½	+ ⅛
115¼	115⅝	1,000	People's Gas, Chi	115¼	115⅝	115	115¼	— ⅛
25	28	100	Peoria & Eastern	25	25	25	25	—2
21⅞	22¼	1,300	Pittsburg Coal	22½	22⅝	21⅝	22	+ ¼
49⅜	50	1,800	Pressed Steel Car	50⅜	50⅝	49⅜	50⅛	— ⅜
107½	108	420	Pressed Steel Car pf	108	108	107⅞	107⅞	— ⅝
49	49⅞	100	*R'way Steel Spring	49	49	49	49	— ⅝
160	160¼	135,300	Reading	160	161	159⅛	160¼	+ ¼
38⅜	38½	1,900	Rep. Iron & Steel	38½	38½	37½	38¾	— ¼
105	105¼	200	Rep. Iron & Steel pf	105½	105½	105	105	— ¼
38⅞	38½	12,800	Rock Island Co.	38⅞	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ¼
73¼	73½	2,600	Rock Island Co. pf	75¼	76¼	75¼	75¼	— ½
70	72	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	70¼	70¼	70¼	70⅝	+ ¾
57	57½	1,900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	57½	58¼	57	57½	— ½
25⅝	26	700	St. Louis Southwest	26⅜	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
65	65⅜	500	St. Louis Southw. pf	65½	65½	65	65	— ⅝
84¼	84⅝	22	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	84⅜	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝	...
125⅞	126	52,300	Southern Pacific	126	126⅞	124⅝	126	— ⅛
30⅜	30⅝	700	Southern R'way ext	30⅜	30¾	30¼	30⅜	+ ¼
69	70½	200	South. R'way pf. ext	70¼	70½	70¼	70½	— ⅜
36¼	38⅜	200	*Tennessee Copper	36½	37	36½	37	— ½
36¼	36½	4,900	Texas & Pacific	37⅝	37⅝	35⅝	36⅛	—1⅜
21½	22	200	Third Avenue	22	22	22	22	...
9¼	10½	200	Toledo, R'y & Light	9	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
51	51¼	200	Toledo, St. L. & W	51½	51½	51½	51½	...
70⅛	70⅜	900	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	70¾	70¾	70	70¼	— ¼
108	109¼	100	Twin City Rap. Tran	108½	108½	108½	108½	— ½
13⅜	14	300	Union Bag & Paper	13½	14	13½	14	+ ⅛
74	76	200	Union Bag & P. pf	75	75	75	75	—4½
196¾	196⅞	135,300	Union Pacific	197¼	198¼	195¼	196⅜	— ¼
104	105	2,200	Union Pacific pf	105½	105¾	104	104½	—1
40¼	41½	300	United Rys. Invest	41	41	41	41	— ⅜
63¾	64	800	United Rys. Invest. pf	62	64	62	63¼	+1½
84	85	300	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	84¾	84¾	84	84¼	— ⅝
51½	52	1,900	U. S. Rubber	51⅞	51⅞	50⅞	51½	— ¼
118½	119½	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	119½	119½	118¾	118¾	— ¾
86	87	100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf	86¼	86⅜	86¼	86¼	—1⅜
78⅝	78½	182,800	U. S. Steel	78⅞	79⅜	77⅝	78¼	— ⅛
125¾	125⅞	1,200	U. S. Steel pf	126	126¼	125⅝	125⅞	— ⅛
49	49½	500	Utah Copper	49⅜	49⅝	49	49	— ⅝
47	47¼	600	Va.-Caro. Chemical	47¼	47¼	47	47	— ¼
120	121¾	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	...
17	17½	50	Vulcan Detinning	17½	17½	17½	17½	...
200½	203	200	Wabash pf	203¼	204½	203¼	203½	— ⅜
51⅜	51½	5,500	Wabash pf	51¾	52¼	50¾	51⅛	— ⅜
74	74½	500	Western Union Tel	75	75	74½	74¼	—1¼
85½	86	300	Westinghouse E. & M	85¼	85¼	85	85	...
53½	54	200	Wisconsin Central	54	54	54	54	...

*Unlisted.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds and stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930-1063	101½	
2s, c., 1930-1063	101½	
3s, r., 1918-1011	102½	
3s, c., 1918-1011	102½	
4s, r., 1925-1161	..	
4s, c., 1925-1171	..	
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100½	101½
Pan. 2s, r., 1938	100½	101½
D. C. 3-65s-107	..	
Adams Exp-226	..	
Alb. & Sus-224½	..	
Allis-Chalm. 14¾	15½	
Allis-Chalm. pf	52½	53
A. B. S. pf. 95	97	
A. C. & F. pf	119	121
Am. Coal-120	150	
Am. Cot. O. pf	102	103
Am. D. T-10	30	
Am. Exp-228	240	
Am. L. Co. pf	42½	44½
Am. Malt-8½	9	
Am. Snuff-250	..	
Am. Sn. pf-100¾	102	
Am. Sug. R. pf	124	126
A. T. & C. 82	86	
Ann Arbor-15	30	
Ann A. pf-..	80	
Asso. M. 1st pf	109	..
Asso. M. 2d pf	107½	..
B. & O. pf. 93½	94	
Beth. S. pf. 64	67	
Bruns. City. 17	18½	
B., R. & P. 95	99¾	
B., R. & P. pf	121	130
B. & S. pf. ..	70	
But'k Co... 30½	32¼	
Canada So.. 68½	72	
Cent. L. pf. 108½	109½	
C., R. R. of N. J	305	315
C., S. A	114	117
C. & A. pf. 72	73	
C., B. & Q. 250	..	
C. & E. Ill. pf	116	150
Chi. Gt. W. pf. A. ctfs. 33	34	
Chi. Gt. W. deb. ctfs.. 53	..	
C., I. & L. pf	40	80
C. & N. W. pf	221½	230
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	160	165
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf	170	180
Chi. Un. T. ctfs. sta	5½	6
pf. cts. st.	13	15
C., C., C. & St. L	73	73¾
Cleve. & P.	173¾	..
Col. F. & I. pf	95	110
Col. & South. 2d pf	52	53
Col. & South. 2d pf	79½	80½
Crex Carpet 55	60	
D., L. & W.	550	570
D. M. & Ft. D.	10	17
D. & M. pf	..	96
Det. U. R.	67	75
D., S. S. & A.	15	16
D., S. S. & A. pf	29	30
Ev. & T. H.	56	65
Ev. & T. H. pf	85	95
F. M. S.	77	80½
F. M. & S. pf	90	92
Fed. S. pf.	90	98
Gen. C. Co.	93	100
Gen. C. Co. pf	100	106
Granby Con.	95	105
G. B. & W.	80	..
Hav. E. R.	74	75
Hav. E. R. pf	84	90
Hock. V. r.	121½	123½
Hock. V. pf.	92	93
Homestake..	89	91
Ill. C. l. l..	98	..
Inger.-Rand.	55	..
Inger.-Rand. pf	90	..
Int. Harv...	86	88½
Int. H. pf..	119½	120¾
Int. Power..	..	35
Iowa Cent..	29½	30
Iowa C. pf.	52	56
Jol. & Chi.	108¼	..
K. & M. r.	57	60
Kan. C. So. pf	73	73½
K. & D. M.	8	10
K. & D. M. pf	..	40
Kno. pf.	63	80
Lacl. G., ex div.	104	..
Lacl. G. pf.	..	98
L. E. & W. pf	55	62
Lake Shore..	300	400
Long Island	65	69
Mackay Cos. pf	74½	75½
Man. Beach.	3	6
Man. Elev.	141½	142½
Md. C. pf..	70	..
Mer. Marine	6½	7
Mer. Marine pf	20¾	22
Met. St. Ry.	20	24
Mich. Cent.	140	150
M. S. T. pf.	..	90
M. & St. L.	52	55
M. & St. L. pf	83	88
M. St. P. & S. S. M.	137	165
N., C. & St. L	130	135
Nat. B. pf.	124½	..
Nat. En. pf.	95	100
Nat. L. pf.	110	112
N. Y. C.	40	60
N. Y. & B.	85	90
N. Y., C. & St. L	55	57
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	100	105
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	87	88
N. Y. D. Co.	40	45
N. Y. D. Co. pf	82	85
N. Y. & N. Jel.	135	143
N. O. T. & L	29	31
Ont. Mining.	3	3½
Pac. Coast..	99	104
Pac. C. 1st pf	100	106
Pac. C. 2d pf	100	106
Phelps-D'ge.	175	..
P., C., C. & St. L	90¼	92
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	115
Pitts., C. pf.	59	62
Pitts. W. & C.	174½	..
Pullman Co.	192	194
Quicksilver..	5¼	5¾
Q'ksil'r pf.	6	6½
R. R. Sec. Ill. Central	99	..
Ry. St. Sp. pf	103	109
Rdg. 1st pf.	93¼	94
Rdg. 2d pf.	97½	100
Rens. & S.	195	..
R., W. & O.	125	
Rutland pf.	36½	37½
Sears-R. pf.	..	117½
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	119	119¾
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	86	90
Texas Cent.	35	..
Texas Cent. pf.	70	..
T. P. L. T.	88½	91
T., P. & W.	17	20½
Un. Cig. M. pf	108	111
Un. Dry G. pf.	106½	109½
U. S. C. I. Pipe	32	34
U. S. Exp.	80	95
U. S. L. pf.	120	126
U. S. R. & Imp't

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Market and Mr. Harriman.

It is plain from the behavior of the stock market, as well as from current comment in the financial district, that Wall Street has reached a decision, quietly and without fuss of any sort, that Mr. Harriman's illness this time is very serious. In the past, when the financial community has had sufficient time to arrive at this conclusion in the case of one of its leaders, it has usually been found that the realization of its fears has disclosed the stock market as "shock proof." This is simply due to the very natural precautions which men in all lines of business take when their minds are made up to the worst. An unfavorable outturn in the present situation, deep and sincere as the regret would be over its event, would in all probability find the market prepared.

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Outlook for the Atchison.

Considerable interest was aroused yesterday in the outlook for the much discussed increase in the Atchison dividend, owing to the very poor showing of the corn crop in the territory which it serves.. The Government figures showed a condition of 57 for Kansas as against 92 a month ago, and noted losses of many points in the neighboring States of Missouri, Nebraska, and Oklahoma. Some time ago President Ripley of the Atchison, in a guarded statement, appeared to predicate an increase in the Atchison dividend upon a big crop outturn. Whether the yields now promised will satisfy that condition is, of course, a question. It remains true, however, that the yield of wheat in all this section has been exceptionally good and that the reduction in corn is rather in earlier promises than in the amount produced a year ago.

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Turkish Bond Issue Here?

Some New York bankers have been approached, it was learned yesterday, by representatives of Turkey, in connection with the proposed flotation of a $30,000,000 four per cent. Turkish bond issue, but general skepticism was manifested in the financial district yesterday regarding the probability of our bankers joining in the flotation of this loan. The feeling here is that Turkey must look for any new money to the countries in Europe from which the Ottoman Empire has already borrowed.

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Western Traffic Situation.

J. C. Stubbs, Traffic Director of the Harriman lines, who came to New York on Tuesday, returned to Chicago yesterday afternoon. While here he gave his associates gratifying information regarding the drift of railroad affairs in the West and spoke hopefully of the outlook in earnings. Before leaving the city Mr. Stubbs, in an interview with one of the Wall Street news agencies, said he doubted the reports that the new Hill line in Oregon, the Oregon Trunk Line Railway, would be extended into California, possibly as far as San Francisco. The Hill lines, he thought, would not branch out to San Francisco, at least not for a long time to come. In reply to queries regarding the rumored renewal of the old Hill-Harriman railroad war, Mr. Stubbs pointed to the fact that the Hill and Harriman lines have lately reached an arrangement for joint use of the Northern Pacific line from Portland to Seattle. That, he said, did not suggest active antagonism between the two interests.

***

Cuban Bonds Oversubscribed.

The favorable reception abroad of the new Cuban external loan was announced yesterday in cable advices from London, which stated that the subscriptions to the Republic of Cuba 4½ per cent. gold loan had reached a total of $20,000,000. Late advices said that the bonds were at a premium of 3 per cent. and that the loan had been covered several times over at that centre. Speyer & Co., who have been offering the bonds here, also announced yesterday that the subscription lists for the $5,500,000 bonds had been closed after being many times oversubscribed.

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Governors' Meeting Barren.

Curb brokers who have been more or less apprehensive since the Stock Exchange authorities appointed a committee last Spring to investigate them, expected the special committee's report to come out after the meeting of the Governing Committee of the Exchange yesterday afternoon, which was the first regular session of that body since the Summer adjournment. The special committee has had all Summer to reach its conclusions, and had the benefit of the examination made into Curb affairs by the Hughes Wall Street Investigating Committee. Yesterday's meeting was barren of action of any sort, not even the usual batch of stock listings appearing.

YUKON GOLD DIVIDEND.

Directors Declare an Initial Payment of 8 Per Cent.—The Prospects.

The Directors of the Yukon Gold Company, a $25,000,000 corporation controlled by the Guggenheim Exploration Company, have declared an initial quarterly dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. annually. The first disbursement is payable Sept. 30 to stockholders of record Sept. 17. In making the announcement that the stock had been placed on an 8 per cent. annual basis President S. R. Guggenheim made the following statement:

This year the company could not operate much more than 50 per cent. of the capacity of the mining apparatus and machinery now installed in the Yukon field. The new water supply system will be in full operation early next Spring and the plant in full operation. Our engineers are certain that the output of gold for 1910 will be about double this year's clean-up. There is no question that during the season of 1910 the company will be able to take out of the ground at least $2,500,000. The life of the property will be more than fifty years, as there is enough high-grade gold-bearing ore in sight to keep the equipment at work during this period.

No official figures of this year's output will be given out until after the mining season closes, about Oct. 10.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.15	Julia	.08
Alpha Con.	.07	Kentucky Con.	.12
Andes	.25	L. Wash. Con.	.08
Belcher	.02	Mexican	1.40
Best & Belcher	.50	Occidental Con.	.25
Bullion	.27	Ophir	1.30
Caledonia	.50	Overman	.20
Challenge Con.	.36	Potosi	.54
Chollar	.26	Savage	.55
Confidence	1.25	Sav. Belcher	.13
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.40	Sierra Nevada	.49
Con. Imperial	.03	Union Con.	.53
Crown Point	.00	Utah Con.	.01
Gould & Curry	.23	Yellow Jacket	1.40
Hale & Norcross	.40		

Silver bars, 51½c.; Mexican dollars, 51@52½c.; drafts, sight, 2@2½c. premium; telegraph, 4@5c. premium.

TONOPAH.		Daisy	.16
Belmont	.52	Diamondfield	.01
Jim Butler	.12	Goldfield Con. M.	6.47
McNamara	.52	Great Bend	.06
Midway	.20	Jumbo Extension	.17
Montana	.99	Kendall	.04
North Star	.03	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Extension	.59	Red Hills	.07
West End	.31	Sandstorm	.09
GOLDFIELD.		Silver Pick	.14
Adams	.01	BULLFROG.	
Atlanta	.15	Bullfrog Nat. Bank	.01
Blue Bell	.03	Montgomery Mtn.	.03
Combination Fract.	.79	Tramps Con.	.14
Crackerjack	.02		

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Sept. 8.—The following were the closing quotations on the local Exchange to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	9½	10	Jackpot	8	9
Elkton	74½	75½	McKinney	45	49
El Paso	63½	65	Portland	84	85
Gold Dollar	12½	13½	Vindicator	71	76
Isabella	22	23½	J. Sample	8	8¾

FOREIGN PIG IRON SHARES BOOM HERE

Cuban, Spanish, Swedish and Even Chinese Mines Sell Their Products Here.

LOWER TARIFF AN AID

New Record in Pig Iron Production Points to Heavy Business Next Year—A Word of Caution.

Confirmation of reports of unprecedented activity among the iron makers which have been coming from the leading producing centres for several weeks is given in the Iron Age's estimate of pig iron production for August. This trade authority places the month's total output of pig iron at 1,591,991 gross tons, which tops the previous high record made in October, 1907, just before the panic. The Iron Age says:

Production has risen from a daily rate of 36,000 tons in January to 51,354 tons in August. In the meantime, the output of the merchant furnaces has fluctuated since January within the narrow range of 19,000 tons per day and 22,600 tons per day, having been 21,113 tons per day in August. While this does not take into account the recent reduction in the stocks of pig iron, yet it does show how comparatively slowly the merchant furnaces have recovered.

The influence of the lower tariff schedules on the situation is pointed out by this authority in connection with the rapidly advancing prices, and the caution is extended that the importing point has been reached. It says:

The markets for crude and finished iron and steel are firm and in some respects buoyant, but the conservative element in the trade is beginning to bring forward arguments in favor of caution and moderation. Prices are reaching a point where importations are possible. At such exposed sections like the Pacific Coast sales of foreign finished material have already been made. An interesting fact is that a large Pacific Coast steamship interest has purchased 50,000 tons of Chinese pig iron, and has already placed a considerable part thereof with melters on the Pacific Coast for forward delivery. Domestic prices on bars and shapes are reaching a level at Atlantic and Gulf ports, which, with the new rates of duty, are very close to the importing point. What foreign makers can do in the way of low prices is shown by a sale of a round lot of German beams and channels at Buenos Ayres at £5 2s. per gross ton.

Another interesting feature of the import situation is the probability of heavy taking of foreign ores by the steel companies on the Eastern seaboard. The Iron Trade Review makes the prediction that the foreign ores which will come in to fill the 1910 needs of the steel companies will double or treble the last previous high record of ore imports. The same authority also states that the Eastern companies will draw on the ore bodies of New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania to an unprecedented extent and buy very little Lake ore. The Iron Trade Review's comment follows:

Already merchant furnaces have placed orders for 650,000 tons of Spanish and Newfoundland ores. In addition there will be available about 500,000 tons of Swedish ore, none of which has yet been sold for next year, and at least 200,000 tons from other Spanish sources, Greece, and probably Russia. The two steel works controlling the Cuban ore mines will probably bring in about 1,800,000 tons, making the total importations 3,150,000 tons. The record movement was in 1890, when 1,246,830 tons were brought in. Besides these foreign ores, development work in the New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania districts has been carried on to such an extent that during the coming year these properties will yield by far the largest output in their history, and it is believed that these sources will offer sufficient tonnage to enable Eastern furnace men to operate independent of the lake ore supply.

The shipments of ore from the Great Lakes, which during August have broken all previous records, furnish an even more striking illustration of the preparations the iron and steel producers are making for record-breaking business. On this point The Iron Trade Review says:

Shipments of iron ore in August made a new record, amounting to the immense total of 7,139,199 tons, a larger tonnage than was shipped in any entire year prior to 1890. The present outlook is that shipments for the year will exceed 42,000,000 tons.

Meanwhile prices on finished and semi-finished steel continue to advance. The statement was made yesterday that the Lukens Iron and Steel Company, one of the largest producers of plates, had advanced its price from $1.40 per 100 pounds to $1.45 on certain sizes of plates, and from $1.40 to $1.50 per 100 pounds on others, which puts the rate $6 per ton above the low level of prices which prevailed after the open market was declared by the Steel Corporation in February.

It was also announced yesterday that the price of steel bars had been advanced by the Cambria Steel Company to $1.50, which is $2 a ton higher than comparatively recent prices.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Wednesday.

Trading on the Consolidated Stock Exchange was active, with sales totaling 114,220 shares, distributed among 56 different issues. Price fluctuations reflected much nervousness, floor sentiment being governed by the varying reports regarding Mr. Harriman's condition. Covering of shorts on a large scale took place at the lower levels reached during the forenoon, and this for a time imparted relative firmness to prices, compared with the New York Stock Exchange quotations. Later, however, the relative tone changed to softness. Union Pacific's high price for the day was one-eighth of a point under the top figure of the other board. On the break in the early afternoon, which carried this stock down to 195¾ on the other Exchange, several hundred shares sold at 195⅛ and 195 on the Consolidated.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,770	Amal. Copper	83¾	83⅝	82	82⅝
80	Am. Beet Sug.	45	45¼	44¾	45⅛
230	Am. Car & Fy.	68¼	68¼	67	67⅛
10	Am. Cotton Oil	72⅝	72⅝	72¾	72⅝
50	Am. H. & L. pf.	49⅝	49⅝	49¾	49¾
700	Am. Ice	31½	31½	29⅞	30¼
120	Am. Linseed	16⅜	17	16⅜	17
130	Am. Locom	58⅝	58⅝	58¼	58⅝
5,460	Am. Smelting	98⅝	99	97½	98⅛
70	Am. Sugar	129⅝	129⅝	129	129⅝
10	Anaconda Cop.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
800	Atch. T. & S. F.	118¼	118¾	117⅝	117⅝
110	Balt. & Ohio	116¼	116¼	115⅝	115⅝
410	Brook. R. T.	78½	78¾	78	78⅜
240	Cent. Leather	43	43⅜	42¼	42¼
60	Ches. & Ohio	81	81	80⅝	80⅝
460	C., M. & St. P.	156	156	154¾	155⅛
540	Col. Fuel & I.	44	44	43	43¼
20	Con. Gas	145	145½	145	145¼
70	Corn Products	23⅝	23½	23¼	23¼
40	Den. & R. G.	46¼	46½	46¼	46½
60	Dist. Securities	38¾	38½	37⅝	37¾
1,020	Erie	35¼	35⅝	34⅝	35¼
10	Erie 1st pf.	52	52	52	52
60	Gt. North. pf.	152¼	152¼	152¼	152¼
470	Inter.-Met. pf.	46	46	45¼	45½
20	Int. Pump	46⅝	47¼	46⅝	47¼
40	Kan. City So.	47	47	46⅞	46⅞
430	Mo., K. & T.	41⅞	42¼	41½	41½
220	Mo. Pacific	73	73	70½	70¾
80	Nat. Lead	91	91¾	90⅝	90⅝
20	Nat. M. 2d pf.	23	23	22¾	22¾
1,540	N. Y. Central	136¼	136¼	133⅞	134½
40	N. Y., O. & W.	47⅝	47⅞	47⅛	47⅛
10	Nor. & West	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
140	Nor. Pacific	154	154⅝	153⅞	154⅝
150	Pacific Mail	32½	33¼	32⅝	33⅛
400	Pennsylvania	140¾	140¾	139½	140⅜
10	People's Gas	115	115	115	115
40	Pr. Steel Car	50¾	50¾	49⅝	50⅜
28,680	Reading	150¾	151¼	150¼	150¾
150	Rep. Steel	38¼	38¾	37½	38¼
50	Rep. Steel pf.	105	105	105	105
890	Rock Island	39	39¼	38⅝	38⅝
40	Rock Isl. pf.	76¼	76¼	75½	75⅝
4,440	Southern Pac.	126½	126⅝	124⅜	125½
10	Southern Ry.	30½	30½	30¼	30¼
50	Tenn. Copper	26¾	26¾	26¾	26⅜
400	Texas Pacific	37⅜	37½	36	36¼
40,410	Union Pacific	197½	198¼	195	196⅞
280	U. S. Rubber	52	52¼	51¾	51⅞
18,570	U. S. Steel	79	79⅜	77⅝	78½
110	U. S. Steel pf.	126¼	126¼	125½	125½
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	47½	47½	47½	47½
30	Wabash	20½	20½	20½	20½
160	Wabash pf.	52⅛	52⅛	51	51¼
114,220					

MINING STOCKS.

1,100	Atlanta	.15	.15½	.15	.15½
300	Con. Imperial	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
600	Comb. Frac.	.82	.83	.82	.83
100	Gold. Florence	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
200	Gold. Daisy	.16	.16	.16	.16
300	Goldfield Con.	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
300	Great Bend	.08	.08	.08	.08
300	Hale & Norc.	.45	.45	.45	.45
500	Jumbo Ext.	.15	.15	.15	.15
500	Mary McKin'y	.45	.45	.45	.45
500	May Queen	.04	.04	.04	.04
100	Ophir	1.27½	1.27½	1.27½	1.27½
400	Potosi	.55	.56	.55	.56
100	Quicksilver	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
500	Sandstorm	.10	.10	.10	.10
500	Silver Pick	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½
150	Tonopah Min.	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
300	Tonopah Ext.	.63	.63	.63	.63
200	Tramps	.04	.04	.04	.04
300	Yellow Jack	1.24	1.25	1.24	1.25
7,350					

WHEAT.

225,000	Dec. option	.94½	.95¼	.94¼	.95

COTTON PENALTIES REDUCED.

Action Taken on Deliveries Below the Standard of "Middling."

The penalties provided for the delivery of cotton below the standard of "middling," which is the basis of Cotton Exchange contracts, were reduced yesterday at the first meeting of the season of the New York Cotton Exchange Revision Committee.

In fixing the penalties and premiums to apply on the various grades of cotton delivered according as they are below or above the standard grade in quality, the committee decided to reduce the penalties because of the comparatively small amount of the low grades in local stock. Premiums on the high grades were left unchanged.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—The local market was heavy almost from the opening. There was a good volume of selling orders all around, with Isle Royale the leader in the downward movement. This stock dropped to 23½ in the early dealings. This started a selling movement all around and declines of 1@2 points were numerous. From the low level the rallies were slow but fractional. During the last hour the market was quiet and steady, with prices closing fractionally above the low level.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼
3,000	A., G. & W.I. S.S. 5s	71¾	71	71
1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97	97	97
2,000	C.J. R. & S.Y. 5s, 1915	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	Ill. Steel 5s, 1913	100½	100½	100½
1,000	K. C. M. & B. inc. 5s	92½	92½	92½
1,000	United Fruit 4½s	96½	96½	96½
1,000	West End 4s, 1952	101	101	101

RAILROADS.

195	Atchison	118½	117¾	117½
5	Boston Elevated	129	129	129
10	Boston El., $55 paid	71½	71½	71½
80	Boston Suburban pf.	72½	72½	72½
130	Boston & Albany	232	232	232
25	C. J. R. & S. Y.	158	158	158
8	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	118	118	118
5	Fitchburg pf.	130	130	130
160	Mass. Electric	16¼	16¼	16½
50	Mass. Electric pf.	77	77	77
99	N. Y., N. H. & H.	171	170	170
275	Union Pacific	197¼	196	196¾

TELEPHONES.

1,017	American	141⅝	140½	140½
2	Cumberland	145	145	145
2	New England	134	133	134

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Chem.	47	47	47
10	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	103¼	102¾	103
10	A., G. & W.I. pf.	29	29	29
50	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
20	Am. Sugar Ref.	130	130	130
54	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	126¾	126¾	126¾
50	Am. Woolen	38¼	38¼	38¼
67	Am. Woolen pf.	105¾	105	105
200	Am. Woolen pf., sub.	105¾	105	105
175	Eastman S. S.	74	73	73
875	Georgia Ry. & Elec.	93	91½	92
825	General Electric	166	164¾	165
50	Int. Buttonhole	5	5	5
65	Mass. Gas	65⅝	65	65
19	Mergenthaler	213	212½	213
7	Pullman	193	193	193
100	Rotary Ring	8¼	8¼	8½
106	Swift & Co.	111¼	111	111
35	Torrington pf.	26	26	26
571	United Fruit	150	149	150
675	United Shoe	64¾	64	64
75	United Shoe pf.	30¼	30¼	30½
4,425	U. S. Steel	78⅜	76⅝	77¾
45	U. S. Steel pf.	125½	125½	125½

MINING.

10	Adventure	7	7	7
3,261	Amalgamated	83¼	82	82⅜
550	Allouez	53⅜	51⅜	52
805	Arcadian	4½	4½	4½
70	Arizona Commercial	43½	43¼	43¾
510	Atlantic	11⅜	11	11
100	Batopilas	4¾	4¾	4¾
935	Butte Coalition	25	24½	24¾
190	Calumet & Arizona	106	105¾	105¾
2,455	Centennial	45¼	40½	41¾
156	Copper Range	82	81¼	81⅜
30	Daly-West	9	9	9
840	East Butte	11⅝	11⅜	11½
710	Franklin	16½	16¼	16½
100	Giroux	9¾	9	9⅜
115	Granby	100	99	100
730	Greene-Cananea	9½	9	9
70	Hancock	9⅝	9½	9⅝
405	Helvetia	6⅞	6¾	6¾
3,665	Isle Royale	26	23½	24½
1,625	Lake	34⅜	33	33¾
185	La Salle	15	15	15
35	Mass.	8¼	8¼	8¼
98	Miami	16¾	16¾	16¾
200	Michigan	10½	10¾	10½
20	Mohawk	63	63	63
515	Nevada	24½	24½	24½
30	Newhouse	3½	3½	3½
240	Nipissing	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
2,690	North Butte	60½	58⅜	59
800	North Lake	9¼	8¾	8⅞
60	Ojibway	10⅜	10¼	10¼
90	Osceola	146	146	146
70	Parrot	37½	37½	37½
10	Quincy	91	91	91
50	Santa Fe	2¼	2¼	2⅜
465	Shannon	16¼	15⅜	16
1,345	Superior	58¾	57½	58
646	Superior & Boston	15½	15¼	15½
1,875	Superior & Pittsburg	16¼	15½	15⅝
230	Trinity	13	12¾	12¾
50	U. S. Oil	33	33	33
4,355	U. S. Smelting	57¼	55	55
1,277	U. S. Smelting pf.	52½	52	52½
405	Utah Apex	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
137	Utah Con.	45½	44½	45
81	Utah Copper	49¾	49¼	49½
25	Wyandotte	2½	2¼	2¼

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

WHEAT.—After the Government report was published at 2 o'clock yesterday the market made a quick advance of half a cent followed by moderate reaction in the last few minutes. Receipts at all primary markets were 1,626,000 bushels, against 2,047,000 bushels last year. A decline of 5d in September at Liverpool was offset by ⅞d advance in other positions. No. 2 red wheat in New York was quoted $1.04, nominal, in elevator, and $1.08⅝ free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.08¼, and No. 2 hard Winter, $1.11¼, free on board, afloat.

CORN.—The Government report started an advance just before the close yesterday, the trade having failed to appreciate the seriousness of conditions. Big receipts at Chicago brought the total Western movement up to 1,014,000 bushels, against 566,000 bushels last year. No. 2 corn in New York was quoted 78c, elevator, and 79c, delivered, both nominal, and 65½c for new, free on board, afloat, basis.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
September	$1.06⅝	$1.06¼	$1.06⅝	$1.06¼
December	1.03⅝	1.02⅝	1.03½	1.02⅝
May	..	..	1.04⅝	1.04¼
Corn—				
September	..	..	76⅝	75⅞
December	..	..	68½	67¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
September	99¾	98⅝	99¾	98⅞
December	95⅞	94⅝	95¼	94⅞
May	98¾	97⅞	98⅝	97⅝
Corn—				
September	67¼	65½	66¾	66¼
December	59¼	57⅞	59½	57⅝
May	60⅝	58⅞	60½	59
Oats—				
September	38⅝	38½	38⅝	38¼
December	38¼	37⅝	38¼	37⅞
May	40⅜	40⅜	40⅝	40½
Lard—				
September	12.30	12.12	12.20	12.32
October	12.30	12.10	12.15	12.30
Ribs—				
September	11.80	11.42	11.55	11.77
October	11.67	11.40	11.47	11.67
Pork—				
September	23.15	23.00	23.10	22.95
January	17.87	17.65	17.85	17.82

ELECTRIC ALLIANCE IN JAPAN.

General Electric Co. Forms Working Agreement with Big Native Concern.

The General Electric Company's operation in Japan will hereafter, it was learned yesterday, be conducted in formal co-operation with the Shibaura Engineering Company of Tokio, a concern owned by the Mitsui interests.

The General Electric Company officials would not discuss the matter yesterday, but from a representative of Japanese interests it was learned that the General Electric Company and the Shibaura Company for a considerable time have operated in Japan practically on joint account, although each traded in its own name. This close understanding has now, it is understood, been put in the shape of a formal agreement, and the two companies will openly co-operate in developing the Japanese market for electric machinery, which has been the chief output of the Shibaura Company. Its business has run in excess of $3,000,000 a year, and this, it is expected, will now be considerably enlarged.

THE FOREIGN MARKETS.

Relapse in American Securities Causes Depression on London Exchange.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—Money was still plentiful on the market to-day and the discounts were quiet. The Stock Exchange was occupied with the general carry-over, and there was little doing. The relapse in American securities was a depressing factor on the other markets. Consols and gilt-edged securities were quiet, and Kaffirs were dull on Paris selling.

American securities opened dull and slightly below parity. Trading was limited during the early hours, but a few stocks made small gains. At noon the market was steady, with prices ranging from one-half above to one-quarter below yesterday's New York closing. In the early afternoon the Harriman and other leading issues were supported, and a firmer tone prevailed. The New York opening caused further improvement, but then the market eased somewhat. The close was quiet.

Bar silver steady, 23 11-16d per ounce.
Money, ½@¾ per cent.

PARIS, Sept. 8.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened heavy on New York advices, but the close showed improvement.

Closing: Three per cent. rentes, 98f 37½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Trading on the Boerse to-day showed a firmer tendency.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	London.	N. Y. Equiv.	N. Y. Close.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	83⅜	..	..	..
Consols, account	83 13-16	..	..	..
Anaconda	9⅞	47⅝	47⅝	— ¼
Atchison	122½	118⅞	118⅝	+ ½
Canadian Pacific	189⅝	184⅛	180*	+ 1⅛
St. Paul	160	155¾	155¾	..
Erie	36⅝	35⅝	35	+ ⅝
Erie 1st pf.	53⅜	52¼	52¼	— ¼
Illinois Central	157	152⅝	152⅝	..
Louis. & Nash.	155	150⅜	151	— ¼
N. Y. Central	139¼	135¾	135¾	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	72	140¾	140⅝	+ ⅛
Reading	82	159½	159⅜	— ⅛
Southern Pacific	130	127	126⅞	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	203⅜	197¼	197	+ ¼
U. S. Steel	80⅞	78⅝	78⅝	..
U. S. Steel pf.	129⅝	126⅝	126	+ ⅝

*Ex dividend.

FOREIGN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
German consol 3½s	95	96
German consol 3s	85	86
Prussian Government 4s	102½	103½
Bavarian Government 4s	102	103
Hessian Government 3½s	94	95
Saxony Government 3s	85¾	86¾
Hamburg Government 3½s	84½	85½
City of Berlin 4s	101½	102½
City of Cologne 4s	101	102
City of Augsburg 4s	100	101
City of Munich 4s	101	102
City of Frankfort-on-Main 3½s	95	96
City of Vienna 4s	97½	98½
Mexican Government gold 5s	101¼	102¼
Russian Government 4s	90½	91½
French Government rente 3s	97½	98½
British consol 2½s	83½	84½

American Mining Stocks in London.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	9	0	Esperanza	3	1	3
Tomboy	1	1	3	Dolores	1	5	0
El Oro	1	5	6	Stratton's Ind.	0	3	3

Executor Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.

Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York.

LONDON: 18 Bishopsgate St. Within. PARIS: 41 Boulevard Haussmann

Bills of Exchange, Cheques and Cable Transfers.

Travelers' Letters of Credit

Payable Throughout the World

Administrator Guardian

Franklin Trust Company

166 Montague Street, Brooklyn 140 Broadway, New York

Acts in every fiduciary capacity. Allows interest on Demand and Time Deposits

$2,080,000

County of Logan, Colorado

Municipal Water 6's

(North Sterling Irrigation District)

Dated June 1, 1909. Interest payable semi-annually, June and December, New York City. Denomination, $500.

MATURITIES AND PRICES

$104,000	June 1, 1920	102.00		$208,000	June 1, 1925	102.60	
125,000	June 1, 1921	102.15		229,000	June 1, 1926	102.70	
146,000	June 1, 1922	102.25		277,000	June 1, 1927	102.80	
167,000	June 1, 1923	102.35		313,000	June 1, 1928	102.90	
186,000	June 1, 1924	102.50		325,000	June 1, 1929	103.00	

Having sold a majority of these bonds we offer the unsold balance at the above prices, Yielding 5.75%.

LOCATION—The North Sterling Irrigation District is surrounded on three sides by the successful districts of Sterling, Riverside, Greeley, and Julesburg. It embraces over 80,000 acres in Logan County, Colorado, on the north side of the South Platte River. On the western boundary it touches the well-known Riverside District of Morgan County, on the east the rich Julesburg District, and on the south, lying between it and the river, is the old Sterling District.

The municipality has undertaken the irrigation of this district after a careful consideration of the following facts:

The North Sterling soils are identical with the aforesaid districts.

The climate and elevation are practically the same.

The ample water supply of the South Platte River, which is available for use in this section, guarantees sufficient water.

The Sterling District, which lies immediately adjacent to the South Platte River and parallel to this new district, has been successfully operated for years. It is one of the best known of Colorado irrigation projects, and its history and land values positively prove the future of this large, new North Sterling District.

VALUE OF THE LAND—The land under the outlet canal is of the best character. In the neighboring district, near Julesburg, the values of the land have risen from $75 to $175 in addition to the bonded indebtedness which was created to construct the reservoirs and canals. In the case of the Bijou District, near Fort Morgan, the same increase has taken place, or probably a little greater. These are only two cases of many where, after the water is brought to the land, the increase in value is five or six times the cost of the improvements.

The bonded debt per acre is about $25—this issue of bonds—and, as the payments extend over a period of twenty years, they can be provided for very conveniently. Adjacent lands when under water are easily bringing $125 to $225 per acre.

OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND—This is one of the best features of this district. The land is not owned by large companies or in large tracts. On the contrary, it is largely held by well-to-do people of Sterling and Denver, who own the land in tracts averaging 160 acres. They have purchased the land to farm themselves.

The desirability of a bond issue on such a locality is not to be compared with a proposition where the land is owned in large tracts and the future ownership and settlement uncertain. Again the ownership of the land in small tracts by local people is the strongest proof of its intrinsic value.

RAILROADS—No large irrigation district in the United States is more advantageously served by railroads. The Union Pacific runs through and parallel to the entire length of the district. Two branches of the Burlington also meet at Sterling. Thus the great western markets of Denver, Omaha, and Kansas City are in easy communication.

ENGINEERS' REPORTS—This district's irrigation system, etc., has been approved by the well-known engineers, L

COTTON BALES GINNED THIS YEAR, 377,552

The 1909 Figures of Census Bureau 24,677 Below Those of Last Year.

THE FEDERAL CROP REPORT

Average Condition of Corn, 74.6, 79.4 Last Year; Spring Wheat, 88.6, Against 77.6 in 1908.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The first bulletin of the Director of the Census showing the operations of the cotton ginners for 1909 was issued to-day. It covers the period up to Sept. 1, and shows that for that time 377,552 running bales have been ginned, as against 402,229 for the same period last year.

Comparison is also made with the production for 1907, when there were ginned up to Sept. 1 200,273 bales, and with 1906, when the total to that date was 407,551.

The 377,552 bales ginned this season were distributed as follows:

Alabama, 13,373; Arkansas, 363; Florida, 3,544; Georgia, 105,927; Louisiana, 8,419; Mississippi, 1,570; North Carolina, 1,068; Oklahoma, 1,367; South Carolina, 19,048, and Texas, 227,869.

These figures count round bales as half bales. There were 11,137 round bales this year and 20,868 last year.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture estimates the average condition of crops on Sept. 1 last as follows: Corn, 74.6, as compared with 79.4 on the same date last year, and 80.9 the ten-year average; Spring wheat, 88.6, as compared with 77.6 in 1908, and 76.9 the ten-year average; flaxseed, 88.9, against 82.5, and a six-year average of 86.2; hay, 93, against 94.5 last year.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of hay is 1.41 tons, as compared with 1.52 in 1908, and a ten-year average of 1.43 tons. A total production of 64,166,000 is thus indicated, as compared with 70,798,000 in 1908.

The preliminary estimate of the area of rye harvested is 5 per cent. less than last year. The preliminary estimate of yield per acre is 16 bushels, against 16.4 bushels last year, and a ten-year average of 15.8. The indicated total production is 31,066,000, against 31,851,000 finally estimated in 1908. The quality of the crop is 92.9, against 92.7 last year.

The average condition of other crops on Sept. 1 is stated as follows: Barley, 80.5, against 81.2 in 1908, and the ten-year average, 83.7; buckwheat, 81.1, against 87.8 last year and 86.4 the ten-year average; potatoes, 80.9, against 73.7 last year and 80.4 the ten-year average; tobacco, 80.2, against 84.3 and 82.7.

The condition of tobacco on Sept. 1 in important States was: Kentucky, 80; North Carolina, 77; Virginia, 85; Ohio, 85; Pennsylvania, 70; Tennessee, 80; Wisconsin, 73; South Carolina, 85; Connecticut, 84, and Florida, 85.

Comparisons for important corn States follow:

	Sept. 1, 1909.	Sept. 1, 1908.	10-year Sept. avge.
Illinois	84	72	83
Iowa	79	80	82
Texas	55	85	74
Missouri	88	72	79
Nebraska	68	82	80
Kansas	57	72	72
Oklahoma	47	78	78
Indiana	91	69	84
Georgia	88	84	84
Ohio	87	82	83
Kentucky	83	80	83
Tennessee	73	84	81
Alabama	76	84	82
North Carolina	79	84	83
Arkansas	65	80	78
Mississippi	69	87	78
Louisiana	87	86	80
South Carolina	82	81	78
South Dakota	90	88	83
Virginia	75	89	87
United States	74.6	79.4	80.6

Comparisons for important Spring wheat States follow:

	Sept. 1, 1909.	Sept. 1, 1908.	10-year Sept. avge.
North Dakota	85	75	74
Minnesota	92	81	76
South Dakota	88	83	78
Washington	90	55	84
United States	88.6	77.6	76.9

The average condition of the oat crop when harvested was 83.8 against 69.7 when harvested in 1908.

Comparisons for important oat States follow:

	Sept. 1, 1909.	Sept. 1, 1908.	10-year Sept. avge.
Illinois	90	55	78
Iowa	80	65	79
Minnesota	91	65	82
Nebraska	74	69	74
Wisconsin	89	83	85
Indiana	83	56	79
Ohio	84	65	84
North Dakota	88	72	80
South Dakota	87	75	87
Michigan	78	82	85
New York	86	86	88
Pennsylvania	76	81	84
Kansas	68	68	66
United States	83.8	69.7	79.8

The Government report of crop conditions yesterday confirmed the news of adverse conditions during August in the corn belt, where drought and heat have been reported as diminishing heavily the earlier promises of a bumper crop. The trade, although expecting a considerable reduction of the percentage of condition, had not looked for the radical falling off of 9.8 per cent. The corn crop, as now figured by the Produce Exchange satisfactorily, 2,668,851,800 bushels, which is 205,700,200 less than the promise of last month, and kills the hope of a record-breaking crop this year.

The first returns from the corn States this season led to the hope of a bumper crop, which might even go above 3,000,000,000 bushels. The crop as now indicated will be less than last year's harvest of 2,668,651,000 bushels, and well below the record crop of 1906. The condition reported yesterday of 74.6 is the lowest on any Sept. 1 since 1901.

The unlooked-for extent of the falling off in the condition of corn put prices up sharply in the Produce Exchange. Prices jumped from 1⅛ to 1¾ cents per bushel above Tuesday's closing price.

The estimated harvest of Spring wheat was put at 281,382,300 bushels, which is an increase of over 11,000,000 bushels from the estimates of a month ago. This increase in the estimated harvest in spite of a falling off of 3 per cent. in condition is due to the fact that the present method of estimating in use by the Produce Exchange takes into account the average deterioration from month to month, and the 3 per cent. drop between August and September was less than that calculated.

The estimated yields of the principal crops, with the actual yields in previous years, are given in the following tables:

SPRING WHEAT.

	Area.	Crop.
*September, 1909	18,391,000	†281,382,300
*August, 1909	18,391,000	†270,348,000
*September, 1908	17,710,000	†240,856,000
Final, 1908	17,208,000	220,894,000
Final, 1907	17,079,000	224,645,000
Final, 1906	17,705,863	242,372,986
Final, 1905	17,590,061	264,516,655

CORN.

*September, 1909	109,006,000	†2,648,845,800
August, 1909	109,006,000	†2,954,063,000
*September, 1908	100,996,000	†2,595,000,000
Final, 1908	101,788,000	2,668,651,000
Final, 1907	99,921,000	2,592,320,000
Final, 1906	96,737,000	2,927,416,000
Final, 1905	94,011,000	2,707,923,000

OATS.

*September, 1909	32,422,000	†1,008,324,000
*August, 1909	32,422,000	†1,027,050,000
*September, 1908	31,964,000	†825,908,000
Final, 1908	32,344,000	807,156,000
Final, 1907	31,837,000	754,443,000
Final, 1906	30,958,768	964,904,522
Final, 1905	28,046,746	953,616,197

*Estimated. †New method.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 8.—While the Government Census Bureau's report of 377,552 bales ginned up to Sept. 1 was construed as slightly bullish, the figures were about what had been expected by the local trade. Following the posting of the report the market opened 13 points up, but the advance over yesterday's close was attributed more to heavy spot sales and Liverpool than to the report on ginnings.

RECORD COTTON CROP.

Financial Chronicle Estimates the 1908-9 Output at 13,828,000 Bales.

The cotton crop of the season, which ends Aug. 31, is estimated by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle in its annual report on cotton, issued yesterday, at 13,828,846 bales. This makes the crop of 1908-1909 the largest on record. The largest previous crop was that of 1904-1905, which, according to The Chronicle's statistics, reached a total of 13,556,841 bales. Last season's crop, that of 1907-1908, totalled 11,581,829.

The Chronicle's figures of exports for the season total 8,582,078 bales, compared with 7,583,078 in the previous season, and 8,527,228 in the season of 1906-1907. Spinners' takings, according to The Chronicle, were 5,411,729, against 4,241,817 a year ago, and 5,195,750 in the season of 1906-1907.

WESTERN UNION EARNINGS.

Quarterly Report Shows an Increase in Net and the Surplus.

The quarterly report of the Western Union Telegraph Company for the three months ended Sept. 30 shows estimated net revenues of $2,000,000, an increase of $135,045 over last year's showing for the same quarter. After the payment of the usual bond interest out of dividends, which were $249,666 greater than those charged in this quarter in 1908, a surplus of $819,415 for the quarter remained, compared with a surplus of $934,072 for this quarter last year. The total surplus on Sept. 30, according to the estimates, will be $18,088,729, a gain of $2,760,801, compared with this item on Sept. 30, 1908.

The compilation of the actual figures for the last quarter, which completes the fiscal year ended June 30, makes possible comparisons with the showing made in 1907-08. In the year ended June 30, 1909, the net revenues increased by $3,944,109 to $7,347,106. The bond interest charges remained practically stationary, but the dividends paid in the fiscal year just closed, which totalled $2,739,435, were $1,422,236 less than in the year 1907-08, and the deficit of $2,490,925 of that year was turned, in the year just closed, into a surplus of $2,875,422. The total surplus on June 30 was $17,269,278, compared with a total surplus of $14,393,856 on June 30, 1908.

In commenting on the showing of the current quarter ending Sept. 30, President Clowry says:

"The figures for the present quarter ending Sept. 30, 1909, not including the cost of construction or betterments which have not been included in the regular quarterly reports, show a net profit of 1.57 per cent., or at the rate of 6.28 per cent. per annum. Including the cost of construction or betterments, the net profit for the quarter is 1.11 per cent., or at the rate of 4.44 per cent. per annum."

Controller Calls for Bank Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Controller of the Currency to-day issued a call on the National Banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business on Sept. 1, 1909.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
4th week Aug...	$878,137	$710,125	$168,011
Month of Aug..	2,625,010	2,292,904	322,105
July 1-Aug. 31..	4,941,404	4,388,036	553,367

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—

4th week Aug...	170,464	154,660	15,804
Month of Aug..	529,890	475,953	53,937
July 1-Aug. 31..	1,017,122	929,555	87,567

GREAT NORTHERN—

Month of Aug..	5,419,302	4,460,472	958,830
July 1-Aug. 31..	10,564,278	8,910,965	1,653,313

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY—

1st week Sept...	37,600	32,800	4,830
Jan. 1-Sept. 7..	1,394,553	1,300,122	94,431

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

4th week Aug...	1,277,505	1,151,536	125,969
Month of Aug..	3,982,667	3,649,746	332,921
July 1-Aug. 31..	7,848,647	7,330,098	518,549

MISSOURI PACIFIC—

4th week Aug...	1,629,000	1,373,000	256,000
July 1-Aug. 31..	8,618,000	7,529,000	1,089,000

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

4th week Aug...	18,854	18,070	784
Month of Aug..	54,044	52,571	1,473
July 1-Aug. 31..	99,167	103,879	*4,712

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

4th week Aug...	278,538	267,488	11,050
Month of Aug..	839,390	807,100	32,290
July 1-Aug. 31..	1,643,256	1,584,204	59,052

*Decrease.

ALABAMA, TENNESSEE & NORTHERN for July—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Gross	4,795	4,130	3,753
Expenses	2,388	2,015	1,807
Net	2,409	2,115	1,946

BINGHAMTON RAILWAY for the quarter ended March 31—

	1909.	1908.	Increase.
Total oper. rev..	74,925	65,600	9,325
Total oper. exp.	42,820	41,923	897
Net oper. rev...	32,104	23,677	8,427
Outside op. (net)	983	637	346
Total net from operation	33,088	24,314	8,774
Taxes accrued..	3,792	3,000	792
Gross income...	29,296	21,314	7,982
Total deductions from gross inc.	23,709	21,852	1,857
Net. Cr. income	5,586	*537	6,123

*Deficit.

CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND for the quarter ended June 30—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Total oper. rev..	678,934	525,929	153,005
Total oper. exp.	446,371	381,885	64,486
Total net rev. from operation	232,562	144,044	88,518
Taxes accrued..	26,616	24,548	2,068
Oper. income...	205,945	119,495	86,450
Other income...	14,486	*13,926	560
Gross income...	220,432	133,422	87,010
Total deductions from gross inc.	469,062	86,400	383,662
Net corp. def...	248,630	*47,021	†295,651

*Surplus. †Decrease.

CUBA RAILROAD COMPANY for the year ended June 30—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Gross	2,157,165	2,039,468	1,953,309
Expenses	1,207,076	1,318,180	1,294,955
Net	950,089	721,288	658,344
Charges	399,290	365,863	323,933
Surplus	550,799	355,425	332,424
Previous surp..	1,093,287	698,031	.....
Total surplus...	1,644,085	1,053,456	.....
Mail earn. adj..	.....	39,830	.....
P. & L. surplus.	1,644,085	1,093,286	.....

ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for June—

	1909.	1908.	Decrease.
Gross	105,411	118,479	13,068
Expenses & tax.	108,107	75,594	*32,713
Deficit	2,896	†42,885	45,781
12 mos. gross..	1,565,217	1,609,616	44,399
Expenses & tax.	1,179,847	1,018,932	*160,915
12 mos. net...	385,370	590,684	205,314

*Increase. †Surplus.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for July—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Gross	798,793	777,106	860,694
Expenses & tax.	589,998	636,182	614,663
Net	208,794	140,924	246,031

TOMBIGBEE VALLEY for July—

Gross	6,404	4,591	5,838
Net	2,299	1,013	1,276

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for July—

Gross	328,373	438,552	460,007
Expenses & tax.	238,479	261,341	303,267
Net	89,894	177,211	156,740
Other income...	12,117	5,288	5,545
Total income..	102,011	182,499	162,285
Charges	46,846	40,385	42,533
Surplus	55,165	142,113	119,752

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ASSOCIATED MERCHANTS for the six months ended Aug. 1—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Net earnings...	601,021	538,663	710,867
1st pf. div.....	148,462	150,838	151,437
Balance	452,559	387,805	559,430
2d pf. div.....	152,844	152,214	152,214
Balance	299,715	235,591	407,216
Common div....	216,286	214,893	213,183
Balance	83,429	20,698	194,033
Res. for div....	216,783	.....	.....
Total	300,211	20,698	194,033
Ex. dividends..	116,962	.....	116,566
Balance	183,249	20,698	77,467
Adj. of interest.	1,043	51	701
Surplus	182,206	20,647	76,766
Surplus Feb. 1.	1,466,428	1,645,781	1,526,297
Total surplus..	1,648,634	1,666,428	1,603,063

WELSBACH COMPANY for the year ended April 30—

	1909.	1908.	*1907.
Gross	642,883	588,132	606,449
Depreciation ...	58,277	40,172	32,899
Balance	584,606	547,960	573,550
Int. on bonds...	326,605	326,300	299,108
Sinking fund...	105,300	105,380	96,580
Net profit.....	152,641	116,300	177,862
Dividends	70,000	70,000	70,000
Surplus	82,641	46,300	107,862

*Eleven months.

The Trustees under the mortgage have purchased since the last report for account of the sinking fund $243,000 of the company's collateral trust 5 per cent. bonds, making a total purchase of these bonds by the Trustees under the mortgage of $1,871,900.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY preliminary estimated statement of earnings for the quarter ending Sept. 30, compared with the actual figures for the corresponding periods in 1908 and 1907—

	1909.	1908.	1907.
Net revenue....	2,000,000	1,864,955	*311,493
Bond interest...	433,062	433,062	433,062
Balance	1,566,937	1,431,893	744,555
Dividends	747,486	497,820	1,217,025
Surplus	819,451	934,073	*1,961,580

April 1 to June 30:

Net revenue....	1,867,194	1,579,660	1,537,201
Bond interest...	433,062	433,062	388,509
Balance	1,434,132	1,146,598	1,148,701
Dividends	747,391	497,540	1,217,025
Surplus	686,741	649,052	*68,324

*Deficit.

THE COFFEE MARKET.

Coffee was very dull yesterday, sales being only 2,250 bags. Prices opened quiet and unchanged, and the close was steady, net unchanged.

Owing to holidays in Brazil there were no cables. European markets showed no change excepting an average of ¼ franc for September deliveries at Havre. Spot coffee was quiet; 7¼c for Rio No. 7.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
September	....	....	5.45@5.50	5.45
October	....	....	5.35@5.40	5.35
November	....	....	5.35@5.40	5.35
December	5.35	5.35	5.35@5.40	5.35
January	....	....	5.35@5.40	5.35
February	....	....	5.35@5.40	5.35
March	....	....	5.40@5.45	5.40
April	....	....	5.40@5.45	5.40
May	....	....	5.45@5.50	5.45
June	....	....	5.50@5.55	5.50
July	....	....	5.50@5.55	5.50
August	....	....	5.50@5.55	5.50

DAVIS-DALY COPPER CONTEST.

Newman Erb and Samuel M. Jarvis Resign from Heinze Directorate.

The resignation of Newman Erb and Samuel M. Jarvis from the Directorate of the Davis-Daly Copper Company, a Heinze enterprise, which became known yesterday, is looked upon in Wall Street as foreshadowing a contest for control of the company at the annual meeting on Sept. 28. The withdrawal of the two men, who originally went on the board as the result of a compromise which was to give the outside stockholders equal representation with the Heinze interests in the company, has been followed by the refusal of Mr. Erb to serve on the Proxy Committee, and it is expected that a committee will be formed at once and proxies sought to oust the Heinze Directors if possible at the annual meeting.

The Davis-Daly Copper Company succeeds the Davis-Daly Estates Copper Company, which was one of the properties Heinze held on to through the wreck of his affairs in the panic. Capitalized at $10,050,000, the company went through a reorganization after the panic, which resulted in the formation of the new company, capitalized at $6,000,000, in which the holders of the old stock participated after the payment of $2 a share and by exchanging their $15 par stock for new shares of $10 par. The reorganization supplied $1,800,000, of which it is said less than $200,000 remains. On June 30, according to the company's balance sheet, there was $290,000 in the treasury. It is the expenditure of these funds and their handling by the Heinze management which is believed to be behind the refusal of Newman Erb and S. M. Jarvis to support the present management any longer.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Early Advance Not Sustained—Closes 7 to 11 Points Net Lower.

Cotton had an early advance yesterday, which carried prices into new high ground for the current movement, but this was followed by weak and unsettled conditions, and the close was barely steady at a net decline of 7@11 points.

The early advance was due to foreign buying. The market opened 6 to 9 points higher, but offerings increased while the volume of support seemed to be falling off. Trading was quiet during the middle of the day, with the market becoming a little more active later.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
September	....	....	12.47@12.49	12.58
October	12.70	12.49	12.50@12.51	12.61
November	12.58	12.53	12.52@12.54	12.62
December	12.80	12.61	12.62@	12.70
January	12.77	12.59	12.59@12.60	12.69
February	....	....	12.61@12.63	12.68
March	12.84	12.65	12.65@12.66	12.74
April	....	....	12.66@12.68	12.75
May	12.89	12.71	12.71@12.72	12.78

Spot cotton was quiet, 10 points lower, at 12.90 for middling upland and 13.15 for middling Gulf. Sales, 8,064 bales.

Southern spot markets were telegraphed as follows: Mobile quiet, 3-16c higher, at 12 7-16c; sales, 300 bales. Savannah steady, unchanged, at 12½c; sales, 3,850 bales. Norfolk steady, unchanged, at 12½c; sales, 30 bales. Augusta steady, unchanged, at 12 9-16@12⅝c; sales, 2,035 bales. Galveston steady, unchanged, at 12⅝c; sales, 950 bales. New Orleans steady, 1-16c higher, at 12 9-16c; sales, 2,375 bales. Memphis steady, ⅛c higher, at 12 11-16c; sales, 25 bales. Houston steady, unchanged, at 12⅝c; sales, 36 bales.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The following is the forecast for Thursday and Friday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina—Showers and warmer Thursday. Friday, probably showers; light, variable winds.

South Carolina, Georgia, and Eastern Florida—Showers Thursday, and probably Friday; light, variable winds.

Western Florida and Alabama—Showers and warmer Thursday. Friday, partly cloudy; light, variable winds.

Mississippi—Showers Thursday. Friday, partly cloudy; light, variable winds.

Louisiana and Eastern Texas—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; light, variable winds.

Western Texas, Utah, Oklahoma, and Arkansas—Generally fair Thursday and Friday.

Tennessee—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday, with showers Thursday.

Kentucky—Showers Thursday and possibly Friday.

Ohio—Showers Thursday and Friday; light, variable winds.

Indiana and Michigan—Showers Thursday and possibly Friday; light, variable winds.

Illinois—Showers and warmer Thursday. Friday, partly cloudy; light variable winds.

Wisconsin—Showers Thursday. Friday, partly cloudy; light variable winds.

Minnesota—Partly cloudy Thursday, with showers in eastern portion. Friday, generally fair; light to moderate winds, mostly southerly.

Iowa—Showers Thursday, and warmer in eastern portion. Friday, generally fair.

Missouri—Showers Thursday. Friday, fair.

North and South Dakota—Generally fair Thursday and Friday; cooler in western portions Thursday.

Nebraska—Partly cloudy Thursday, with cooler in western portion. Friday, fair.

Kansas—Partly cloudy Thursday, with probably showers in eastern portion. Friday, fair.

[No. 8,665.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL COPPER BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, Sept. 1st, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$19,774,922.93
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		254,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		20,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.		6,638,992.68
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	$749,513.49	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks.	171,273.50	
Checks and other cash items	117,733.13	
Exchanges for Clearing House	4,795,264.58	
Notes of other National banks	10,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	8,033.70	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	7,752,293.00	
Legal-tender notes	693,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)	50,000.00	
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,664.20	
		14,343,775.69
Total		$42,032,691.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		734,333.48
National banknotes outstanding		968,897.50
Due to other National banks	$5,074,852.09	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	1,653,006.78	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	3,820,573.23	
Dividends unpaid	1,354.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	21,056,385.53	
Demand certificates of deposit	760,100.00	
Certified checks	3,757,867.69	
Cashier's checks outstanding	177,696.09	
United States deposits	1,000.00	
		36,302,835.32
Reserved for taxes		26,625.00
Total		$42,032,691.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, WALTER F. ALBERTSEN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WALTER F. ALBERTSEN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1909.

ARTHUR W. McKAY, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
W. R. CRAIG,
H. O. HAVEMEYER,
CHARLES H. SABIN,
} Directors.

[No. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business Sept. 1st, 1909:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,201,402.28
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5,526.91
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,900,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		99,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		132,762.98
Bonds, securities, etc.		2,048,331.90
Banking house		995,257.34
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,160,276.07
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies and savings banks.		524,021.68
Checks and other cash items		95,905.01
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,086,821.93
Notes of other National banks		10,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents		1,314.37
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,090,216.10	
Legal tender notes	2,035,000.00	
		6,125,216.10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		95,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		36,742.75
Total		$33,518,579.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		642,067.50
National bank notes outstanding		1,884,500.00
Due to other National banks	$6,800,760.38	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	1,002,099.73	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	10,485,892.73	
Dividends unpaid	784.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	8,822,376.41	
Demand certificates of deposit	6,100.00	
Certified checks	499,939.49	
Cashier's checks outstanding	$34,159.08	
United States deposits	1,000.00	
		27,953,011.82
Reserved for taxes		39,000.00
Total		$33,518,579.32

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, JOSEPH BYRNE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOS. BYRNE, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1909.

THOS. FAIRSERVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
E. A. BRINCKERHOFF,
GUSTAV H. SCHWAB,
ROBERT M. GALLAWAY,
} Directors.

[No. 7,450.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Ætna National Bank,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business September 1, 1909:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,877,021.26
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		722.15
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		274,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		6,609.38
Bonds, securities, etc.		186,015.87
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		2,460.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$348,073.91	
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks	83,888.10	
Checks and other cash items	753.80	
Exchanges for Clearing House	109,169.16	
Notes of other National banks	4,300.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	803.37	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	459,163.45	
Legal-tender notes	24,400.00	
		1,030,051.79
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		13,700.00
Total		$3,392,480.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000.00
Surplus fund		300,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		16,838.39
National banknotes outstanding		267,200.00
Due to other National banks	$416,691.79	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	8,753.71	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	51,549.20	
Dividends unpaid	40.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,977,899.91	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,000.00	
Certified checks	43,770.80	
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,736.65	
United States deposits	1,000.00	
		2,504,442.06
Reserved for taxes		4,000.00
Total		$3,392,480.45

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, E. V. CONNOLLY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. V. CONNOLLY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1909.

GEO. E. ENGELS, Notary Public.
Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
WM. GAMBLE,
JOHN SCHOLL,
JOHN M. COWARD,
} Directors.

[No. 3,415.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, September 1st, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$17,033,262.03
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		86,423.96
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		925,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		86,000.00
U. S. bonds loaned		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		11,655.48
Bonds, securities, &c.		2,187,693.62
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,099,737.17
Due from State and private banks and bankers, trust companies, and savings banks		225,142.48
Checks and other cash items		59,795.04
Exchanges for Clearing House		7,226,520.19
Notes of other National banks		39,705.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		841.69
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,062,966.05	
Legal-tender notes	1,464,455.00	
		5,527,421.05
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		46,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer		96,894.21
Total		$34,703,431.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		265,331.63
National banknotes outstanding		917,600.00
Due to other National banks	$10,944,961.84	
Due to State and private banks and bankers	2,647,565.15	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	8,031,637.55	
Individual deposits, subject to check	110.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	8,711,153.75	
Deposits held for acceptances	204,467.04	
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,158,457.38	
United States deposits	203,750.36	
	1,000.00	
		36,903,105.07
Reserved for taxes, &c.		27,395.22
Total		$34,703,431.92

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, C. C. THOMPSON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. C. THOMPSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of September, 1909.

CHAS. C. FISHER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
FRED'K H. EATON,
S. G. BAYNE,
S. G. NELSON,
} Directors.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sept. 1st, 1909.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,817,102.02
Due from banks and bankers		3,506,243.46
Real estate and securities		1,011,850.38
United States bonds		550,000.00
Cash		1,114,674.67
		$9,999,869.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,222,133.62
Circulation	369,100.00
Deposits	8,008,636.31
	$9,999,869.93

OFFICERS.
GEO. T. SMITH, President.
ROBT. E. JENNINGS, Vice President.
EDWARD I. EDWARDS, Cashier.

The statements of National Banks in The New York Times will be reprinted without charge in The New York Times Weekly Financial Review of Monday, Sept. 20th

ORLONG ON TRIAL IN BRIBERY CASE

Magistrate Bought a House to Use as Bail, Says Witness, and Shared the Fees.

FAVORS TO PICKPOCKETS

Witnesses Against Them Got Out of the Way — Former Prisoner Shows Faulty Memory.

An interesting story of alleged transactions in the Gates Avenue Court was told in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday when the trial of Magistrate Henry J. Furlong on bribery charges was begun before Justice Frederick E. Crane, sitting as a committing Magistrate. The tale was given by Jacob W. Gotthelf, chief witness for the prosecution, whose present abiding place is Room 249 in Raymond Street Jail.

His testimony made it appear that the accused Magistrate was in league with him and others to peddle judicial favors. Assistant District Attorney Elder appeared for the people and Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle and Martin Manton for Furlong. While waiting for his trial to begin the Magistrate was busy signing papers having to do with cases in his court. Wearing mourning for his wife, who died recently, he sat apparently unmoved while Gotthelf was giving his testimony.

Gotthelf said that he knew Furlong before the latter became a Magistrate. Furlong made him Secretary of his political club in East New York, and later the two, he testified, entered into a working agreement, whereby he was to divide certain fees he received with the Magistrate, Rutherford W. Kathan, a lawyer, now serving a prison term of fourteen months for bribery in connection with the case of Louis Wolff, an East New York rug manufacturer accused of pocket picking, was also a party to the alleged agreement, according to Gotthelf.

The witness told of the purchase of a house in Glenmore Avenue by Furlong. Title was taken in the name of Mrs. Florence Arnstein, a sister of Gotthelf. It was used, the witness said, for qualifying as surety where bonds were needed in Furlong's court. Gotthelf swore that Furlong received a share of the fees charged for the use of the property as security. He said that he was a runner for Lawyer Kathan, and then there was an understanding that Furlong was to get one-third of the retainers obtained by Kathan and Gotthelf.

In the cases of pickpockets, where there was promise of fees through bonds, the witness asserted, the Magistrate would instruct him to try to get witnesses out of the way and otherwise weaken the prosecution. Gotthelf could not remember the names of these cases, but declared that he could pick them out if the records of the police court were shown to him. He recalled more clearly the case of a woman named Costello, who was arrested at Coney Island.

"In that case," said he, "I went to the woman, and she agreed to give bail with our house in Glenmore Avenue as security. She promised to pay us $50. On the morning of her examination Furlong and I walked to the Coney Island Court together. He waited outside while I went upstairs to collect the money. I was to return and give Furlong one-third. But the woman had no money with her. Later Furlong discharged her. We never got any money from that woman."

In cross-examination Lawyer Goldfogle brought out some facts about the record of the witness. Gotthelf admitted that there were pending against him three indictments for grand larceny and bribery. The bribery charge grew out of the case of Louis Wolff. Gotthelf also told of the case of a man named Simon Uttal, who was arrested on some minor charge.

He was unable to obtain bail until Gotthelf had the Glenmore Avenue house put up as security for him. The witness testified that he obtained $50 from Uttal, one-third of which he gave to Furlong. He said that their equity in the Glenmore Avenue property amounted to only $150.

When Simon Uttal was put on the stand he seemed to have only a dim recollection of the case. He could not recall to whom he had paid any money, and said he did not think it was as much as $50. At this point Justice Crane suddenly picked up from the bench before him a blue-covered document, which looked like a paper in a legal action. Thrusting it before the witness he asked:

"Isn't this your signature? Did you not swear in this suit that you had paid $50 to a man named Gotthelf to get out of Raymond Street Jail?"

The witness looked at the paper and then murmured feebly an answer in the affirmative.

"Here you would have made us believe that you did not know about this payment of money," continued the court, with indignation. "Last night I was signing papers and coming across this one recalled that you were to be a witness here to-day."

Magistrate John F. Hylan of the New Jersey Avenue Court was the last witness of the day. He testified that the Uttal case was before him, and that he had reproved Furlong for accepting bail without consulting him in the matter.

ANXIOUS FOR CURTISS TO FLY

Hudson-Fulton Committee Ready to Put Up More Money.

The Aeronautics Committee of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration is greatly perturbed regarding the attitude of Glenn H. Curtiss, the International Cup winner, toward fulfilling his agreement to make flights in this city during the celebration. The committee has $25,000 to spend, but thus far has only announced that it has secured Curtiss and Wilbur Wright, and it was stated last night that they were to receive nothing like $7,000 apiece, as had been reported. Mr. Curtiss is due to arrive here on Sept. 21.

The cabled statement of Cortlandt Field Bishop, President of the Aero Club of America, to the effect that Mr. Curtiss had not signed any contract, has caused Chairman James M. Beck of the Aeronautics Committee some uneasiness. In reply to his recent cable to Mr. Bishop, asking him to deny his former statement, Mr. Bishop replied yesterday that Mr. Curtiss had mailed a contract with an explanatory letter. To this Mr. Beck cabled that the contract with Mr. Curtiss was signed on Aug. 4.

"I imagine that the letter referred to has reference to a request made by Mr. Curtiss after the signing of his contract," said Mr. Beck last night, "that he be given a second payment on account when he arrives in New York with his aeroplane. We have already cabled him $1,500. The commission will, I am confident, be glad to accommodate Mr. Curtiss in this respect. We want him to give flights in accordance with his contract."

Got Insurance Policy by Fraud.

A claim put forward by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company that a policy for $500 on the life of the late John Drews of Newark was obtained by fraud was sustained yesterday in the Second District Court of Newark. It was testified to in court that Drews had stated in his application for the policy that he had not been ill and had not received medical attention since 1902, whereas it was shown that he had been discharged from an Orange, N. J., hospital as "improved" after treatment for tuberculosis a month before he made out the application.

TWO JUMP FROM BRIDGES.

Both Men Likely to Die—Another Man Swims Across Hell Gate.

A man who gave his name as Edward L. Mudd but refused to give any more particulars about himself, jumped to the East River from the central span of the Brooklyn Bridge at a point 200 feet west of the Brooklyn tower yesterday afternoon. He struck the water a short distance from the tugboat Charles H. Senff. The tug's Captain, Emil Johnson, saw the man whizzing downward and finally plunge into the water, and swerved his tug toward the spot.

When Mudd came up alongside the tug, deckhands pulled him aboard the vessel. He was unconscious and was sent to the Brooklyn Hospital a prisoner. He was found there to be suffering from injuries to his back and congestion of the lungs.

When revived, the man refused to tell why he jumped from the bridge. He had $26 in his pockets. He is 29 years old, smooth shaven, dark complexion, and wore a black suit.

Mudd was riding on a Flatbush Avenue car as it neared the centre of the span. Suddenly the passengers saw him jump off and run to the iron railing on the north roadway. The conductor jumped off to try to stop him just as Policeman Lonergan came running up. Both men were too late, as Mudd gave a yell and jumped into space just as they were reaching for him.

John McDermott, who said he was a "hobo," homeless, leaped from the Third Avenue Bridge spanning the Harlem River yesterday morning.

He struck the water below and was being swept down stream when a young man, known in that vicinity only as "Search," excused himself to a girl he was escorting, and dived from the bridge to the water below, a distance of thirty feet, and swam to the floundering man just before a rowboat reached him. McDermott was unconscious when taken into the boat and was sent to Lincoln Hospital in a critical condition.

"Search" would not tell the police his full name or anything about himself.

Shedding his clothes on Ward's Island John Graff of 353 West Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, an inmate of the State Hospital, who had eluded his keepers, plunged into Hell Gate about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and swam to the Astoria shore, where he made a landing at the foot of Halsey Street, then ran through that fashionable section shouting at the top of his lungs while the alarmed population darted out of doors to see what was going on and then made a rapid retreat indoors as Graff came along in the altogether.

For half an hour or more while he buffeted his way through the swirling tides of Hell Gate he had been watched by hundreds from ferryboats and the shores, who in view of the recent swimming contests thought he was another swimmer trying for a record. Graff made a record, but not just the kind that gets a medal.

Police from the Astoria Station arrested Graff after a long chase. Temporary clothing was supplied to him and he was locked up.

Graff said he was a waiter and he didn't know why he did it.

$5,000 POKER GAME ON OUTING

Politicians Play All Day Long—Foley Wins $1,200—"Big Tim" a Loser.

An all-day game of poker, in which seven men played and $5,000 changed hands, was a feature of the twenty-second annual outing of the Robert Davis Association of Hudson County, which went from Jersey City yesterday morning in three steamers to College Point, L. I., returning long after nightfall. The players in the big game were Sheriff Tom Foley, "Big Tim" Sullivan, Eugene Sullivan, the Jersey City bookmaker; Frank Farrell, William Clossey of Jersey City, George Krause, and Col. Mike Padden.

The players got Parlor A on the Grand Republic and played continuously from the start of the trip to the finish without once leaving the boat, even at the grove. At the end Sheriff Foley had nearly $1,200 of his companions' money, Farrell got about $800, and Clossey won in the neighborhood of $1,000. Mr. Sullivan was one of the losers.

More than 6,000 members of the association and their friends went on the outing and the political situation in Hudson County was given a thorough going-over. It was agreed that Director John F. Crosby of the Hudson County Board of Freeholders should get the nomination for County Clerk and Town Treasurer John J. McMahon of North Bergen should have the nomination for County Register. It was said that there would be no opposition to the candidacy of Mayor Otto Wittpenn of Jersey City for reelection.

Charles Pills of 543 Henderson Street, Jersey City, reported to the police that two men held him up at the point of a revolver at Grand and York Streets and the river front while the association was embarking on the steamers, and robbed him of $23 in cash and two rings and two watches worth $80.

HID HIS SHAME TILL DEATH.

Fugitive from Justice Wouldn't Let Mother Know He Was Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Sept. 8.—Wishing to die unknown to his mother, Samuel Babcock, a fugitive from justice, gave his name as Samuel Benson in St. James's Hospital, Paterson, where he died on Monday. His body was brought to his home here last night for burial. His death was caused by injuries received in an explosion at the Wayne Powder Works on Friday.

Since his escape from the Morris County Jail two years ago, nothing was known of Babcock until his sweetheart made known his death to his mother. Babcock was awaiting trial for an alleged assault when he escaped from the jail and got a job in the powder works at Wayne. He was getting along nicely, and his sweetheart visited him clandestinely.

Then came the explosion with the newspaper account that Samuel Benson had been mortally injured. No one but the man's sweetheart knew who Benson was. She hastened to the hospital and begged him to allow her to tell his mother in this city, but he insisted that he wanted to die unknown except to her.

The girl kept the secret until his death, when she notified the mother, who had not heard from her son since he escaped from the jail.

NOT AFRAID OF CASSIDY.

Sheriff Harvey of Queens Denies Appealing to Murphy for Help.

Sheriff Harvey of Queens County, the leader of the present dominant Democratic organization in that borough, denied yesterday that he had appealed to Leader Murphy of Tammany Hall to induce Joseph Cassidy, the former Tammany leader in Queens to "be good" at the primaries this Fall.

"That's a likely yarn," commented the Sheriff. "We are sure of defeating Cassidy this Fall as he was never defeated before. Is it likely that I would go begging for mercy on the eve of certain victory?"

Mr. Cassidy is, however, preparing to make a strong fight to regain control of the Queens organization at the coming primaries, and his followers are as confident of success as Mr. Harvey.

At a meeting of the regular Democratic Committee of Queens County, held in the Shinnecock Club house, Flushing, on Tuesday night, Borough President Lawrence Gresser was unanimously indorsed for a renomination at the coming Borough Democratic Convention.

BABY DIVES FROM A WINDOW.

Throws Himself Out to Escape a Whipping and Is Mortally Hurt.

Frightened because his mother had started to punish him for disobedience three-year-old Alexander Simon dived from the third-story window of his parents' apartments at 104 Prince Street, Newark, last night, and sustained a fractured skull. He was taken in a dying condition to the hospital.

The boy had been warned by his mother to keep away from the open window, and the mother finally closed it. She was at work when she heard the sash raised. She turned and the boy started toward the centre of the room.

As his mother came toward him, however, he turned, and, dashing to the window, threw himself over the sill.

Cardinal Gibbons On "Education and Religion" In The New York Times Next Saturday

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

"My Son Having Failed Completely

in his preliminary examinations for college, entered your school, and in one year he covered two regular school years of work as is done at most schools, and not only passed his examinations easily for college, but also with credit to himself and his school."

This extract of a letter from the mother of a recent student is one of a hundred or more, valued by Mr. Groff, showing the high grade of success he has had for twelve years.

THE GROFF SCHOOL

228 West 72d St., New York,

is ideal and exceptional as a boarding and day school.

If a boy is bright and wishes to make rapid progress he is not held back by reason of any other boy, or by the old "grade system." If he is timid or nervous, he is encouraged; if he is careless, interest in his studies is secured; if he does not know how to apply himself, he is taught. To this individual method of teaching is due the Groff School's wonderful success, and "success is what talks."

A thoroughly up-to-date commercial course for boys who do not desire to go to college.

A most liberal system of athletics, wisely directed.

All work prepared at the school under the direction and assistance of expert teachers, unless home work is preferred. Reopens Sept. 29th. Call on or address the Principal (now at the school),

JOSEPH C. GROFF (A. B. and of Class 1893, U. S. N. A.),
228 West 72d St., New York.
Office hours, 9 to 4, or by appointment.
'Phone, 744 Columbus.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

The Barnard School of HOUSEHOLD ARTS 226 W. 79th St., N. Y.

Practical courses in Cooking, Embroidery, Millinery, Dressmaking, Household Decoration, Accounts, Management. Specially intended for girls who do not go to college.

BARNARD SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

College Preparatory, General, 421 W. 148th St. Kindergarten & Elementary, 423 W. 148th St. 14TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 29TH. Catalog.

Barnard School Boy Wins

Harper Competitive Scholarship, entrance Columbia, 1909. 96 graduates in leading colleges. 24th year. College Preparatory and Business. 721 St. Nich. Av. Kindergarten & Elementary. 104 W. 122d St. Catalog.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS.

3 WEST 81ST ST., CENTRAL PARK WEST.
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A School That Stands for Thoroughness
Boys fitted for boarding school or college. Small classes, competent masters. Special department for little boys. Afternoon study hours. Library, laboratories, gymnasium, swimming pool.
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Boys prepared for the Colleges and Scientific Schools. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens October 4th.

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Kindergarten, Elementary, College Preparatory, General and Elective Courses, Music, and Art.
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—Kindergarten to College.—

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Prepares for Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Columbia, Cornell, Mass. Ins. Tech. and all Colleges and Technical Schools.
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Regents Examinations
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General, College Preparatory, and Special Courses. Individual attention and, if necessary, special instruction given. Boys received in primary.
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Between 48th and 49th Sts.
Accessible from all points in New York and the suburbs; thorough instruction; individual attention. Assistant teacher of English, &c., wanted.

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Classes begin sessions in all departments (Academy, Normal School, Art School and College) September 20.
Eugene C. Alder, M. A., Supt. of Academy.
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BROOKLYN COLLEGE,
Crown Heights, 1,125 Carroll St., Brooklyn.
Opens Sept. 13th. Rev. J. F. X. O'Conor, Pres.

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Evening Classes. SEPT. 27.

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Excellent advantages in all departments. Individual attention. Certificate admits to college. Limited number of boarding pupils received.
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Berkeley Academy, for boys; western slope of Palisades, 17 miles out; large place; limited number; terms moderate. James Christie, Tenafly, N. J.

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Known Everywhere by Everybody.
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A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR N. Y. BOYS,
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FALL TERM SEPTEMBER 22.

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George F. Carmichael, Headmaster.

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Advanced school for talented students in all branches of music.
Singing and Grand Opera School
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Piano—STOJOWSKI Violin—KNEISEL
Opens October 18th.
Enrollment commences October 1st.
For full information address 53 Fifth Avenue.

Washington, D. C.

THE MISSES EASTMAN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 1305 17th, cor. Massachusetts AV., Washington, D. C. College Preparatory, Languages, Music, Art. Catalog.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of NICHOLAUS KARATSONYI and ADOLPH G. KMETZ, individually and as composing the firm of KARATSONYI & KMETZ, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that I, Lindsay Russell, Trustee of the above-named bankrupts, shall cause to be sold at public auction, by Joseph P. Day, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 14 to 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of September, 1909, at 12:00 o'clock noon, the premises described below:

PARCEL A.

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, situate at the plains in the Town of Jamaica, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner thereof by land of David Abrams, deceased, running southerly by land of said David Abrams, as the fence now stands, four chains and eighty links to land of John Bennett, now deceased; then running easterly by said lands of John Bennett, deceased, four chains and twenty-eight links to land of David Remsen; then running northerly by said land now or formerly of Daniel Remsen four chains and eighty links to the Jamaica and Hempstead Turnpike four chains and twenty-eight links to place of beginning, be the same measurements more or less, being the same premises conveyed to Christian Ziegler by James Creed and wife by deed bearing date the 20th day of October, 1870, and recorded in Queens County Clerk's office in Liber 332 of Deeds and Page 440, October 22d, 1870.

PARCEL B.

Also all that certain piece or parcel of land, formerly woodland, situate on the south side of the Turnpike from Jamaica to Hempstead, and being at Queens, in the Town of Jamaica, Queens County and State of New York, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of said piece of land adjoining said turnpike and running thence south twenty-three degrees and thirty minutes west ten chains and ninety links along the land of William Burg, (formerly Thomas Baylis;) thence north sixty-one degrees west three chains and sixty-one links along the land of Gilbert Creed, Stephen Clement, deceased, and Timothy Rhodes; thence north twenty-three degrees east ten chains and ninety-eight links along the land of John Golder, deceased, and land of said Christian Ziegler; thence south sixty-seven degrees east three chains and fifty-six links along said turnpike to the place or point of beginning, containing four acres, more or less, being the same premises conveyed to Christian Ziegler by Anna Radford by deed dated the 15th day of June, 1880, recorded in Clerk's office of Queens County in Liber 561 of Deeds, Page 186, June 12th, 1880.

PARCEL C.

Also all that certain lot, plot, or parcel of woodland situate, lying, and being in the Town of Jamaica, County of Queens, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a locust post at the northeast corner of said lot and adjoining land of I. G. Richardson, and running northerly along said Richardson's land eleven hundred and three and 52-100 feet to land formerly belonging to H. Radford, now land of Anna Chadil; thence running west and along land of said Anna Chadil and one hundred and eighty feet to land of Whitson; thence running south along said Whitson's land eleven hundred and seventy-five feet to land of N. Everitt; thence running east alongside Everitt's land two hundred and forty-three feet to the point or place of beginning. Containing within said bounds five acres of land, be the same more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Anna Chadil by deed dated April 21, 1893, by Henry H. Dean, and recorded in the Queens County Clerk's office on the 22d day of August, 1893, in Liber 990 of Deeds, Page 77, and conveyed by the said Anna Chadil by deed dated January 22d, 1896, to Adolph George Kmetz, and recorded in Queens County Clerk's office in Liber 1,097 of Deeds, Page 476, January 24th, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., and conveyed by the said Adolph George Kmetz to Martha Chadil by deed dated July 20th, 1896, and recorded in Queens County Clerk's office in Liber 1,119 of Deeds, Page 288, July 22, 1896, at 2:45 P. M.

PARCEL D.

Also all that certain piece or parcel of woodland, with the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in Queens, in the Town of Jamaica, County of Queens, and State of New York, and bounded as follows: Westerly by land of Dr. Charles Miller; southerly by land of Henry Suydam and Isaac Hendrickson, and easterly by land of Anna Chadil, and northerly by land of Anna Chadil, and containing three acres, more or less. Being the same piece of woodland conveyed by Daniel Remsen and Sarah, his wife, to John I. Bennett by deed dated March 26th, 1812, the same as conveyed by Don. J. Dikman as executor, to John B. Golder by deed dated February 22, 1851, and conveyed by the said John B. Golder and Ruth A. Callister to Adolph G. Kmetz by deed dated June 3d, 1896, and recorded in Queens County Clerk's office in Liber 1,122 of Deeds, Page 349, August 20th, 1896, at 11:50 A. M., and conveyed

N THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

minent Corner on Columbus Avenue Resold—Site Bought for Warehouse on Eleventh Avenue—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

ac Mayer & Son have resold the six seven story apartment houses known he Westport and the Greenfield, at southeast corner of Columbus Ave- and Seventy-third Street, on plot 102.2 00. The sellers acquired the proper- about two months ago in part pay- t for the new Yorkshire apartment se, at Broadway and 113th Street.

To Build on Eleventh Avenue.

race S. Ely & Co. have sold for mas Reilly 306 to 310 Eleventh Avenue 557 West Twenty-ninth Street, and the Prudential Real Estate Company and 561 West Twenty-ninth Street. s group of old buildings forms an " around the northeast corner of venth Avenue and Twenty-ninth eet, with frontages of 75 feet on the nue and 70 feet on the street. There be erected on the site a ten-story rage warehouse for the use of a promi- nt concern, the name of which the okers in the deal would not disclose sterday.

William R. Mason has sold for Char- te Kay to a client the three-story elling 526 West Fifty-first Street.

Builders Buy on the Heights.

lawson & Hobbs have sold for Au- tus Kranich the plot of four lots on north side of 170th Street, 95 feet st of Fort Washington Avenue, 100 by 6. The buyer is a builder, who will prove the property.

Sale of Madison Avenue Corner.

F. Zittel has sold to Horace Barnard r Caroline Z. Brown 673 Madison Ave- e, northeast corner of Sixty-first Street, four-story building, on lot 25 by 85.

Montgomery & Seitz report the follow- g leases: 225 East Forty-eighth Street, Susie Kohl; 218 East Sixty-second reet, to John Hogan; 204 East Sixtieth reet, to August Vetter; 327 East Fif- th Street, to William and August hmidt; 133 East Forty-sixth Street, to ertina Coranson; 251 East Fiftieth reet, to August Schmidt; 308 East xty-fifth Street, to John E. Potter; 750 xington Avenue, to Alma Ulpigkait, and 8 East Sixtieth Street, to Miss A. Beck- lth.

To Remodel 34th Street Building.

Plans have been filed by Architect rederick C. Browne, for the 168 West hirty-fourth Street Company, for mak- g over the factory of the Grand Rapids urniture Company at 433 and 435 Sev- nth Avenue and 168 West Thirty-fourth Street, gutted by fire several months ago, into a modern loft and store building for the William B. Riker & Son Company as lessee. The alterations will cost $10,000.

Tucker, Speyers & Co. have leased for W. L. Stoddart the eleventh loft in the Wheeling Building, 28 and 30 West Thirty- eighth Street; also, to Frank C. Bangs, the twelfth loft in the same building; also, for a term of years, the building 38 West Thirty-sixth Street, and for W. Franklin Paris the store at 53 West Thirty-ninth Street.

The Duross Company has leased for Young Brothers the three upper floors of the building 67 West Thirty-sixth Street, to Sarah Curtis for two years.

Buyer of 19th Street Residence.

Joseph B. Thomas of Hartford, Conn., the buyer of the three-story dwelling 5 East Nineteenth Street, sold recently Charles A. Wessell for Vincent Barth.

Thomas has had plans filed for ex- tensive alterations to the house, which include the addition of another story.

Justice Amend of the Supreme Court has appointed Robert Van Ilerstine re- ceiver of the rents of 23 to 35 West 119th Street, pending a suit brought by the State Bank against Jacob Cohen and others to foreclose a mortgage of $15,000. There are prior mortgages on the property amounting to $110,000.

Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court has appointed Daniel Hanly receiver of the rents of 48 Grand Street, a four-story tenement, pending a suit brought by Amelia A. Purdy against Esther Rawak and others to foreclose a mortgage of $15,000.

Bronx Properties in Trade.

Nellie Henschel has sold 980 Prospect Avenue, a six-story apartment house, 74.7 by 75, northeast corner of 164th Street, to the Nevelson-Goldberg Com- pany, which gives in part payment 530 and 532 East 134th Street, a five-story building, on plot 50 by 100.

Louis Weckes and Sidney H. Jones have sold to a client for Capt. F. Smith 1,016 Woodycrest Avenue, a three-story two- family house, on lot 25 by 100; also, for a client, to Lena Crowley, 1,019 Woody- crest Avenue, a three-story two-family house, on lot 25 by 80.

The Hunt's Point Estates have made a building loan of $33,600 to the Feiser Realty and Construction Company on the property, 360 by 100, on the east side of Coster Street, 200 feet south of Spofford Avenue.

Builders Buy Brooklyn Lots.

Glenwood Hawkins has sold his holdings on the Park Slope, facing Prospect Park, Brooklyn. They include two parcels, one on Fifteenth Street, with a frontage of 300 feet on the circular plaza at that point, and another with a frontage of 135 feet on Tenth Avenue, in Windsor Ter- race, also facing Prospect Park. The property has been bought by the Prospect Park West Realty Company, which will build eighteen detached stone dwellings on the lots.

Pease & Elliman have sold at Morris- town, N. J., for John D. Canfield to Gen. E. P. Meany, thirty acres; also, to G. M. White, a plot 300 by 500; also, seven acres to E. W. Van Vleck, and to R. H. Williams, eight acres; also, the Henry O. Phipps house, with two and one-half acres, to P. H. B. Frelinghuysen; also, twenty-two acres belonging to the Knox estate, to A. C. Humphreys, and the Lord property, consisting of about three acres, with residence, to Benjamin F. Evans.

Buying in the Rockaways.

The Frederick W. Avery Company has sold, in conjunction with H. Richter, the southeast corner of Washington and Seventh Avenues at Rockaway Park, 80 by 100. The seller is Jacob H. Corn.

Herman Frankfort has sold for Mrs. C. Eisner to Louis H. Strouse a large plot in Kensington Gardens, Far Rockaway.

Purchase at Pleasantville, N. Y.

Mrs. Ann Windsor has bought, through Archibald C. Foss, the Frank T. Jonnson place at Pleasantville, N. Y. The new owner will occupy the house.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesrooms, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, re- sulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

80th St, 177-179, n s, 133.4 ft w of 3d Av, two three story and basement dwellings, each 16.8x100; voluntary sale, to Mrs. E. E. Mul- ler, $28,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bleecker St, 317 to 321, n e corner of Grove St, runs 73.4x117.9x irregular, three six-story tenements and stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Rosalie Hymes and others, $100,648.

Rogers Place, 967 and 967½, w s, 508.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 34.6x70.9x35.1x71.1, two three-story dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Victorine Turnick, $12,120.

169th St, 67, n s, 98.5 ft e of Shakespeare Av, 26.2x73.10x10x24x64.6, one-story building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, H. H. Schurmann and others, $5,000.

Avenue D, s w corner of 10th St, 108x105, Unionport; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Northern Bank of New York, $3,741.

100th St, 108, s s, 76 ft w of Park Av, 19x100.11, four-story tenement; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Sigmund Lissner had on Nov. 16, 1908, to William H. Meyer, $291.

Jackson Av, s e corner of 163d St, 72x25, four- story tenement; Sheriff's sale of all right, title, &c., which Josephine Wedemeyer had on June 29, 1909, withdrawn.

78th St, 443, n s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 102.2, five-story tenement, a one-third inter- est, all right, title, and interest; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. M. H. Dayton, $1,555.

By Samuel Marx.

Canal St, 73, n w corner of Allen St, 22.6x75, seven-story loft building; foreclosure sale, adjourned to Sept. 23.

118th St, 126 and 128, s s, 290 ft e of Park Av, 40x100.11, six-story tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, I. S. Dorf, $47,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Ludlow St, 21, for a seven-story brick fac- tory, 19.2x82.6; C. Sergonsky of 406 East 118th St, owner; H. J. Feiser, architect; cost, $2,000.

Commonwealth Av, s w corner of Manson St, for a one-story brick church, 45x93; St. An- thony's Church, (the Rev. H. De Vivo of 600 Van Nest Av, rector,) owner; N. Serracino, architect; cost, $15,600.

Commonwealth Av, w s, 53 ft s of Manson St, for a two-story brick rectory, 30x52.6; St. Anthony's Church, owner; N. Serracino, archi- tect; cost, $5,000.

215th St, s s, 900 ft w of Paulding Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 25x26; Frank Gifone of 339 East 121st St, owner; William Thomas Mapes, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

34th St, 168 West, and 433 and 435 7th Av, to a five-story brick store and loft building; 168 West Thirty-fourth Street Co. of 165 Broad- way, owner; F. C. Browne, architect; cost, $10,000.

10th St, 231 West, to a five-story brick tene- ment; C. R. Faruolo of 45 East Houston St, owner; C. H. Dietrich, architect; cost, $5,000.

Avenue A, 1,022, to a two-story brick storage building; C. Meiszahl of 420 East 53d St, own- er; F. Wolfgang, architect; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8.

AVENUE D, s e corner of 10th St, 108x105; Elizabeth J. Many to Van Nest Wood Work- ing Co., $100.

BEAR SWAMP ROAD, s w s, 1,505.1 ft n of Morris Park Av, 63.5x—; Regent Realty Co. to New York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episco- pal Church, $1,000.

BRIGGS AV, s s, 225 ft w of 201st St, 25x110; Josephine Weymann to John T. Smith, (mtg $4,500,) $100.

CAROLINE ST, 8, 29.7x80; H. Seymour Eis- man to Hankinson Realty Co., $19,800.

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x70.11; Cathedral Parkway, s s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x70.11; George Welles to Carlyle Realty Co., (mtg $12,000,) $100.

COLUMBUS AV, 72, w s, 25x100; Charles May and another to Patrick Kiernan, (mtg $17,- 000,) $42,000.

CONCORD AV, 331, 20x100; Charles L. Cohn, referee, to William H. Hays and another, ex- ecutors, $6,000.

COSTER ST, e s, 200 ft s of Spofford Av, 360x100; Hunt's Point estates to Feiser Realty and Construction Co., $100.

CROTONA AV, w s, 201.10 ft s of 182d St, 60x 219.4x79.8x231; Antoinetta Giugliano to Giu- gliano Realty and Construction Co., $100.

DAWSON ST, 1,083, 16.8x—; Ida Watstein to Samuel Watstein, $1.

HEATH AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 230th St, 25.1x 100.7; Lazarus Fried to Marcus Nathan, $100.

HULL AV, 3,081, 25x110; Joseph A. Richter to Joseph J. Silver, (mtg $6,750,) $100.

KOSSUTH PLACE, e s, 150 ft s of 210th St, 25x100; John S. Roberts to Clara Goldrich, $100.

LOT 1, map of Benson estate, Throgg's Neck; Belville Tompkins to Maria I. Mapes, (mtg $300,) $1.

LOT 476, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Esther Bellows to Charles H. Bellows, Jr., $100.

LOTS 287 to 289, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, Bronx; Giuseppe Baldo and others to One Hundred and Sev- enty-third Street Building and Construction Co., (mtg $11,000,) $100.

LOTS 167 to 170 and 193 and 194, map of New York Catholic Protectory; Jacob Cohen to Otis Harlan, (mtg $8,100,) $100.

LOWMEDE ST, w s, 249 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 100x100; Mary Bracken to Edward Brennan, (mtg $2,000,) $100.

MANHATTAN AV, w s, 36.11 ft s of 122d St, 16x90; William Dutcher to Henry Wacker, (mtg $8,000,) $100.

NORFOLK ST, 169, 25x100; Louis Brill to Samuel Silverman, (mtg $37,700,) $100.

PARK AV, w s, 51.7 ft n of 84th St, 55.6x 82.2; Charter Realty Co. to Lawyers Realty Co., (mtg $55,000,) $100.

WALDO PLACE, w s, 325 ft s of Tremont Road, 25x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Co. to James Kieran, $100.

WASHINGTON ST, 452 and 454, w s, 46.8x 68.2; H. Seymour Eisman to Hankinson Realty Co., $42,900.

WASHINGTON ST, 543 and 545, e s, 49.8x60; Greenwich St, 566, w s, 25.1x87.5; H. Sey- mour Eisman to Hankinson Realty Co., $32,- 500.

WASHINGTON ST, 543 and 545; Greenwich St, 566; Washington St, 452 and 454, and Caro- line St, 8; Robert Hankinson and others to Hankinson Realty Co., quitclaim, $1.

WASHINGTON ST, 543 and 545; Greenwich St, 566; Washington St, 452 and 454, and Caroline St, 8; Charles Hankinson to Hank- inson Realty Co., $1.

WASHINGTON ST, s e corner of Murray St, 26.6x80; George C. Austin to Mabel G. May- nard of Orange, N. J., $60,000.

WEEKS AV, e s, Lots 24 to 26, map of Mt. Hope, 280x100; H. Seymour Eisman to Grace H. Willert and another, $23,100.

3D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 25x83.9; 3d St, n s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 25x87; Charlotte Weinreich to Morris Florea, $1.

3D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 25x87; Morris Florea to Jennie Alexander, $1.

3D ST, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 25x83.9; Morris Florea to Mayer Reiss, $1.

4TH AV, 327, 20x83; William A. Pusch to Bea- trice S. Pusch, ½ part, $1.

4TH ST, 145 East, 25x96.2; Nathan Sachs to Katy Sachs, $1.

20TH ST, 318 West, s s, 25.1x92; John H. Rohde to Francis A. Ray, $100.

25TH ST, 255 West, 20.6x98.9; R. A. Henriques and others, executors, to Abraham Jacobs, $1.

94TH ST, s s, 75 ft s e of 4th Av, 40x100.8; John E. Simons and others to Charles J. Mc- Gilvray, (mtg $34,000,) $1.

94TH ST, 120 West, 27.4x91.8; Charles R. Hu- bert to George J. Helmer of Nyack, N. Y., (mtg $31,000,) $100.

102D ST, s s, 137.6 ft w of 1st Av, 37.6x100.11; Charles E. Rahm to Susie Karlinsky, (mtg $35,850,) $1.

102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11; Anna M. Jerolomon to Angela M. Edwards and another, $100.

117TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of Park Av, 133.7x100; Epsilon Holding Co. to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $175,500,) $100.

120TH ST, 20 West, s s, 18x114.3; Mary A. Cohnfeld to Lewis Steinhardt, quitclaim, $1.

120TH ST, 20 West, s s, 18x114.3; Lewis Steinhardt to Abram Ratkowsky, (mtg $11,- 000,) $100.

142D ST, 540 East, 25x100; Denis Duggan to Charles H. Haslop, (mtg $500,) $100.

156TH ST, 884 East, 24.9x—; Elizabeth Bal- more to Catherine F. Farrell, (mtg $8,025,) $100.

164TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 125x 100; Ray E. Matshak, executor to Alexander Duff Operating Co., (mtg $17,500,) $100.

182TH ST, n s, 55.7 ft e of Washington Av, 25x90; William H. Meyer to Jacob Kane, (mtg $2,000,) $1.

183D ST, 1,000 to 1,018, s s, 100 ft w of Bel- mont Av, 18x100; Ardsley Terrace Estates to Louisa Maier, (mtg $6,000,) $1.

Kane to Elizabeth P. Richter, (mtg $11,200,) $100.

236TH ST, 112 East, 25x100; Ardsley Terrace Estates to Louisa Maier, (mtg $6,000,) $1.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5% unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAM, Selig, and another to Marie Regina; Maple Av, s e s, Lots 101 and 102, map of land of W. F. Duncan at Williams- bridge, 2 years, 6%.....$2,000

ALEXANDER DUFF OPERATING CO. to Ray E. Malshak and another, executor; 164th St, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 125x100, prior mtg $17,500, due, &c, as per bond.....$23,500

BELLOWS, Charles H., Jr., to Charles Hanlon and others; Lot 476, map of Section A, Vyse estate, due, &c., as per bond.....$6,000

CAREFUL REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Houston St, s w corner of Eldridge St, 50x75, 5 years.....$80,000

DELNOCE, Grace W., to Marie Freese; Park Av, s e corner of 159th St, 84.9x—, 3 years, 5½%.....$10,000

EDWARDS, Angela K., and another to Anna M. Jeroloman; 102d St, n s, 100 ft w of East End Av, 2x100.11, 5 years, 4½%.....$16,500

FEISER REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO. to Hunt's Point Estates; Coster St, e s, 200 ft s of Spofford Av, 18 lots, each 20x100, 18 mtgs, each $5,200, 1 year, 6%.....$93,600

FEISER REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO. to Hunt's Point Estates; Coster St, e s, 200 ft s of Spofford Av, 18 lots, each 20x100, 18 mtgs, each $1,150, 18 prior mtgs, $5,200 each, 2 years, 6%.....$20,700

GIUGLIANO REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Co. to Manhattan Mortgage Co.; Crotona Av, w s, 201.10 ft s of 182d St, due, &c., as per bond.....$36,000

HANKINSON REALTY CO. to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co.; Washington St, 452 and 454, 5 years, 4½%.....$15,000

HANKINSON, Robert, to Imogene A. Law- rence; Weeks Av, e s, Lots 24 to 26, map of Mount Hope, prior mtg $13,000, 1 year, 6%.....$2,069

HAVANAGH, Rosanna, to Georgie A. McDon- ald; 469 West 147th St, 3 years, 4½%.....$9,000

HEIGHTS METROPOLE CONSTRUCTION CO. to Roechel Mednik; 164th St, s s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 265x99.11, prior mtg $300,000, due July, 1910, 6%.....$50,000

HOLTON, Herbert M., to North Side Savings Bank; Old Boston Turnpike Road, s s, adjoin- ing land of George Faile, 3 years, 5½%.$5,000

JACOBS, Abraham, to American Trust Co.; 25th St, 255 West, 3 years.....$15,000

JOHN J. HART CO. to American Mortgage Co.; 170th St, s s, 100 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 50x—, 1 year.....$30,000

KEYSTONE INVESTING CO. to Austin E. Pressinger; 113th St, s s, 325 ft e of Broad- way, 75x100.11, prior mtg $170,000, 2 years, 6%.....$30,000

KIERNAN, Mary A., to William C. Amend; 549 West 44th St, 5 years.....$2,000

KLINE, Carrie E., to German Savings Bank; 451 and 453 East 122d St, due Sept. 1, 1914, 4½%.....$8,000

KLINE, George C., to Frank Jelinek; 423 Pleasant Av, prior mtg $4,000; 451 and 453 East 122d St, prior mtg $8,000, due Jan. 1, 1912, 6%.....$5,000

LAPAIX, Elizabeth, to Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York; 25 West 30th St, due, &c., as per bond.....$5,000

MAYNARD, Mabel G., to Claudia B. Stone; Washington St, s e corner of Murray St, 26.6x 80, 5 years, 4½%.....$44,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York; 230th St, s e corner of Heath Av, 100.1x25.2, due June 1, 1912, 6%.....$4,000

NATHAN, Marcus, to Dollar Savings Bank of the City of New York; Heath Av, e s, 25.2 ft s of 230th St, 25.1x100.7, due June 1, 1912, 6%.....$3,700

O'BRIEN, Mary, to Bank for Savings in the City of New York; 47th St, 113 West, 3 years.....$6,000

OEHMSEN, Katie, to Edward Townsend; Lots 21 to 23, Block 3, map of Whitehall Realty Co., 2 years.....$1,100

ONSET REALTY CO. to Charles H. Freeman; Columbus Av, s e corner of 90th St, 50.8x 74.6, prior mtg $70,000, due, &c, as per bond.....$15,000

RAY, Francis A., to John H. Rhode; 20th St, 318 West, 5 years, 4½%.....$15,000

RAY, Francis A., to John H. Rhode; 20th St, 318 West, prior mtg $15,000, 3 years....$3,800

RIZZIO, Salvatore, and another to Arthur G. Weekes and another, executors; 39th St, 312 East, due Oct. 1, 1914.....$15,000

ROSENBLUM, Louis, to New York Life In- surance and Trust Co.; 5th St, 815 East, 5 years, 4½%.....$22,000

ROTH, Katie, to Dora Wiebke; 12th St, n s, part of Lot 337, map of Unionport, 25x108, 1 year, 6%.....$1,500

SELJE, Fritz, to Harlem Savings Bank; 149th St, s s, 175 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x106.6, 1 year.....$6,000

SMITH, John T., to Josephine Weymann; Briggs Av, s s, 225 ft w of 201st St, 25x110, 1 year, 6%.....$1,100

UHLIG, Caroline, to Liquidation and Realiza- tion Corporation; Broadway, n e corner of 125th St, 99.11x75, prior mtg $155,000, due, &c., as per bond.....$3,600

VAN NEST WOOD WORKING CO. to Eliza J. Many; 10th St, s e corner of Avenue D, 100x105, Unionport, 2 years, 6%.....$4,000

WACKER, Anna M., to William Dutcher; Lots 40 and 41, map of 300 lots, controlled by Henry Morgenthau, due, &c., as per bond.. $3,500

WILLERT, Grace H., and another to Anna R. Fairchild; Lots 24 to 26, map of Mount Hope, 3 years, 5½%.....$2,500

WILLERT, Grace H., and another to Anna R. Fairchild; Lots 24 to 26, map of Mount Hope, 3 years, 5½%.....$10,500

173D STREET BUILDING AND CONSTRUC- tion Co. to Manhattan Mortgage Co.; Lots 287 and 289, map of 300 lots, controlled by Henry Morgenthau, due, &c., as per bond.. $38,000

Mechanics' Liens.

KINGSBRIDGE TERRACE, 2,749; Gustavus M. Roden against Henry E. C. Recorden, owner; Harold E. Vreeland Realty Co., contractor, $728.

1ST AV, 954; Emma B. Miller against Charles Schuck, owner; Louis S. Gscheidlein, con- tractor, $85.

150TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 150x99.11; John Lever against Bischhoef Realty and Construction Co., owner and contractor, $221.

MADISON AV, 1; Brooklyn Vault Light Co. against Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Jacob Mark's Sons, Inc., contractor, $259.

1ST AV, 1,548; Samuel Rosen against Hyman Brown, owner; Philip Berman and Israel Goldman, contractors, $1,000.

165TH ST, n s, 26 ft e of Fox St, runs e 100 ft to Westchester Av n e 40x n 100x w 140x s 100 to beginning; Colenna, Costaldo & Co. against William Simpson, owner; A. Stapholt and Theodore Stapholt, contractors, $2,372.

CEDAR AV, n w corner of 177th St, 89x126; Overbaugh Van Camp Co. against Patrick J. Murphy, owner; Keller & Co., contractor, $163.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

23D ST, 1 to 21 West; 5th Av, 190 to 204; Broadway, 1,095 to 1,099, and 24th St, 2 and 4 West; Canavan Brothers Co. against Fifth Avenue Building Co. and others, March 12, 1909, $123,306.

CHATTERTON AV, 2,239 and 2,241; Louis Berger against Lizzie Sallinger and others, June 7, 1909, (by bond,) $170.

Lis Pendens.

137TH ST, 245 West; Benjamin Steinman and others against Solomon K. Ford, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Rosenthal, Steckler & Levi.

117TH ST, 114 East; Metropolitan Savings Bank against James J. McGrath and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, A. S. & W. Hutchins.

229 AV, n e s, 75.4 ft s of 49th St, 33.4x100; Rosehill Realty Corporation against Michele Voccoli and others, (amended foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

TRINITY AV, w s, 27 ft s of 164th St, 36.6x 100; Francis C. Reed against Herman Straus and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attor- neys, Reed & Pallister.

7TH ST, 241; Samuel Laber against Nathan Thuman and others, (foreclosure of mort- gage;) attorney, C. F. Borck.

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In the Bronx
181st St. and Walton Ave.
One block east of Jerome Av.
Beautiful 2-story stone and brick dwellings, 7 rooms and bath; all latest improvements.
Sold on very easy terms
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Bargains near "L" and Subway; good neigh- borhood; fine houses; all improvements; oak trim, tiled baths; private; 7 large rooms; $5,- 500; two-family, 12 rooms, $7,000; two-family, 14 rooms, $8,300; three-family, 15 rooms, $8,- 000; three-family, 17 rooms, $10,500; corner, three-family, 20 rooms, $12,500; easy terms; send for list. H. T. Wood, 60 Liberty St.

$10,000 buys the best built and best pay- ing 5-story double flat, 40x100, 7 rooms and bath; latest improve- ments; choice location; fully rented; rentals $5,000; price $42,000; bank mortgage 4½%; netting 15%; may exchange.
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One-family dwelling, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; best section of Bronx; 2 minutes from "L" station; private section; price $7,500. Mortgage to suit! Must be seen! Peters, Boston Road and Tremont Av., West Farms.

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YOUR RENT ($25) WILL BUY
New house, 24 ft. front, on plot 40x100; 8 rooms and bath; toilet separate; steam heat; reached by all Bridges and Tunnels in 35 minutes. Views mailed.
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IF IT DOES NOT PAY YOU
"There's a Reason."
Have it managed by
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BEST RESULTS ASSURED.

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PLAINFIELD SOUTH
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VILLA PLOTS
50 FT×100 FT
$95
$5 DOWN
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30 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK.
5 Minutes' Walk from Station.
High, Dry, Level, Rich and Fertile Soil. No Mosquitoes
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DIRECT CONNECTION VIA HUDSON RIVER TUNNELS NOW
FREE TITLE INSURANCE POLICY FROM NEW JERSEY TITLE & ABSTRACT CO.
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SPECIAL TRAIN from Pennsylvania R. R. Station DIRECT.
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Beautiful one-family dwelling, 8 rooms and bath; hot water heat; hardwood trim; everything mod- ern, at Grantwood, opposite 125th Street, near cliff front. $1,000 cash, and reasonable payments. R. M., Box G 103 Times, Times Square.

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Foothills of the Orange Mountains, 420 feet above sea level; 40 minutes from New York; 5 minutes' walk as the clock ticks from Erie Station; lawned, sewered, curbed and guttered; macadam roads; gas, water, electricity, tele- phone, drainage

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. West Side.

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ABSOLUTELY FIRE AND SOUND PROOF.

The Largest and Most Complete Apartment House in the World.

Occupying the Entire Block,

BROADWAY, AMSTERDAM AV., 86th to 87th ST.

Convenient to All Lines of Travel. Subway Station at 86th St.

The Belnord contains housekeeping suites from 7 rooms up, with 2, 3 and 4 bathrooms, each suite having every known convenience, representing the highest development of modern apartment house construction. Abundant closet and storage room. Mantels and wall decorations imported for the exclusive use of THE BELNORD. Standard Plunger Elevators, assuring absolute safety.

A most unique feature is the garden court, containing over 22,000 square feet of open space, insuring to all rooms facing upon it privacy, quiet, sunlight, and making **EVERY ROOM AN OUTSIDE ROOM.**

Electric light and artificial refrigeration supplied without charge direct from THE BELNORD'S own plant.

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REPRESENTATIVE ON PREMISES AT ALL HOURS TO SHOW APARTMENTS.

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527 Columbus Av., Between 85th and 86th Sts.

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RIVERSIDE DRIVE

Cor. 79th St.

NEW HIGH CLASS

Fireproof Apartments of

10 Rooms and 3 Baths

Large Sunny Rooms.

Subway Station at Broadway and 79th St. is less than 200 yards away.

Only Apartments on Riverside Drive in the 70's.

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100 BROADWAY

offer the following apartments to let:

Woodward Hall

50 East 96th Street

Southeast corner of 96th Street and Madison Avenue.

Large, light, airy rooms, two baths. Every modern convenience. One block from Central Park. Elevator and telephone. Night and day service. Superintendent on premises.

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Northwest corner of 112th Street and Lenox Avenue.

One block from Central Park or Subway Station; 2½ from "L." Strictly up to date. Shower baths, &c. Elevator and telephone. Night and day service. Superintendent on premises.

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Broadway, Southeast Corner 100th Street

Every Room an Outside Room — **New Fireproof Building** — 7 and 8 Rooms and 2 Baths

A High-Class Carefully Constructed and Elaborately Finished Apartment House, Twelve stories high. Filtered Water, Service Elevator, Mail Chute. Laundry on Roof. Vacuum Cleaners.

The Best Indorsement Is That

40 Apartments out of 46

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Rents $1,550 to $2,000.

RESIDENT MANAGER ON PREMISES.

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DORCHESTER

85th St. and Riverside Drive,

Building Finished—Immediate Possession

A thoroughly equipped and modern building, located on a most picturesque corner, affording an unsurpassed view of the Hudson.

Every convenience offered, including vacuum cleaners, cedar closets, water filters, private safes, &c.

What The Herald says:—

"Twelve stories high, the Dorchester is given credit to be the best planned, most carefully constructed and elaborately finished modern apartment house on the west side.—N. Y. Herald.

Absolutely Fire and Sound Proof. 6, 8, 10, and 11 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths. Rents from $1,600 to $3,300.

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STRICTLY MILANO FIREPROOF.

125-127 West 58th St.; seven rooms and bath; All-night elevators; $1,100-$1,800.

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New 12-story fireproof building; apartments of 8, 10, and 12 rooms and three baths; all conveniences; best possible construction; location finest in the city, with extensive views of the Hudson and the Drive; building faces southwest, insuring an abundance of sun in Winter and cool breezes in Summer. Rents $1,800 to $3,000.

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W. R. & J. M. STEWART.

343-45 West 85th St.

High-class 8-room apartments adjoining Riverside Drive; most select location; one block from Subway; all outside rooms; rents, $1,400 to $1,500.

Apply Superintendent on premises.

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478 CENTRAL PARK WEST, CORNER 108TH ST.

Seven and eight room Apartments to lease in this high-class elevator apartment house.

RENTS $900-$1,100.

One apartment of 14 rooms, $1,800.

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72D ST. WEST, NO. 53, THE PORTLAND.

Exceptionally attractive apartments of eight extra large and light rooms; elevator service; open plumbing; rents, $1,000 and $1,320.

42D ST., AT SUBWAY STATION.

268, 270 West; six rooms, bath, all light; all improvements; $54 to $48. Janitor.

Choice Apartments, West Side. Rentals $600 to $1,400.

VICTOR M. EARLE, 200 West 72d St.

77TH ST., 105 WEST.—Eight-room single apartment; rent, $53; private house block. Only premises.

One apartment; 7 light rooms; steam. 140 West 68th Street.

The Facilities for Convenience and Comfort at

THE ANSONIA

Broadway, 73rd to 74th Sts., New York,

Are Not to be Found in any Other Apartment House or Hotel.

If you are contemplating a change of residence, the following is offered for your consideration:—

HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

with Hotel Facilities.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING SUITES

Either of these with or without Furniture, Chambermaid service, Linen or Laundry.

The Accommodations and Service of a Hotel: Restaurant and Grill, Bell Boys, Floor Maids, Night Watchmen, Hotel Office, Billiard Room, Parlors for Entertaining; Barber Shop, Drug Store, Physicians, Dentists; Stock Brokerage Board, Tickers; Market and a Housekeeping Department for Ladies' Maid, Chambermaid, Cleaning Woman or Man, and Vacuum cleaning service, when desired.

No one who has not kept house with these advantages knows the ease of it, and with all—the Quiet and Refinement of one's own Home.

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Highest references required.

May a diagram be sent you?

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215-221 WEST 34TH STREET.

A 7-story apartment building in the centre of the shopping and theatre district; containing apartments of 6 and 7 rooms and bath, with butler's pantry and extra toilets for maids, electric elevator and light, steam heat, hot water, steam clothes dryer, also excellent roof for same, telephone and hall service, at rentals from $60-$85.

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16 EAST 60TH STREET.

CAMDEN

206 West 95th St.

Apartments 5 Rooms & Bath

All improvements; elevator; telephone; fine entrance; all night service. Convenient to 96th St. Subway Express station.

RENTS $55 PER MONTH

Apply on premises or Sterling Realty Co., owners, 203 Broadway.

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200-210 West 57th St.

Handsome, large, light corner apartments of seven and eight large rooms and bath; electric lights, elevators, and steam heat; possession at once; rents $1,500-$2,400.

Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

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Handsome apartment of seven large, light rooms and bath; the only one left; all modern improvements; rent low; possession Oct. 1.

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Life Building,

21 WEST 31st St.

Parlor, Bedroom, and bath, unfurnished, from Oct. 1st; rent $750.00; yearly lease. William Harvey, Supt.

Double parlors on first floor for light housekeeping; very reasonable; musician or physician preferred. 61 Riverside Drive, near 79th St. Subway.

84TH, 19 WEST.—Seven fine rooms; steam; hot water; excellent neighborhood. Rents $50, $55.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. West Side. Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

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P

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Absolutely Fireproof and Soundproof.

Strictly High Class Elevator Apartments.

507-17 W. 113 St. Between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. Beautifully situated, close to transit. Subway, surface and elevated.

508-20 W. 114 St. Between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue. Opposite Columbia College Campus, Private House Block.

610 W. 116 St. Between Broadway and Riverside Drive. Very choice Location. Unsurpassed view of Hudson Rive

These buildings are of the most modern type and have been erected wholly and solely with a view to the comfort of tenants. Every known convenience and many luxuries have been installed. The locations have been chosen with the greatest care. The materials used are the best known to the building fraternity. Our superintendents inspect each house daily, thus insuring the best possible service and attention day and night. All of these apartments **CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.** The two and three room apartments have kitchenettes.

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 Rooms and Bath, $480 to $1,600.

Renting Offices, 514 West 114th St., or on premises.

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Brookfield,

450 Riverside Drive,

NEAR 116TH ST.

UNOBSTRUCTED VIEW OF THE HUDSON AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

NEW 10-STORY FIREPROOF suites of 8 rooms and 2 baths.

Duplex suites of 7 rooms, with living room, dining room, pantry, kitchen, servants' room on lower floor, and bedrooms and bath on floor above.

Duplex 7 Rooms and Bath, $1,250 to $1,550.

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Representative on Premises.

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Number 527 Cathedral Pk'way, 110th St., bet. B'way & Amsterdam Ave. 5-6-7-8-9 Room Apts. With two baths, some of the apts. having an additional lavatory and toilet; rents $1,100 to $2,200; also two apts. on the ground floor, each with private entrance, ten rooms and three baths; rent $3,000; two spacious electric elevators, steam dryers, mail chute, porcelain lined refrigerators.

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532 to 542 W. 145th St.

CHOICE OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Nothing compare with on Manhattan Island; near Broadway and subway. Elegant five and six room Apartments, all modern improvements, hall service and electric light. Superintendent on premises.

RENTS, $30, $35, $40, $42.

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7 and 8 large, light rooms and bath; two lavatories and toilets; day and night elevator service; $65 to $80.

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353 West 117th St.

5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.

Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

The Margaret, 120-126 West 116th, near 7th Av.

Elevator Apartments, 4, 5, 6 large, light rooms and bath; all-night elevator and telephone service; express Subway and surface cars at corner; rents $32.50, $35, $42.50, $48.

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5, 7, 8 Room Apartments. All modern improvements. 8 rooms, $65; 7 rooms, $55; 5 rooms, $40. M. HART, 116 Nassau St.

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Near Subway and elevated.

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607 to 627 West 136th St.

Bet. Broadway and Riverside Drive.

Handsome Apartments, 4, 5, 6, 7 Rooms. Rentals from $30 to $55 per month.

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221 West 141st, near 7th Av.—Four, six-room beautiful elevator apartments, $28-$45.

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421 W. 118th Night and day hall service; telephone each apartment; 5 rooms, $33-$38.

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THE MUMFORD 535 WEST 111TH ST. $480 TO $720 A YEAR.

West Side.

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AVENUE Nos. 850-852.

High Class Elevator Apartments.

8 ROOMS AND BATH; RENTS $900, $1,100, $1,200 PER YEAR.

Apply to Superintendent, or Owner, 40 East 67th Street.

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51-53 East 78th St.

High class apartments, 7 rooms and bath; elevator and hall service; most select location; $70, $75, and $80; janitor on premises. Henry Seelig, 264 Bowery. Telephone 908—Spring.

THE ANDERSON Cozy Modern Family Hotel.

1, 2, and 3 room apartments, with bath; furnished and unfurnished; American Dining Room. 102 West 80th St.

85th 201 WEST.—Eight large, light rooms; high-class elevator apartments. Rents reasonable.

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72d St.—Broadway—73d St.

8-9-11 rooms and bath, $2,000 to $4,500.

The Shelburn Hall Apartments, 90-92 Morningside Av., west corner 121st St., overlooking Morningside Park.—5 and 6 rooms and bath; $40 to $75; renting office on premises.

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THE BRAENDER, Central Park West, Cor. 103d St. Rents $900 up.

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Absolutely Fireproof

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Between B'way and Amsterdam Ave.

SUBWAY STATION AT CORNER.

Suites of 5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms, One and Two Baths, All Modern Improvements; Passenger and Service Elevators.

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NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

4, 5, 6 Rooms and Bath.

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HEALTHIEST PART OF CITY.

Convenient to Subway; all modern improvements; wall safe; telephone; hall service night and day.

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610 WEST 111TH ST., between Riverside Drive and B'way.

APARTMENTS OF 6 AND 7 ROOMS, all outside and light; building of the highest type, all-night service; distant only one block from Subway station.

6 Rooms and Bath $780 to $900

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Possession at once. Apply on premises.

GIBBS & KIRBY, Agents, Broadway at 103d St.

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5-6 room apartments. Large, light, airy rooms. Every modern improvement. Day and night elevator and hall service.

Rent $40, $60.

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134th Street, 517 West.—Apartment, 5 extra large, light rooms; electric light and telephone service; rent only $33; 4 rooms, $24.

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141st Street, 212 West.—5, 6, or 7 rooms; elevator and hall service; electric light and telephone; rents $450 to $675.

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Morningside Avenue, No. 65, near 121st Street, facing beautiful park.—7 exceptionally appointed rooms, all modern improvements; parquet floors; hall and telephone service. Rent $000.00.

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130-136 Claremont Ave., North of 122d st., opp. Grant's Tomb and Riverside Park.

New 6 room apartments; all modern improvements; day and night elevator and hall service; rent moderate. Superintendent on premises.

414 WEST 118TH STREET

63 WEST 106TH STREET

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Modern elevator houses, four to seven rooms. All improvements, including VACUUM CLEANER. RENTS $360 TO $900.

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OPPOSITE COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

4 & 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $40, $45, $55, $60.

New, Unusually Attractive Elevator Apartments.

A.-A.-THE PEMBROKE

824 St. Nicholas Avenue, (corner 151st St.) Elevator apartments, elegantly decorated; 5, 6 and 9 rooms; exceptionally light; rents low; day and night service. Pocher, 126 West 34th St.

$50—SINGLE FLOOR APARTMENTS—$55

8 unusually large rooms, unequaled at price; good neighborhood, near 8th Av. "L"; convenient. Apply 1st floor 243 West 135th St.

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Cor. 181st St. and Fort Washington Ave.—4, 8, and 9 rooms and bath; all night 'phone and elevator; near Subway. Highest, healthiest location in city. Owner on premises.

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5-6-7 large light rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; all improvements; $30-$38.

THE SARASOTA Elevator Apartment, 512 West 122d St.

Eight large rooms, Bet. B'way & Amst. Av. shower bath and extra toilet. Rent $960.

BIRCH HALL,

4 to 8 room elevator apartments; all improvements; 183d, corner Audubon Av.; moderate rentals.

141st St., 239 West, Wyndham Court; extraordinary, large size, 5, 6 rooms, latest improvements; telephone; elevator service day and night; good inducements.

THE VAN PRAAG 522 W. 112th St. 5 & 6 Rms., $35 to $42. Near Subway & Elevated. Supt. premises.

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616 W. 116th St., by Subway Station; 5, 6, & 7 rooms, $780-$1,300. Owner on premises.

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High-class elevator apartment, 4 and 6 rooms, $32 to $50. 145 West 127th St.

REED HOUSE,

BROADWAY AND 121ST ST.

7 ROOMS AND BATH, $840 TO $1,100.

This property is held by an individual owner as a permanent investment, and is most carefully managed.

Apply on premises.

WHITE HOUSE and **KERSHAW**

Two new elevator apartments, northwest corner St. Nicholas Avenue and 172d Street. Commands grand view of the Hudson and Palisades; elevator, electric light, telephone, &c. 5 and 6 rooms and bath; $480 to $720.

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Columbus Av., 73d & 74th Sts., on premises.

The Stradford Apts.,

371-373 West 116th St.,

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All modern improvements; A. B. See elevator, electric light; seven and eight large, light rooms; extra large bath; rent from $60 to $65. Apply janitor or A. B. MOSHER & CO., 55 West 116th St.

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S. W. corner of 122d St. and Claremont Av. Owner on premises, or 95 Liberty St.

East Side.

MALVERN HALL

GRAMERCY PARK

143 EAST 21ST ST.

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STUDIO APARTMENTS

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICES

These most attractive, modern Apartments, perfect in every detail, laid out in suites of two rooms, vestibule, bathroom, large closet, and kitchenette; full service supplied; ready for immediate occupation; leases from Oct. 1st; stewardess in charge. Call on premises, or

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Apartments of 7 and 8 rooms and bath.

One block from Subway Station.

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Berwyck

65-69 West 54th Street.

Very desirable Apartments of 2 rooms and bath, containing all improvements.

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"471 PARK AVENUE,"

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Co-operative Fireproof Duplex, completed 1909. Refrigeration, vacuum cleaning, all night steam. Service elevators to all kitchens. Floor: Extra servants' quarters and baths.

7th E—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.....$1,500

3rd D—7-room duplex, 2 baths.....$4,750

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9th A—7-room duplex, 2 baths.....$5,000

9th D—9-room duplex, 3 baths.....$6,000

11th D—7-room duplex, 2 baths.....$4,000

Managed by owners. See (or telephone 2031 Plaza. Supt. on premises, or your own broker.

CO-OPERATIVE APARTMENTS.

80th St. 925 Park Av.—Four to eleven room apartments; Rents $1,000 to $4,500.

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S. W. Cor. 96th St. and Madison Ave.

Each apartment a perfect home; 9 and 10 large rooms and 3 baths; all-night elevator service.

RENTS, $1,800 AND UPWARD.

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Apartments of eight large rooms and bath; one choice doctor's apartment; all-night elevator service; rents $1,500 to $1,600.

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Apartments of four and five rooms and bath, for housekeeping; all improvements and conveniences; elevator service "L" station. Apply

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ARTHUR HALL

N. E. COR. 96TH ST. & MADISON AV.

High-class Elevator Apartments,

8 AND 9 ROOMS—2 BATHS

RENTS MODERATE.

Superintendent on Premises.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK

17 to 23 East 89th St.; apartments of seven rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; new plumbing; $40 to $45; one single apartment of eight rooms, $50. See janitor on premises, or

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Highest class fireproof apartment building; eight-room suites with bath; rent, $1,500.

66 EAST 77TH ST.

Modern 7 and 8 room light apartments; hall service, telephone, &c.; rent $660 to $900.

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ST. IVES—153 E. 72d ST.

ONE APARTMENT AT $1,000.

Seven Extra Large Rooms and Bath.

SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM.

Electric Elevator and all improvements.

237 Lexington Av., corner 34th St.,

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

2 CORNER ROOMS AND BATH. SERVICE. Rent, $35 per month.

A.—354 East 66th St., corner 1st Av., Schermerhorn House.—Apartments 3 and 4 large rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; rents, $17.50-$22.

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Modern apartments, 4 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; all improvements; $3[illegible]2.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. East Side.

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Park Ave. and 83d St.

Splendid Suites of 9 Rooms and 2 Baths

containing every luxury known to the best architects and builders.

PHONE IN EACH APARTMENT.

Elevator and hall boy service day and night.

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A corner Apartment, single story; also a two story Apartment, on 5th and 6th floors.

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Nos. 157 & 159 E. 89th St.

Five rooms and bath; steam heated and hot-water supply.

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ONE CORNER APARTMENT: 1,211 MADISON AV., 87TH ST.; 9 EXTRA LARGE ROOMS, TWO BATHS; ALL SOUTHERN EXPOSURE. SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR LEON ALTMAYER, 62 EAST 86TH.

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1,391 MADISON AV.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS,

8 and 9 Rooms; 2 Baths

RENTS MODERATE.

APPLY TO SUPT. ON PREMISES.

The Southern

MADISON AV., 61ST TO 62D ST.

Several attractive small non-housekeeping apartments. A la carte dining room.

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749 5TH AV., NEAR 58TH ST.

THE RUTHERFORD

208 E. 17th. (New Building.) High-class elevator apartment, 4 and 5 elegantly arranged rooms; elevator, hall service; all latest improvements; rents moderate. Supt. on premises, or "Berlin Renting System," Agts., 141 East 17th St.

A.—1,237 3d Av., near 71st St.; apartment of 8 large rooms and bath in a three-family house; rent, $35.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av.

High-class housekeeping apartments of 2, 3, 4, and 5 rooms and bath, unfurnished; elevator, telephone; night and day service. The Hillhurst, 160 East 91st St.

MOST FOR THE MONEY.

5, 6, 7 - 8 Rooms.

25 EAST 99TH ST., COR. MAD. AVE.

Bronx.

The A-RE-CO Apts.

American Real Estate Co., Owner,

are in the very best part of all New York City in which to live and have these extraordinary advantages:

Private Park and Tennis Courts free.

Playgrounds and Swings for the children.

Bathing at Clason Point, only 15m. away.

Cool and Quiet Nights for rest and sleep.

10 minutes from 125th St. shops.

10 minutes from 125th St. theatres.

30 min. from downtown shopping district.

30 min. from downtown theatre district.

35 min. from downtown office district.

4, 5 and 6 large light rooms and bath; all the up-to-date conveniences, electric lights, artistic decorations, hot water at ALL times, double floors, inviting halls, courteous janitor service, and

RENTS ONLY $22 to $33.

Now is the time to choose, too, in the handsome ELEVATOR APARTMENTS—4 to 7 rooms, $30 to $50.

SUMMER CONCESSIONS NOW:

Apply to Rental Office, 985 Southern Boulevard (around the corner from Simpson St. Subway Station).

3, 5, 6 & 7 ROOMS & BATH, $25 to $42

No matter what WE say YOU are the one to be convinced. Don't rent before seeing them. All modern improvements? Yes, and much more besides—wall safes, Hill clothes dryers, large rooms, large windows, many closets. PRIVATE PARK FOR CHILDREN TO PLAY IN, SAFE FROM STREET DANGERS.

819 TO 875 HUNTS POINT AV. 960 EAST 163D STREET.

The Simpson St. Express Station of the Lenox Av. Subway is one block from 163d Street. All of our houses are at 163d St. The Westchester Av. trolley and Southern Boulevard trolley crosses 163d St.; walk east, or west on 163d St. and you cannot miss them.

Ask Anybody; Everybody Knows the

HENRY MORGENTHAU CO. HOUSES

During the warm weather we will maintain a bus service between the Simpson St. station and our houses.

AGENT ON PREMISES. Tel. 2169 Melrose.

KEMP-JONES APTS.

Anderson Ave. and 162d St.

On the Carnegie Hill of the Bronx, adjoining Macomb's Dam Park and Public School Athletic Field, Tennis, Baseball, &c. High class; splendid large, light rooms. High, dry, healthy location; restricted. Few minutes' walk from 6th and 9th Avs. Elevated, 155th St. Station, and Broadway Subway.

4-5-6 Rooms; $28-$45.

Examine them before renting elsewhere.

JOSEPH HARRIS JONES

ON PREMISES.

138TH ST., BRONX.

683, 687, 691 E. 138th St., between Cypress Av. and So. Boulevard—wide main street. The "HARGOOD" Apartments—JUST COMPLETED. Crosstown car from Manhattan passes door. Handsome apartments; select tenants only. 4 rooms and bath.....$20, $19, $18, $17

3 rooms and bath.....$15

5 rooms.....$21 to $24

SPECIAL FEATURES: Porcelain wash tubs and sinks, Dutch shelves, abundance of closet room, electric light in halls, handsome decorations and finish; in all respects equal to any west side house.

The Longwood

ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.

Corner Longwood Av. and Beck St.

4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms, $32 to $60.

JACOB LEITNER,

Corner Prospect and Westchester.

NEW APARTMENTS.

6-8 rooms, all improvements; electric light, shower bath, 2 washbasins, 2 toilets, large, ample closets; burglars alarm lock. Inquire on premises.

CORNER 167TH ST. AND UNION AV.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished

No. 121 Madison Ave.

A two story three room Apartment and maid's room, fully furnished, including linen.

RESTAURANT.

175 Second Av., Corner Eleventh St.—Unusually large square rooms, high ceiling; 7 rooms, kitchen, and bath, handsomely furnished; $125 per month. Inquire on premises.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

An 8-room (or larger) furnished apartment, till May, by careful tenant, permanent city resident, west side, and rent must be specially low. H., 3 Times, Times Square.

Four bachelors desire furnished housekeeping apartment south of 72d St. H., 3 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. Brooklyn.

MOST BEAUTIFUL NEW

and attractive high grade 4 and 5 rooms and bath apartments in the city.

SOUTHERLY EXPOSURE

All rooms open to light, air, and sun; highest altitude and healthiest location in the city; positively pure air.

Rents $20.00 to $28.00

Hot water supply; hot water heated; parquet floors, beam ceiling, and Dutch dining rooms, icebexes, etc.; ideal rooms; janitor service; highly decorated.

Must Be Seen to be Appreciated

Inspection solicited; only 20 minutes from City Hall; take Fulton St. "L" road to Saratoga Av. station; premises, Pacific St., between Saratoga and Hopkinson Avenues.

FINEST STEAM-HEATED APARTMENTS in Flatbush, RENT FREE to Oct. First; possession at once under lease for year from October 1st, 1909; prices $38, $40, $45, $50, and $47.50 per month; gas and electric lighting and hot water supply.

STAR & CRESCENT REALTY COMPANY. } 816-820 Flatbush Av.

Park Slope Apartments,

511 Sixth St., between 7th and 8th Avs., Brooklyn; 6 large, light rooms; steam heat, hot water, bath, separate toilet, telephone service; rent $34-$36. Attendant on premises.

Mount Vernon.

THE LINCOLN,

11 PARK AV., MOUNT VERNON,

One block from New Haven R. R. Depot. (25 minutes to 42d St.) Best residential section; high-class modern apartments of 8 large, light rooms, pantry, and bath; latest improvements; rent $660; would be considered cheap in city at double. Owner on premises.

REAL ESTATE.

JOHNSTON & HENDERSON,

Timber and Agricultural Lands.

Room 605. 115 Broadway.

We have inquiries for country estates in vicinity of New York City. Will deal only with owners.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

154 East 64th St., Southeast Corner Lexington Av.—Elegant 4-story and basement, butler's pantry extension, open plumbing, 2 baths, inlaid floorings, hardwood trim, restricted section, at reduced rent; possession Oct. 1. For further information address C. P. Cohn, Hotel St. Lorenz, 127 East 72d St.

A three-story and basement brownstone dwelling to let, 168 East 62d St., near Lexington Av.; 12 rooms and bath; possession at once; rent low.

Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

A 3-story house, 310 West 140th St., between 8th Av. and Edgecombe Av.; nice location, cheap rent; from 1st October, $840. Permit from J. Romaine Brown & Co., 57 West 33d Street.

A.—Park Av., near 86th St., 4-story high-stoop dwelling, newly decorated, &c.; rent, $1,000.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

86 East 236th St.—New 11-room house, east of Jerome Av.; rent $40.

Bronx.

Have, block from Mott Av. Subway station, 3-story brick dwelling; 10 rooms and bath; rent, $40. Beacom, 608 Mott Av., or Frank, 624 Madison Av.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Hudson-Fulton Parades.—Desire at least three windows on line of land parades, first or second floor. Address communications to H. R. Limburg, 111 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1909, Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx.

No. 1. For furnishing, delivering, and erecting two pumping engines, with foundations, steam and auxiliary piping, suction and discharge piping, and all other appurtenances and appliances, complete, in the Ninety-eighth Street pumping station, Borough of Manhattan.

No. 2. For furnishing, delivering, and erecting a new discharge main, with all its appurtenances, complete, and ready for operation, in and from the engine room basement of the One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street pumping station, to Amsterdam Avenue, Borough of Manhattan.

No. 3. For furnishing, delivering, and laying water mains in First, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Streets, Borough of Manhattan.

No. 4. For furnishing, delivering, and laying water mains in Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fifteenth Streets, Borough of Manhattan.

For full particulars see City Record.

Dated New York, September 2, 1909.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

I, LOUIS SMYTH, do hereby certify that I intend to conduct or transact business as a real estate agent and broker at No. 149 Broadway, in the County of New York and State of New York, under the name of BERNARD SMYTH & SONS, and that the true or real full name of the person conducting or transacting such business, with the residence and Post Office address of such person, is as follows:

Name, LOUIS SMYTH.

Post Office address and residence, 243 West 103d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated New York, July 24, 1909.

LOUIS SMYTH.

County of New York, ss.:

On this 30th day of July, in the year nineteen hundred and nine, before me personally came Louis Smyth, to me known and known to me to be the individual described in and who executed the foregoing certificate, and he acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

O. M. CHACE.

[Notary's seal.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1909, Borough of The Bronx.

For furnishing and delivering twelve hundred (1,200) tons No. 2 nut coal, anthracite, and fifty (50) tons broken coal, anthracite (No. 3, 1909, Botanical Garden). For parks, Borough of The Bronx.

For full particulars see City Record.

HENRY SMITH, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1909, Borough of The Bronx.

For furnishing all the labor and materials for completely erecting a granite and limestone fountain at Macomb's Dam Park, Borough of The Bronx, in The City of New York.

For full particulars see City Record.

HENRY SMITH, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the above office of the Department of Parks until 3 o'clock P. M. on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1909, Borough of Manhattan.

For furnishing and delivering forage for parks in the Borough of Manhattan.

For full particulars see City Record.

HENRY SMITH, President;
JOSEPH I. BERRY,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

Dated September 4, 1909.

Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Room 1,536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity at the above office until 2 o'clock P. M. on

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1909, Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 5. For furnishing, delivering, and erecting pumping plants, complete, at Hook Creek, Horse Brook, and Baldwin pumping stations, Long Island.

For full particulars see City Record.

JOHN H. O'BRIEN, Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

Dated New York, September 1, 1909.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed estimates for furnishing supplies (Cont

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

The Duty on Artificial Bridal Wreaths and Wings Reduced by Board.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has handed down a decision in the protest case of Robinson, Strauss & Co. regarding the classification under the Dingley law of artificial bridal wreaths and so-called made wings in which the contention of the importers for lower duty is upheld.

It appears that the customs officers exacted a 50 per cent. duty on the wreaths and wings on the ground that they fell within the tariff provision for "ornamental flowers and leaves." It was claimed by the importing firm that the articles should be granted a duty of 45 per cent. under the provision in the law for "manufactures of metal." This claim, General Appraiser McClelland, in a decision for the board, sustains.

The same firm entered artificial roses for the classification of which the importers made a claim similar to that for the wreaths and wings. The board, however, holds that the imposition of the 50 per cent. duty on the roses is correct and must stand.

The board has affirmed an assessment of 35 per cent. on glass beads imported by T. Buettner & Co. and George W. Sheldon & Co. The claim for duty at 20 per cent. as imitation precious stones is overruled.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

LOUIS WEISS.—Louis Weiss, a merchant, of Yonkers, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,997 and nominal assets of $400 on a counter-claim. The debts were contracted in 1905 and 1907 in New York City and Paterson for liquors and cigars.

KUSHNER & TAFT.—Judge Hough has appointed Jesse Watson receiver in bankruptcy for Kushner & Taft, manufacturers of skirts and cloaks, at 105 Prince Street. It was stated that the liabilities are $64,000 and assets of $15,000, and that they have assigned some of their accounts to the Federal Finance Company.

CHARLES S. ACKERLY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Charles S. Ackerly, wholesale fish dealer, 152 Beekman Street, show liabilities of $12,229 and assets of $6,926, consisting of stock of $100, fixtures of $200, accounts of $626, and real estate of $6,000, being a half interest in property at Sayville, L. I., on which there are mortgages of $6,500.

ERNEST H. GERLACH.—Ernest H. Gerlach, grocer, at Poughkeepsie, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,365 and assets consisting of a pushcart worth $2. He gave a bill of sale of the stock, fixtures and accounts on Aug. 30 to Ida Gorman, a creditor, for $497, and bought goods up to two days before the sale. There are seven creditors in New York City.

EPSTEIN BROTHERS & SACHARTOW.—Justice Guy of the Supreme Court has appointed Albert Saulles receiver for the firm of Epstein Brothers & Sachartow, wagon and carriage makers at 213 Cherry Street, this city, and 11 Grattan Street, Brooklyn, in a suit brought by Koppel Epstein against Simon Epstein and Louis Sachartow for a dissolution of the partnership, which was formed on March 15, and for an accounting.

W. PLATT FISHER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against W. Platt Fisher, who kept a Summer boarding house at Catskill, N. Y., by these creditors, all of Catskill: Howard C. Smith, $325; Henry T. Jones & Son, $290; Herbert K. Hill, $210, and Percy W. Donahue, $150. It was alleged that he is insolvent, on Aug. 26 transferred a large of his property to creditors to prefer them, and on Sept. 3 advertised in writing inability to pay his debts. Liabilities are over $5,000.

WEXLER & POSNER.—Isidor Wexler and Herman Posner, who composed the firm of Wexler & Posner, real estate operators, of 7 East 113th Street, in 1905 and 1906, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $110,503 and no assets. Of the liabilities $903 is a judgment and $109,600 is secured by bond and mortgages on property on the East Side. Among the secured creditors are Abraham Sandberg, $19,750; Henry Barndt, $18,000; Levinstein & Tarshes, $13,500; Israel & Kassel, $13,000, and State Bank, $7,250. Mr. Wexler has individual debts of $3,000 to the India Wharf Brewing Company, secured by chattel mortgage on saloon fixtures corner First Avenue and Fourth Street. Isidor Wexler, a grocer, of 10 Monroe Street, filed a petition in bankruptcy on Aug. 29, 1902, and was discharged.

HARDWARE AND WOODENWARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Judge Martin of the United States Circuit Court has appointed Frederick W. Crandall of this city and Addison B. Cudworth of Londonderry, Vt., receivers of the Hardware and Woodenware Manufacturing Company, which was called the Toy Trust, of 663 Broadway, in place of Nicholas H. Colwell, who was appointed receiver on Feb. 7, 1908. The receivers' bond is $10,000 each. They are authorized to carry on the business with a view to the speedy termination of the receivership. When the corporation went into the hands of the receiver, on Feb. 7, 1908, the liabilities were about $1,000,000, but they have since been reduced by about $300,000. The company was incorporated Sept. 29, 1907, and capitalized at $3,750,000, and was a combination of sixteen toy and hardware concerns in the New England States, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and Missouri.

BROWN, HACHTMANN & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the firm of Brown, Hachtmann & Co., hat manufacturers of 621 Broadway, by these creditors: C. H. Tenney & Co., $511; Durbrow & Hearne Manufacturing Company, $555, and D. D. Williamson & Co., $2. It was alleged that the firm is insolvent and allowed a creditor to obtain a preference by legal proceedings, on which a sale of some of the assets is set down for Sept. 9. The partners are George Brown of Middletown, N. Y.; David F. Hachtmann of Middletown, and Joseph L. Hachtmann of New York City. The partnership was formed on April 22 last, with a claimed cash capital of $10,000, which it was said was contributed by Joseph L. Hachtmann. Mr. Brown has been identified with the hat trade for over twenty-five years and was manager of a hat manufacturing company at Middletown, and David F. Hachtmann was assistant manager. A meeting of creditors was held yesterday and the sentiment of the creditors favored a continuance of the business. Liabilities are $18,000 and assets $17,800, mainly in stock and machinery.

Judgments.

These judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Armour, Agnes D.—H. C. Babcock Co., $138.
Adams, Garrison B.—M. I. Fox, $230.
Andrews, Constance M. and Herbert F., et al.—G. R. Sutherland, $464.
Barker, Alfred—W. H. Aldrich, $472.
Same—Same, $241.
Bahr, Sarah—S. Jarett, $4,264.
Cohn, Johanna—Hellmann, Mandell & Co., $253
Cooper, Abel and Joseph, (not summoned)—E. Lieberman, $182.
Cohen, Nathan, et al.—J. Grossberg, $124.
Conover, Henry M., et al.—J. F. Marbat, $265.
Cohen, Morris and Ida, et al.—J. Kurtz, $190.
Caslin, Elizabeth—New York and Brooklyn Casket Co., $379.
Cave, Frances C., et al.—G. R. Sutherland, $464.
Dwarkowitz, Sam and Sarah, et al.—I. Greenstein, $519.
Engle, Susan A.—C. E. B. Condit et al., $344.
Edelson, Nathan—M. Rubinsky et al., $431.
Friedner, Samuel—T. Dimon et al., $375.
Hack, Fredericka—S. Goldstein, $108.
Hall, Max—L. P. Morton, $188.
Hess, Henry, (not summoned,) et al.—J. Grossberg, $124.
Jackson, Henry, et al.—J. Spies et al., $242.
Same—Same, $201.
Klein, Joseph S.—D. Blois, $175.
Kemper, Henry, and others—J. Kurtz, $190.
Lieberman, Morris, and others—People, &c., $500.
Lieberman, Esther, and others—Same, $500.
Monroe, Elizabeth P.—M. J. Butler, $154.
Mayer, Louis—J. Lavin, $316.
Moskowitz, David—G. F. Vietor and others, $143.
Monell, Harry S., and others—J. Spies and others, $242.
Same—Same, $201.
McKoon, Dennis, and others—G. R. Sutherland, $464.
Partridge, William—H. Frieden, $113.
Reidel, Edward C., executor—C. F. Meinhardt, $227.
Simons, Frederick C., and others—J. F. Marbot, $265.
Shapiro, Minnie, administratrix—W. Bohland and others, $20,454.
Scherer, Stephen J.—A. Weiss, $282.
Simon, Charles—G. M. Wilde, $220.
Shapiro, Hyman, and others—I. Greenstein, $519.
Stedman, Robert L.—H. W. Palen's Sons, $246.
Stolper, Abraham and Maria—W. Young, $1,475.
Spielberger, Jacob, and others—People, &c., $500.
Spielberger, Jacob, et al.—People, &c., $500.
Sheehan, Michael J.—V. Loewers' Gambrinus Brewery Co., $2,818.
Schieffelin, Lucy D., et al.—G. R. Sutherland, $464.
Schuman, George—M. Fine, $393.
Tarbox, Harold—G. P. Tarbox, $273.
Wundus, Edmond J.—B. K. Bloch, $202.
Ovington Motor Co.—G. L. Leonard, $611.
Standard Asphalt and Rubber Co.—Eastern Bermuda Asphalt Paving Co., $1,028.
Ovington Motor Co.—Bicycling World Co., $453.
Great Northern Engineering and Supply Co.—L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., $205.
Sheffer-Foster Realty Co. et al.—G. R. Sutherland, $464.

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

Abendschein, George F.—City of New York, July 29, 1909, $565.
Blumberg, Jacob—H. Freudenthal, May 12, 1909, $428.
Frederick—S. B. Davega, Nov. 20, 1908.
Brewing Co.—J. Friedman, June 9.
M. Delara, Feb. 2, 1909, $308.
[illegible] and Kalb—A. Silinski, Dec. [illegible]
[illegible] Calhoun, June 25, 1909.

Moran, Maria—J. Steinbach, Aug. 26, 1909, $147.
Musher, Morris—I. Goldberg, May 8, 1903, $122.
Pabst, Charles—M. Pabst, April 1, 1909, $280.
Prager, Henry L.—H. T. E. Beardsley, April 15, 1909, $113.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Lamson Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; Miss M. Mattimore, laces and trimmings; 320 Church Street.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; Miss R. B. Felter, underwear; Hotel Grand.
Taylor, William, Son & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. N. Lee, carpets; 51 Leonard Street; The Breslin.
Lembach & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; Miss A. Young, dress goods and silks; Hotel Grand.
Grimes, H. J., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; H. J. Grimes, domestics, carpets, and hosiery; 45 Lispenard Street; Hoffman House.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. B. Ogilvie, furnishing goods; 320 Church Street.
Zimmer, B., Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss O. Gelrahn, neckwear, vellings, ribbons, and hosiery; B. Zimmer, dry goods; Hotel Latham.
Garvin, M. T., & Co., Lancaster, Penn.; J. H. Roas, cloaks, suits, waists, children's and infants' wear; Hotel York.
Coulter Dry Goods Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; D. M. Wright, dress goods and cloths; 320 Church Street; Hotel Woodward.
Milliner, J. R., Company, Lynchburg, Va.; L. R. Hall, dress goods and silks; 725 Broadway.
Hedgcock & Jones, Denver, Col.; F. W. Hedgcock, dry goods; Hotel Martinique.
Sherer Dry Goods Company, Fall River, Mass.; G. Mareon, cloaks, suits, and waists; M. W. Fitzpatrick, cloaks, suits, and waists; Broadway Central Hotel.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss K. T. McGucken, ladies' neckwear; 31 Union Square.
Frase, R., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; W. N. Deifenbach, dress goods and silks; Herald Square Hotel.
Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. D. Fraser, furnishing goods and hosiery; 31 Union Square.
White, R. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss K. G. Clancy, corsets; Miss A. G. Tarpey, cloaks and suits; Miss L. E. Roberts, art goods; 41 Union Square.
Cone, C. B., & Son Manufacturing Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. L. Patrick, piece goods; 366 Broadway.
Rosenberg, J., Company, New Orleans, La.; J. Rosenberg, dry goods; 817 Broadway.
Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; B. Cohn, furs; 621 Broadway; Prince George Hotel.
Bernheimer, G., Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; B. D. Radin, ladies' cloth coats; 695 Broadway.
Boyce & Milwain, Albany, N. Y.; J. Milwain, hats; Park Avenue Hotel.
Rogers, T. W., Company, Lynn, Mass.; A. H. Stiles, cloaks, suits, and waists, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; Hotel Seville.
Myers, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; W. Harris, silks; 31 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.
Scott's Cloak House, Waterbury, Conn.; W. D. Scott, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Cohn, A. B., Philadelphia, Penn.; ladies' wear; Hoffman House.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. K. Gutman, silks; 79 Grand Street; Hoffman House.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; W. S. Sullivan, cloaks; 57 White Street.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; J. W. Kelley, trimmings and embroideries; J. J. Grau, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; 57 White Street.
Houston, J. A., Company, Boston, Mass.; J. I. Thompson, millinery; V. Ring, cloaks and skirts; H. W. Atkins, laces and ladies' underwear; 458 Broadway.
Herbert, W. P., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Herbert, ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; Hotel Broztell.
Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. E. Raymond, dress goods and silks; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. H. Sanborn, domestics; C. E. Ebsen, dress goods; Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, Jr., cloaks; W. H. Bennethum, clothing; 2 Walker Street.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Kirk, ribbons and art goods; 2 Walker Street.
Callaghan, J. J., & Co., Boston, Mass.; R. D. Lidstone, cloaks and suits; Hotel Broztell.
Adams Cloak and Suit House, Boston, Mass.; J. Hennessy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Broztell.
Starr, L., & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss E. Fitzgerald, cloaks and suits; Hotel Broztell.
Silverman, M., & Son, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. Silverman, domestics; Hotel Latham.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. H. Geary, notions and dress trimmings; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Seville.
Hochschild, Kahn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Hschschild, hosiery and underwear; 31 Union Square.
Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss M. A. Gilligan, gloves and leather goods; Hotel Imperial.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; T. Barker, housefurnishing goods; 41 Union Square.
Bunce, J. H., Company, Middleton, Conn.; E. P. Schaefer, cloaks, suits, and muslin underwear; 75 Spring Street.
Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; Miss Murray, corsets, ladies' and infants' wear; 75 Spring Street.
Gross, H. I., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. Bauman, fancy goods; J. Hughes, dry goods; H. I. Gross, cloaks and suits; Hotel Victoria.
Hub, The, Baltimore, Md.; T. W. Walsh, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs, hosiery and furnishing goods; 31 Union Square.
Machol & Machol, New Haven, Conn.; M. M. Machol, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. J. Gray, fancy and knit goods; 104 Worth Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; F. Ermantrout, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; The Breslin.
Carl Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; C. W. Carl, general merchandise; The Breslin.
Wilson & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. E. Wilson, furnishing goods; The Breslin.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Reese, ladies' wear; 79 Grand Street; The Breslin.
Taylor, William, Son, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. N. Guthrie, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; The Breslin.
Shortenberg & Robinson, New Haven, Conn.; Miss Greene, ladies' wear; 75 Spring Street.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; Miss Anderson, ladies' wear; 75 Spring Street.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company; W. K. Stanley, silks; 75 Spring Street.
Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; C. I. Smith, notions; 75 Spring Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Spence, furnishing goods; J. Engler, upholstery goods; J. C. Tulloch, dry goods; 454 Broome Street.
Penn Traffic Company, Johnstown, Penn.; J. M. Hewes, notions, waists, and hosiery; Hotel Cadillac.
Little, Long Company, Charlotte, N. C.; A. B. Springer, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Steiger, A., Company, Holyoke, Mass.; Miss A. Cahalan, muslin underwear and infants' wear; Miss Lynch, fancy goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Lowengart & Co., Portland, Ore.; O. Rittenberg, millinery; 621 Broadway; The Hermitage.
Columbus Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; Miss Schwartz, muslin underwear, infants' wear, and corsets; Miss Orville, ladies' wear; Herald Square Hotel.
Rosenthal Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; C. Rosenthal, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. J. Reed, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY

STATE.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Guy, J.—Motions. 1—In re Garland. 2—De La Verne Machine Co-Haines. 3—Bowen-Havana Elec Ry Co. 4—N Y C & H R R R-City of N Y. 5—Troniglio-Joline. 6—Klinetof-same. 7—Jacobs-Lewisohn. 8—Cohen-Williamsburg Sav Bank. 9—In re Knickerbocker Trust Co. 10—Rappaport-Otten. 11—Kohly-Fernandez. 12—Cohen-Williamsburg Sav Bank. 13—Mann-Press Pub Co. 14—Seelye-Moodey. 15—Moller-Ullman. 16—In re Knickerbocker Trust Co. 17—Lyons-Star Co. 18—Hawkins-Hawkins. 19—Commery & Bank-Hartman. 20—In re Morris Park Av. 21—Hatch-Warren. 22—Tangeman-Saideman. 23—City of N Y-Bernstein. 24—Casazar-Casazar. 25—Schleiter-Streetton. 26—Bullman-Bullman. 27—Lester-Lester. 28—Sterger-Pfeifer. 29—Schwartzschild & Co-Weiss. 30—Thompson Co-O'Hare. 31—Mitchell-Beacon. 32—In re Public Park. 33—In re Richard St. 34, 35—In re West Farms Road. 36—In re Public Park. 37—Scott-Scott. 38—Campbell-Campbell. 39—O'Connor-O'Connor. 40—In re Mitchell. 41—Vogel-Nachemson. 42—In re Eckstein. 43—Shapiro-Shapiro. 44—State Bank-Londner. 45—Dodge-Dodge. 46—Fisher-Fisher. 47—People-Sing. 48—People-Chee. 49—Magnan-Magnan. 50—In re Hotchkiss. 51—Reilly-Fadelan. 52—In re Higgins. 53—Flat Repairs Co-Freedman. 54—Warm-Warm. 55—Golden Hill Bldg Co-125 William St. 56—Lloyd-Lloyd. 57—Slede-Myers. 58—Bitting-Bklyn Heights R R Co. 59—Cohen-same. 60—McDonald-same. 61—Cottler-Bklyn Heights R R. 62—Kemp R E Co-Chelsea Realty Co. 63—Julicher-Connell. 64—People-Merinda. 65—Maniscalca-Maniscalca. 66—Rutzin-Schflis. 67—Murray-Dale. 68—Kravit-Kolba. 69—In re Adams. 70—Bush-Bush. 71—Haff-Haff.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT AND CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—Wills for probate: John Anderson, Frank C. Travers, Jr., Margaret E. McCann, Mary M. Carroll, Katharina Ebel, Gastan Bernheim, Francis V. Vallat, Jacob Bach, Leo Manek, Caroline M. Valentine.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Jacob Scheer vs. Max Wolper—Max Stern. Lillian O. Shiff vs. Hillside Realty and Construction Co.—Edward F. Roche. Amelia A. Purdy vs. Esther Rawak—Daniel Hanly.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Koffel Epstein vs. Simon Epstein—Albert Sanders. Jacob Rowe vs. Charles Moskowitz—Albert Sanders.

SUPREME COURT—Amend, J.—State Bank vs. Jacob Cohen—Robert Van Iderstine.

CITY COURT—Finelite, J.—William B. Schick, Jr., vs. Israel Ludlow—Phelan Beale, Benjamin Davis vs. Thomas Hoellerer—Joseph D. Edelson.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Busch vs. Brown—James Kearney. In re Stumpf—Henry Kropf. District No. 1 of Ind. Order of Benai Berih vs. Goldstein—Roger A. Pryor. Moore vs. Small—Morris Koenig.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Jones vs. Liebman—J. C. Julius Langbein. Gilsey vs. Badt—George W. Collins. Henry Elias Brewery Co. vs. Jamascia—Albert W. Venino. In re Hoffman—Edward D. Dowling.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Cunningham vs. Sam S. Glaumber Co.—Maxwell Davidson.

AUCTION SALES.

DAVID W. BIOW & CO., AUCT'S.
Tel. 2437 Franklin. 13-15 Lispenard St.
TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) SEPT. 9, 10:30 A. M.
Special peremptory auction sale
RETAIL STOCK
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S
CLOTHING
Also an elegant assortment of
Rochester made clothing, consisting of
MEN'S SUITS, OVERCOATS,
TROUSERS, ODD COATS,
CHILDREN'S NOVELTY SUITS,
REEFERS, KNEE PANTS, OVERCOATS.

MORTGAGEE SALE.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, sells this day, Thursday, Sept. 9th, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., a fine lot of solitaire diamond rings, antique jewelry, very fine pearl necklace, fine solitaire diamond necklace, gold jewelry, &c., &c.; and on Friday, Sept. 10th, 1909, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., a large lot of fine antique and mahogany furniture, silver, and cut glass ware, ornaments, books, bookcases, portieres, linens, pictures, tables, chairs, bed, bedding, linens, one baby Knabe piano, and Oriental rugs, &c., &c. Order of Mortgagee.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK—Brooklyn.

SIR HENRY
In beautiful Flatbush. One minute's walk from Avenue C and B. B. Railroad; 25 minutes from City Hall, New York, and 20 minutes from the ocean. 2, 3, 4 rooms and bath. Restaurant a la carte or meals by the week. For particulars address J. A. Dillard, Avenue C, corner East 16th St., Flatbush.

NEW YORK—Staten Island.

TERRA-MARINE INN
ON THE BEACH
HUGUENOT PARK, STATEN ISL'D, N. Y.
Hour from Battery by ferry and train. Hotel autos meet every train. Baths, running water. Cuisine unsurpassed. Low rates. Fine motoring, fishing, bathing, sailing. Long pier.

NEW YORK—Catskill Mountains.

SPECIAL SEPTEMBER RATES AT
GRANT HOUSE
$8, $10, and $12 per week.
P. G. CORNELL, Manager, Catskill, N. Y.
Open for Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

NEW JERSEY—Spring Lake.

"September at the Seashore."
THE NEW MONMOUTH
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Automobiling, riding, driving, tennis, golf, canoeing, bathing, sailing, fishing.
275 ROOMS. 200 BATHS.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

NEW JERSEY—Montclair.

IN NEW YORK
yet out of it.
THE MONTCLAIR,
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Apply Am. Hotel Bureau, 1122 B'way, N.Y.

NEW JERSEY—Bay Head.

THE BLUFFS
Bay Head, N. J.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1st
Write for Booklet

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL WILTSHIRE OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
Virginia Av., overlooking Ocean.
Capacity 300. Elevator to street level. Steam heat; suites with bath, and every convenience. Best cuisine and service. Music. Special $2.50 up daily, $12.50 up weekly. Booklet. SAMUEL A. ELLIS.

THE HOLMHURST,
Pennsylvania Av., near Beach. Unobstructed ocean view. Private baths. Elevator. Open all the year. Special Fall rates. Henry Darnell.

HOTEL BOSCOBEL, Kentucky Av., near beach. Baths, elevator, fine table. Write for special rates, booklet, menu and souvenir pencil. 21st season. Capacity 350. A. E. MARION.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND
South Carolina Av. and the Beach; private baths, elevator, etc.; capacity 350. Special Fall rates. Open all year.
BRYAN & WILLIAMS.

PENNSYLVANIA—Mt. Pocono.

Pocono Mountains, Canadensis, Pa.—NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN. Rooms en suite and with private bath. All amusements. Steam heat. Shooting in season. Booklet. W. J. & M. D. Price.

MT. PLEASANT HOUSE Finest location on Pocono Mts. Fall rates, $10 up. W. T. & H. M. Leech.

PENNSYLVANIA—Delaware Water Gap.

CATARACT HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
$7.00 up; capacity 100; orchestra; booklet.

In the month of August The New York Times printed 35,078 lines more of dry goods advertising than in the same month of 1908. No New York newspaper recorded as high a gain. The increase during the first eight months, compared with the corresponding period of last year, was 594,589 lines

Guide for Buyers

Directory of leading Wholesale Merchants and Manufacturers.
For Information Telephone 1000 Bryant.

ADVERTIS'G MDSE., SIGNS & CALENDARS
W. A. Anderson & Co., 81-83 Fulton St.
ALBUMS.
Wm. E. Leuchtenberg, 32 Union Square.
CANDIES.
Beinhauer Bros. Candy Co., 617-623 W. 47th.
CORSETS.
American Lady Corset Co. 44 East 14th St.
La Reine Corsets, Birdsey-Somers Co., 3 W. 19th.
COSTUMES AND DRESSES.
David Harris, 122 Fifth Avenue.
I. D. Levy & Bro., 56 W. 22d St., nr. 6th Av.
CROCHET AND KNIT SCARFS.
Blanchard & Price, 142 Fifth Avenue.
CUSTOMS BROKERS AND FORWARDERS.
Chas. Friedenberg, 17-19 State St. Est. 1890.
DRESS TRIMMINGS AND ROBES.
Royal Embroidery Works, 79 Fifth Av.
EMBROIDERIES.
Stein, Doblin & Co., 683-5-7 Broadway.
Zahner & Schiess Co., 515-17 Broadway.
FURS.
A. Arnstam & Co., 97 Fifth Av., cor. 17th.
HOSIERY.
American Hosiery Co. 108-110 Franklin St.
Buster Brown's Hosiery Mill, 369 B'way.
JEWELRY.
S. F. Myers Co., 47-49 Maiden Lane.
JEWELRY BOXES & Window Novelties.
Albert Borgzinner & Co., 66 Nassau St.
Wolfsheim & Sachs, 35 Maiden Lane.
LEATHER Novelties, Trav. Bags, Belts, &c.
John Davenport & Co., 760 Broadway.
Deitsch Bros., 14 East 17th St.
Grosman Leather Co., Inc., 78 Fifth Ave.
LEATHER GOODS.
The Gorham Co., 5th Av. and 36th St.
LINOLEUMS AND CORK CARPETS.
Scott & West Company, 133 Fifth Av.
Joseph Wild & Co., 366-370 Fifth Av.
NECKWEAR—Men's.
Louis Auerbach, 842, 844, & 846 Broadway.
Bachrach Co., 15 West 24th St.
Berliner, Strauss & Meyer, 733, 735, 737 B'way
Hano Cravats, 1161 B'way, at 27th St.
Keiser Cravats, 10-16 West 20th St.
Charles W. Lyford & Son, 141 Fifth Avenue
Opper & Levinson, Reppo Cravats, 725 B'way.
SOLIDSILK SCARVES. Louis Auerbach, 846 B'way.
Reppo Cravats, Opper & Levinson, 725 B'way.
NECKWEAR AND BELTS—Women's.
Boehm & Levine, (also Ruchings,) 561 B'way.
Mayer Frowley, 5 East 17th St.
RAINCOATS.
Harris Raincoat Co., 87-89 Fifth Av.
Klein Bros., Raincoats, $2.25 to $8. 441 B'way.
RIBBONS.
Manhattan Ribbon Co., 96-98 Prince St.
SPECTACLES, Eyeglasses, Optical Goods.
The Julius King Optical Co., 12 Maiden Lane
Spencer Optical Co., 31 Maiden Lane.
STERLING SILVERWARE.
The Gorham Co., 5th Av. and 36th St.
SUSPENDERS, BELTS, AND GARTERS.
Knothe Bros., 120 Ninth Av.
TOYS, DOLLS AND NOVELTIES.
L. H. Mace & Co., 111-117 East Houston St.
UMBRELLAS.
The Gorham Co., 5th Av. and 36th St.
WATCHES—American.
Louis Manheimer & Bros., 35 Maiden Lane.
WHITE DUCK COATS AND TROUSERS.
F. Levy, "Fit Well" Apparel, 162-164 W. 38.
WOMEN'S NECKWEAR AND BELTS.
James R. Keiser, 10-16 West 20th St.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
The Most Magnificent River Fleet in the World.
ESTABLISHED 1835.
THE POPULAR SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE.
PEOPLES LINE NEW YORK AND ALBANY
Strs. C. W. Morse or Adirondack leave N. Y. daily, Pier 32, No. River, foot of Canal St., at 6 P. M.; West 129th St., at 6:30 P. M.
CITIZENS LINE NEW YORK AND TROY
New Strs. Trojan or Rensselaer leave N. Y. daily, (Saturday excepted,) Pier 46, No. River, foot of West 10th St., at 6 P. M.; Yonkers, 7 P. M. (until Sept. 10 inclu.)
Splendid accommodations. Connecting with trains for points North, East and West—Tickets and rooms secured at piers and principal ticket offices in Greater New York—Horses, carriages and automobiles carried at reasonable rates.
Express Freight Service. Quick Delivery.
This Company operates only modern and safe steamers.

TO BOSTON Metropolitan Line. Direct All-the-Way-by-Water Route. Luxurious Express Turbine Steel Steamships **YALE & HARVARD**
Leave Pier 45, N. R., near foot Christopher St., Week Days and Sundays, 5 P. M., due Boston, 8 A. M. next day. Same schedule returning. Staterooms, etc., at Pier and Principal Tourist and N. Y. Transfer Co offices. Through tickets to all points.

Central Hudson Line
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, & Kingston.
From Pier 24 N. R., Foot Franklin St., weekdays 4 P. M.
For WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and intermediate landings, weekdays 5 P. M.
SUNDAYS 9 A. M., Pier 24 N. R.
9:30 A. M., West 129th St.

JOY LINE 2.40 TO BOSTON VIA BOAT & RAIL.
Providence Direct, $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Every week day, 5 P.M., from Pier 19, East River.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, and intermediate points. From New York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 6 P. M., Pier 43, N.R., foot Christopher St. Freight received daily.

EXCURSIONS.
CHARMING EXCURSIONS
Up the Picturesque Hudson to
West Point, Newburg and Poughkeepsie
Daily (except Sunday) by Palace Iron Day Line Steamers "Hendrick Hudson," "Robert Fulton," and "Albany." Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8; Desbrosses St., 8:40 and 9:40; W. 42d St., 9:00 and 10:00; W. 129th St., 9:20 and 10:20 A. M. Returning on either down boat due 42d St. 5:30 or 8:40 P. M.
On Saturdays at West Point Full Dress Inspection with the Band at 1:25 P. M.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
DELIGHTFUL AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45; W. 42d St. 2:00; W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 5 P. M., where close connection for New York is made with Day Line steamer "ALBANY." Excursion fare $1.00. Also choice when buying ticket of return by any West Shore or N. Y. Cent. train or Cent. Hud. Str. $1.10, giving ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.
This Excursion Made Daily, except Sunday.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT "MANHATTAN LINE"
$1.00 BETWEEN
NEW YORK and ALBANY
STEAMERS
FRANK JONES and SARATOGA
Daily, Sundays included. Leave New York, Pier 34, N. River, Near Ft. of W. 14th St., at 5:30 P. M.

EXCURSIONS
HARD COAL—NO SMOKE—COMFORT
Lake Hopatcong, $1.00
Sunday, Sept. 12th.
Leave W. 23d St., 8:50; Liberty St., 9:00 A. M.
Mauch Chunk, $1.50
Sunday, Sept. 12th.
Leave W. 23d St., 8:20; Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.
VIA NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

BLOCK ISLAND, $1.50
LAST EXCURSION
Sunday, September 12th.
Via Special Express train to Montauk, thence by Str. "Shinnecock" to Block Island. For full particulars see Friday evening's and Saturday's papers.

NORTH BEACH, L. I.
Boats East 99th & 134th Sts.
GRAND CARNIVAL TO-DAY TO-NIGHT
FREE FIREWORKS, PARADES, ATTRACTIONS
SEEING NEW YORK STEAM YACHTS; free transportation from Seeing N. Y. auto office, Flatiron Bldg., 5th Av. side; only starting point W. 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M. 2:30 P. M.; 3 hours' trip; fare, $1; the most instructive and enjoyable trip in the world. Tel. 4944 Gramercy.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
When you come to New York City stop at the
HOTEL ROLAND
Handy to everything. Street cars to everywhere.
MODERN HOTEL.
NICE ROOMS WITH BATH FOR PER DAY $1.00 $1.50 $2.50
59th St., Madison and Park Aves.
Block from Plaza entrance to Park.
ROLAND D. JONES, Prop.

HOTEL ABERDEEN
WEST 32D STREET,
Between 5th Ave. & Broadway.
Exclusive surroundings, with complete service in all details. Attractive Suites and superior accommodations for transients. Spacious Apartments, one room and bath to eight rooms and four baths. Furnished or unfurnished on lease.
D. P. HATHAWAY, Manager.

An Exceptionally Good 75c DINNER 75c
TABLE D'HOTE
Every Evening 5:30 to 8. Music.
HOTEL GERARD
West 44th St., bet. B'way and Sixth Av.
Convenient to All Theatres.

DIRECTORY FOR DINERS
Telephone Your Reservation.
LUCHOW'S
108 to 114 EAST 14TH ST. TEL. 1480—Stuyvesant
FAMOUS GERMAN RESTAURANT.
A LA CARTE AND TABLE D'HOTE.
Music by THE VIENNA ARTIST ORCHESTRA
66th St. & Columbus Av. Music. **Healy's** All delicacies of season. Ale.
AN AFRICAN JUNGLE ROOM (for parties.)
PECK'S Downtown. 140 Fulton. Table d'hote Lunch, Dinner, 60c. with wine and cafe (11 A. M., 8:30 P. M.)
FLAT IRON RESTAURANT, B'way, 23d St., 5th Av. B'kfast, Dinner, Supper
On 124th Street and Seventh Av. **HARLEM CASINO**
WILHELM SOMMER and his unique orchestra. Dinner (6-8,) 75c. Sat. & Sun., $1. Ale at all hours.
Cafe Boulevard

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

5c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

REQUIRE thoroughly experienced and competent saleswomen of good address for the following departments: Costumes, Cloak and Suits, Furs, Misses' Suits, Art Embroidery, Boys' Clothing, Silverware, Jewelry, Perfumery, and Laces, and all departments. Splendid opportunity to those who can qualify.

ALSO

MILLINERY WORKROOM—Require makers and improvers of fine millinery work.

ALSO

WAITRESSES—Require several thoroughly experienced waitresses. Apply by mail or in person to Superintendent.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

UPHOLSTERY WORKROOM—Need an assistant forewoman capable to manage a section of their workroom. Only those having held similar positions and possessing a complete knowledge of upholstery work need apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT—Require tall, stylish models in their dressmaking salon. Apply by mail or in person to General Superintendent.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT—Require thoroughly experienced saleswomen to sell lace curtains and upholstery goods. Apply to Superintendent.

COOK and LAUNDRESS in small family; bring references. Call at 82 East 79th St., between 10 and 12.

DRESSMAKERS, FINE BONED COSTUMES, WAISTS; THOSE HAVING WORKED IN WHOLESALE HOUSES PREFERRED; LONG SEASON AND HIGHEST PRICES PAID; COME PREPARED TO WORK. APPLY ALL WEEK JULIUS STEIN & CO., 160 5TH AV.

NURSE.—An experienced nurse to take care of child 21 months old; wages $25 per month; references dequired. Call Wednesday or Thursday afternoons, Morgan, 302 Central Park West.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young woman wanted as office assistant in office of a large downtown commission house; must be a typist. Box P 189 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY—Experienced cloaks and suits. Brenner Bros., 60 Division.

SERVANT.—General housework; neat, willing, good-natured Protestant girl; apartment; three in family. Call from 2-4 o'clock Thursday or Friday. Mrs. George R. Sutherland, 159 West 105th St.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR.—Young woman as telephone operator and office assistant; wages to start $7. Address Box B., 118 Times Downtown.

WANTED—English, Scotch, or Irish girl, Protestant, who has never worked out in America, to help take care of three-year-old boy and help with washing and ironing and chambermaid work in minister's family. Apply 1,035 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, Monday, at 8:30 A. M., or 12 o'clock, or 6:30 P. M.

WANTED for dry goods store, (Washington Heights,) young woman about 25 years; must be thoroughly experienced and handy with needle; unquestionable references required. Write full particulars, Post Office Box 38 Station O, New York.

WANTED—Ten (young ladies) good lawn tennis players for eight weeks at Havana, Cuba; good salary. Call, 8 to 10 A. M., or 5 to 7 P. M., Gispert, Hotel America, 102-106 East 15th St.

WANTED—In the office of a Department Store, a number of young women who can write neatly and figure quickly and accurately. Address "Statistics," Box 18 New York Times.

WANTED—Visiting companion, to walk and read with a nervous lady, five or six hours daily. Mrs. L. J. Hutchinson, Linden Av., Englewood, N. J.

WANTED—A young girl for general housework; wages, $20 to $22 month; must have good city references. Apartment 22, 622 West 113th St.

YOUNG WOMAN of good education to help in the supervision of a group of children; resident position. Apply personally at institution, 150th St. and Broadway.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

HELP WANTED—MALES
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT—Require thoroughly experienced salesmen to sell lace curtains and upholstery goods.

ALSO

JEWELRY WORKROOM—Require an experienced watch repairer. Apply to Superintendent.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

FURNITURE DEPARTMENT—BRASS BED SECTION—Require a thoroughly experienced and practical brass bed repairer and finisher. Apply by mail or in person to General Superintendent.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

CARPET WORKROOM—Require thoroughly experienced oil cloth and linoleum cutters. Apply to Superintendent.

HELP WANTED—MALES
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

PACKERS—Want packers on housefurnishings, china and groceries; must have had previous experience. Apply in person or by mail to Superintendent.

AUTOMATIC PLAYER DEPARTMENT of Hardman, Peck & Co. requires first-class foreman. Call 633 West 48th St., and ask for Mr. Schmitt.

BOOKKEEPER, WITH EXCEPTIONAL EXECUTIVE ABILITY, TO TAKE CHARGE OF ACCOUNTING ROOM OF PROMINENT WHITE GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE; MUST BE FAMILIAR WITH THIS LINE OF WORK; ADDRESS, STATING FULLY REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE, &C.; NONE OTHERS CONSIDERED. BOX Q 171 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOY WANTED—Sixteen to eighteen years, residing with parents; well educated, good penman. Address, in own handwriting, with references, Wholesale Jeweler, Box 881 New York City.

BOY WANTED in office of insurance broker; preference given to good penman and boy from good family; good opening for the right boy. Q 115 Times Downtown.

MAN SERVANT WANTED to attend gentleman whose entire wardrobe must be looked after; preferred if he is able to shave and give alcohol rubdowns; only those who are thoroughly experienced and can give first-class written or verbal references need apply. Address Box B 102 Times Downtown.

MAN to get orders for addressing, pamphlet binding, &c.; excellent opportunity for right party. Inquire Standard, 47 Ann St.

OPPORTUNITY for an energetic young man of good appearance in advertising department. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock, Room 206, Times Building, Times Square.

OFFICE BOY.—Bright prospects; state age, experience, and salary. H 13 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN—Experienced cloaks and suits. Brenner Bros., 60 Division.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. require silverware and buff polisher. Apply to Supt. before 10 A. M.

SOLICITOR—Elderly gentleman for special department of newspaper; steady position. Roberts, 500 5th Av.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN of experience wanted to handle a first-class housecleaning article; sells on sight. Call 30 East 20th St., Room 407, Utility Import and Export Co.

SPICE MANAGER.—Want a man who understands the manufacturing of spices and keeping force of salesmen interested in the department for wholesale tea and coffee house; give age, experience, and salary expected. Address Spice, Lock Box 1,267 New York City.

THOROUGHLY competent clerk of the works for one year or more on high-class steel structural office building, Philadelphia, to take charge not later than October 1st; state experience, references, and views as to compensation. Address G 160 Times, Times Square.

USEFUL MAN in private business house; must have first-class reference. 10 East 46th.

WANTED—A capable, intelligent boy of good address, about 15 or 16 years of age; must be a good penman and reside at home with parents or guardians. Applicants will address in own handwriting, naming references and salary expected, Banking, B 116 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Draftsman, near Philadelphia, for mathematical, optical, and measuring instruments; state in detail training, experience, and salary. Address G. M., Bridesburg Station, Philadelphia.

WE REQUIRE the services of a neat-appearing, educated American, 25 to 40, capable of filling a position of responsibility; state if at present employed and salary expected. G 138 Times, Times Square.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALES
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

CARETAKERS.—Two sisters will care for house, furnished or unfurnished; best reference. Write Sister, Box 7, 1,035 3d Av.

DAY'S WORK.—German woman desires washing, ironing, cooking, and cleaning by the day. Mrs. Otten, 489 East 134th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined, capable, young woman desires position as first-class stenographer; six years' experience; competent, trustworthy; highest credentials. B 138 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—18, one year experience; can take charge of office; $10, with chance of advancement. Miss L., 422 Chauncey St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Permanent position; some experience. Miss Kalb, 42 West 99th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, up to date American girl, wants position quickly. Helen Seymour, General Delivery.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; opens, closes, balances, disentangles, audits; $5 monthly, upward; statements, balance sheets; keep books part time. Accountant, Room 207, 32 Union Square; phone—2259 Stuyvesant.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, (23,) six years' experience in office and salesroom of cloak and suit concern, desires position; good penman, accurate figurer; excellent references. B 101 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert accountant, balances, systematizes, audits books regular intervals. Accountant, 80 Henry St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant, with six years' experience; salary $15. A. Ludwig, 1,475 Greene Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

COLLEGE man, 22, wishes employment afternoons or evenings and Saturday; willing to work hard; best references furnished. Box G 154 Times, Times Square.

OUR WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE desires a line of tailor-made laundered ladies' shirtwaists of popular prices to handle on commission basis. Ideal Waist Co., 33 West 17th St.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, and DECORATOR.—First-class work; reasonable. Pilcher, 240 East 118th St. Telephone 537 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, CORRESPONDENT.—Expert; well educated; aged 24; energetic, intelligent; six years' technical and mercantile experience; references; $22. Secretary, 120 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—A university graduate, with high honors and experience, would teach college preparatory studies; references. W. W. W., Beemerville, N. J.

WINDOW DRESSER.—Thorough window dresser and gents' furnishing man wants position; best references. H 12 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN of 24 desires position with building contractor; can read plans thoroughly; best of references furnished. Address M., 56 2d Av.

YOUNG MAN, colored, would like position as valet or the care of a bachelor apartment. Singler, 304 West 55th St., care of Arthur.

THE NEW YORK TIMES welcomes information concerning any advertiser whose advertisement is open to the charge of misrepresentation. Decoy advertisements are barred from The Times.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Say you saw it in The Times.

20c. a line 1 time; 30 times consecutively or three times a week $5.00 a line.

Sky Farm, Neversink, Sullivan County, N. Y.; house accommodates 50; all improvements; bath; running water in all rooms; lake, fishing and hunting; table first-class, open all year. Write for booklet. H. C. Spargur, Prop.

TWO connecting rooms, private family, balance se[illegible] five minutes beach and station. Bo[illegible]ound Beach, Conn.

Desirable Rooms for the Hudson-Fulton Celebration

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—NO. 505 WEST 143D.
"A LITTLE BETTER THAN THE REST."
COME AND SEE FOR YOURSELF.
Single rooms, double rooms, suites of from four to seven rooms each; furnishings new and luxurious; high-class elevator house; long-distance telephones; maid service; baths in abundance, many of them private; rates from $10 weekly upward, including meals in high-class dining room, cuisine the best in New York at the price; table guests, $7 weekly; also furnished housekeeping apartments of four and five rooms. POINSETT. 'Phone 2,990 Audubon.

1.—NO. 139 WEST 69TH.
"A LITTLE BETTER THAN THE REST."
Modern conveniences; highest class furnishings in profusion. The most elegantly equipped house in the city outside the big hotels. Vacancies to-day; parlor suite of two rooms and private bath; two double rooms, private bath with each; one single room; continuous hot water; steam heat in every room. Dining room opens Sept. 15th. No superior and few equals in cuisine. Table guests, $7 weekly. Room and board, $12 to $32. SECURE RESERVATIONS NOW. TRANSIENTS ACCOMMODATED. 'Phone, Columbus 5,774.

—1—Attractive home; handsome rooms; large and small; reference exchanged. 146 W. 57th St.

11TH ST., 70 WEST.—Finely furnished room; light, airy; gentlemen; reasonable rent. France.

12TH ST., 65 WEST.—Large, light suite; running water, bath, 'phone; refined atmosphere. Brooks.

12TH ST., 112 WEST.—Room for gentleman; private house; reference.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable, large hall room; closet, bath, conveniences; $6 weekly.

45TH ST., 244 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; all modern conveniences; also hall room, with large closet; use of porcelain bath; quiet, well-kept house; references exchanged.

60TH ST., 70 WEST.—Suites, private baths; large and small rooms; steam heat; telephone.

68TH ST., 15 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable rooms; private baths, with toilets; electric light; breakfast optional.

61ST ST., 36 WEST.—High-class large and small rooms; running water; large closets; telephone; prices, $5 to $12 per week.

61ST ST., 28 WEST.—Large, small room; first-class house; very central; breakfast optional.

64TH ST., 119 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; exceptionally pleasant; all improvements; reasonable permanent rates.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; daintily furnished; electric lights; telephone; hot and cold water in every room; private baths; exceptional attendance; breakfast if desired; highest references only.

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Suite and single room, second floor, private house; gentlemen only.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths; excellent service; breakfast optional; telephone; Subway, "L."

69TH ST., 107 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable accommodations; unusually refined surroundings; private bath; luxuriantly comfortable; homelike.

66TH ST., 6 WEST.—Large, light parlor, bedroom; suitable two gentlemen or business couple; bath. Morstadt.

69TH ST., 104 WEST.—Beautiful double room, handsomely furnished; running water, bath, telephone; meals optional.

70TH ST., 128 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; southern exposure; private bath; parquet floor; references exchanged.

71ST ST., 73 WEST.—Newly furnished large rooms; private baths; suitable two gentlemen; $4.50 each.

71ST ST., 57 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms for gentlemen; hot water supply and baths all convenient; breakfast if desired; references.

71ST ST., 163 WEST.—Large front room; gentleman only; large closets; running water; shower; 'phone.

72D ST., 166 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large room; private bath, toilet; continuous hot water; other attractive rooms, with or without bath; references.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Rooms; furniture, decorations entirely new; electric light; parquet floors; references.

76TH ST., 100 WEST.—Very desirable outside suite; all appointments; single room. Inquire elevator boy.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; breakfast optional; telephone.

77TH ST., 111 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, suitable two; medium room; all conveniences; gentlemen; reasonable.

80TH ST., 122 WEST.—Strictly bachelor; Library, electric light; also other choice rooms; attractive to those appreciating quiet, high-class, private home.

80TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large, medium rooms; private house; furniture and decorations entirely new; references.

81ST ST., 108 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; Subway and El.; private house.

81ST ST., 141 WEST.—Desirable rooms, newly furnished; park, "L," Subway; splendid location; reference.

82D ST., 6 WEST.—Attractively furnished suite or separate; also southern exposure room; reasonable.

82D ST., 37 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; every convenience; telephone; references.

82D ST., 148 West.—Large and medium rooms; suitable for two; running water; references; breakfast.

82D ST., 152 WEST.—One large, two small rooms; very attractive; private family; best conveniences.

83D ST. 68 WEST.—Delightfully cool, comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; telephone; breakfast; references.

84D ST., 57 WEST.—Attractive; private house; south; large, small; running water, (plenty hot;) telephone.

84TH ST., 55 WEST.—Back parlor, exceptionally suitable physician's office; also beautiful large rooms; newly furnished; private baths; telephone; breakfast optional; references.

85TH ST., 162 WEST.—Desirable office physician, dentist; lavatory connected; choice rooms with baths. Gentlemen.

86TH ST., 308 WEST.—Desirable room, near Riverside Drive; Subway; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

88TH ST., 570 West End Av.—In private house, a few handsomely furnished rooms; dressing rooms and bath. Tel. 7,996 Riverside.

93D ST., 165 WEST.—Desirable, sunny, large and small rooms; running water; convenient "L," Subway.

93D ST., 134 WEST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; gentlemen; telephone; "L" and Subway.

96TH ST., 138 WEST.—Clean, homelike rooms, near Subway and elevated express; breakfast optional. Scott.

97TH ST., 59 WEST.—Medium room, newly furnished; private references.

97TH ST., 152 WEST.—Large and small rooms, convenient to Subway express; references.

106TH, 206 WEST. Near Broadway.—Elevator apartment No. 27; sunny rooms; every convenience; $7; gentlemen.

107TH ST., 6 WEST.—Bright, cozy room; cheerful; homelike surroundings; all conveniences; telephone; references. Hathaway.

113TH ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—Refined family; three adults occupying high-class elevator apartment; will rent suite of two rooms facing street; Southern exposure; newly, beautifully furnished; $15 per week; one or two gentlemen; references. Address H 10 Times, Times Square.

116TH ST., 363 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished, comfortable room; strictly private house; water, bath, telephone.

124TH ST., 510 WEST.—Large outside room; suitable for two; first floor. Apartment 6.

137TH, 249 WEST.—Handsome rooms, large, small; parlors; 'phone, piano; permanent; refined home; references.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Comfortable, light room, running water; private residence; all cars; breakfast; references.

148TH ST., 534 WEST.—Second floor, two rooms; private bath; together or separately; reference.

149TH ST., 548 WEST.—Large, small, newly furnished; also unfurnished; house near Broadway; telephone; Subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 593.—Room for gentleman; adjoining bath; excellently furnished; in high grade elevator apartment; strictly private family; 137th St. Subway one block. Telephone 3402—Audubon. Hengerer.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., CORNER 127TH ST.—Windermere Court—Most beautifully decorated and furnished four, five, six rooms and bath; elevator, telephone, electric light, silver, linen; $50 to $75 monthly.

WAVERLY PLACE, 103-105.—Room with private bath, beautifully furnished; $10 per week.

WEST END AV., 378, corner 78th.—Delightful, cool, airy rooms; Summer rates until Sept. 15; convenient Subway, Riverside Drive; table guests.

1—Attractive home; handsome rooms, large and small; references exchanged. 146 W. 57th.

East Side.

8TH ST., 5 EAST, "5th Avenue."—Clean, comfortable rooms; all conveniences; $2.50 to $6; references.

21ST ST., 139 EAST, Overlooking Gramercy Park.—Furnished rooms without board; all conveniences; steam heat.

28TH and 29TH STS., Lexington Av., 128.—Large, small connecting rooms, newly decorated; running water.

30TH ST., 46 EAST.—Two rooms; private family; gentlemen; references.

33D ST., 30 EAST.—Handsome suite, two large rooms; private bath; all conveniences; moderate rent.

55TH ST., 106 EAST.—Beautiful newly furnished large and small rooms; all improvements; $2 up.

57TH ST., 223 EAST.—Comfortable, large room; all conveniences; $3; private house; first bell.

58TH ST., 34, 36 EAST.—Comfortable rooms; private bath; studio; doctor's office; references.

60TH ST., 244 EAST.—Attractively furnished rooms, suitable for two; also hall room; all improvements. Tel. 2214—Plaza.

62D ST., 100 EAST, (corner of Park Av.)—Parlor floor, beautifully furnished; also other rooms; adjoining baths; telephone; breakfast.

90TH ST., 63 EAST.—Large furnished room; bath; private family.

116TH ST., 123 EAST, "The Leland."—Nicely furnished cool rooms; private baths; $3 up.

124TH ST., 100 EAST.—Large furnished front room, with bath; reasonable; one flight up. Thomson.

129TH ST., 116 EAST.—Furnished rooms; light housekeeping.

DURING HUDSON-FULTON ANNIVERSARY, SEVERAL LARGE ROOMS, WITH ATTRACTIVE SURROUNDING; REASONABLE; REFERENCES REQUIRED. H. C. C., 571 PARK AV.

IRVING PLACE, 53, (Nicholas Fish Mansion.)—Attractive to those appreciating quiet, well-ordered house; breakfast (served in room.)

LEXINGTON AV., 850, (64th St.)—Large, small, clean, comfortable rooms; conveniences; 'phone; breakfast served.

MADISON AV., 939, (near 74th St.)—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; board optional; Summer rates; telephone.

Brooklyn.

MESEROLE AV., 99.—Attractive rooms for men in Greenpoint Y. M. C. A. dormitories; all modern conveniences; single, $2 to $4 per week; double, $3 to $5; one night, 75c. and $1; five minutes' walk to 23d St. and 10th St. Ferries.

GOLD ST., 419, BROOKLYN.—Nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping, $3; also hall room, $1; near Subway.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

WANTED—By physician, front or back parlor and waiting room, between 28th and 34th Sts., on or near Lexington Av. Address, stating terms, Physician, G 159 Times, Times Square.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

LOST.
Say you saw it in The Times.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times, 18c. a line a day; 7 times, 15c. a line a day.

LOST—Sept. 4, Belasco Theatre or between 42d and 50th Sts., lady's red enameled watch, inside case marked "Emily M. Hooper." Attached gold chain, gold seal, gold cross, gold tassel. Return Hotel Beresford, 1 West 81st St. Reward.

LOST.—Gold watch, monogram F. J., and containing picture of elderly lady, Tuesday evening, between Reid and Gates Avs., Brooklyn, and Brighton Beach. Reward if returned to F. J., care of Hirsch, 227 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

LOST.—On Sept. 7, black silk umbrella, silver top, monogram E. B. L., on Pennsylvania train, at Jersey City, Hudson Tunnel, or Subway to 42d St. Reward if returned to Lieman, 112 East 71st St.

LOST.—On trolley lines between Washington Heights and Stamford, Conn., scarfpin with amethyst and four small diamonds. Good reward if returned to H. M. Heston, 1,170 Broadway.

LOST.—A worn purse, 6th Av., between 48th and 50th Sts., containing $5 bill, small change, eyeglasses, &c.; suitable reward; finder phone address. Mrs. M., G 171 Times, Times Square.

LOST—Lady's shopping bag, containing money, keys, &c.; lost on Sept. 2 on Riverside Drive, between 83d and 93d Sts.; reward. Inquire Mrs. A. A., 46 West 96th St.

LOST—Pocketbook, lost from St. Denis Hotel to 8th St.; railroad ticket and amount money. Address B. Kaufman, St. Denis Hotel. Liberal reward.

LOST—Brown wallet containing about $50 on Long Island Railroad or at Bellmore. Finder return for reward to Wm. M. Strong, 1 Liberty St., New York City.

LOST.—10 fronts coats, 10 pair canvas, 96th St. Station, Subway, Saturday, Sept. 4; no value to finder; reward. L. Evangelist, 382 Lafayette St.

LOST—In Subway, between Bridge and Times Square, Saturday, envelope containing manuscript. Write, or return to 442 Pearl St.; reward.

LOST—Thirty-four sketches in package, Tuesday. If found return National Engraving Co., 30 Ann St. Reward.

LOST.
Say you saw it in The Times.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times, 18c. a line a day; 7 times, 15c. a line a day.

LOST.—Gold and platinum locket, diamonds set in clover; reward. William Goldey, 51 Eldert St., Brooklyn.

LOST—Sept. 8, pearl horseshoe, between 100th and 119th Sts., Broadway; reward. Cohen, 468 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Round-bottomed, varnished dinghy off Lloyd's Neck, Sunday, Sept. 5; reward. Fox, 793 Broadway.

LOST—Wallet containing insurance papers, Fort Lee ferry, Sept. 7; reward. Store, 95 Amsterdam Av.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and fob, initials "J. L. R."; reward if returned. A. McCue, 535 5th Av.

$200 REWARD for pearl necklace, lost Sept. 2 on train between Lake Placid and Robinwood. Tiffany & Co., 5th Av. and 37th.

LOST—Gold watch fob, initials R. S.; reward. Robert Schiele, 119 Prince St.

$100.00 REWARD will be paid by The New York Times for the arrest and conviction of any swindler who may have obtained money under false pretenses through the medium of a misleading or fraudulent advertisement appearing in The New York Times.

LOST AND FOUND—CATS, DOGS.
Say you saw it in The Times.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times, 18c. a line a day; 7 times, 15c. a line a day.

LOST—Scotch terrier, License No. 12,847, iron gray color, named Sport, Tuesday, 8 A. M., at Forest Park, Richmond Hill. Return to Ward, 542 Beech St., Richmond Hill. No questions.

LOST.—Blenheim spaniel, 43d St., 8th and 9th Avs., Sept. 7; liberal reward; no questions asked. H 15 Times, Times Square.

LOST—White bull terrier, about 7 months old; reward. Nelson, 210 East 48th St.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

FOUND.
Say you saw it in The Times.

20c. a line 1 time; 3 times, 18c. a line a day; 7 times, 15c. a line a day.

FOUND—A medal awarded by The New York Times for merit in essay on Abraham Lincoln, 1909. Lost and Found Department, first floor, Times Building.

FOUND, Sept. 8—POLICE DEPARTMENT. Inquire at the Detective Bureau, (Record Room,) 300 Mulberry St.:
Gold-filled watch, case No. 14780.
Gray horse and rack truck, painted red; Custom House license No. 21, marked "T. C. C." on blinders.
Bulldog, black body, white head.
Fifteen-foot skiff, painted brown, containing 4 oars and 2 oarlocks.
Blue enameled diamond frame bicycle, Fowler make.
FOUND, Sept. 8—L. I. R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City—Package.
FOUND, Sept. 8—THE NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO. Apply Pier 19 N. R.: NEW BEDFORD LINE, S. S. MAINE—Book. PROVIDENCE LINE, S. S. PURITAN—Lady's belt, 2 nightshirts, white shirt, cuffs, razor strop, overcoat, pajamas, gold pin. NORWICH LINE, S. S. NEW HAMPSHIRE—Collars. FALL RIVER LINE, S. S. COMMONWEALTH—Hatrack, checkbook, cuffs, 2 nightshirts, pipe, combs, shoehorn, purse, pillow, pin, eyeglasses, spoon, checkbook, gold ring, eyeglasses, baby's blanket, package candy, shirt, nightdress, belt, rubber sheet, kimono, bra, dress.
FOUND, Sept. 8—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City—Small pocketbook, package overalls, pair eyeglasses, package shoes, umbrella, camera, satchel, package, parasol, piece of cloth, suit case.
FOUND, Sept. 8—D., L. & W. R. R. Apply Information Desk, Hoboken, N. J.—Package, cap, bundle.
FOUND, Sept. 8—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Baggage Master, Jersey City—Pajama coat, chain, watch and fob, instrument, 2 umbrellas, military brush and comb, penknife, 2 books, 2 nightshirts, brush and comb, coat, pair drawers, pair gloves, package, grip, dress-suit case. LEHIGH VALLEY TRAIN—Key. 23D ST. BOAT—Package. JERSEY CITY STATION—Pot of flowers. CORTLANDT ST. BOAT—Roll. 23D ST. STATION—2 dress-suit cases.
FOUND, Sept. 8—N. Y. CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Article Office, Grand Central Station—4 overcoats, blue prints, 5 packages, suit case, sweater, watch, 2 railroad tickets, 2 canes, cigar case, envelope.
FOUND, Sept. 8—CENTRAL R. R. OF N. J. Apply Information Desk, Jersey City—packages, pair gloves, book, bundle, 2 umbrellas, overcoat, parasol, cane, bagar package collars, lady's coat, dress

BOARDERS WANTED.
Say you saw it in The Times.

15c. a line 1 time; 3 times 12c. a line a day; 7 times 10c. a line a day.

West Side.

1.—NO. 505 WEST 143D.
"A LITTLE BETTER THAN THE REST."
Table guests. My card under "Furnished Rooms" gives full particulars. POINSETT. 'Phone, Audubon 2,990.

1.—NO. 139 WEST 69TH.
"A LITTLE BETTER THAN THE REST."
Dining room opens Sept. 15th. The best cuisine in New York; table guests. See my card under "Furnished Rooms." 'Phone, Columbus 5,774.

5TH AV., 46.—Corner house; desirable, large, small rooms, with board; refined; homelike surroundings.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy rooms; steam, 'phone; exceptional board; homelike; fine location; references.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Extra large front room, second floor; private bath, &c.; hot water, heat, electric light furnished; first-class; excellent board; telephone; Winter arrangements; other rooms.

37TH ST., 64 WEST.—Desirable large front rooms; also single room; high-class board.

44TH ST., 216 WEST.—Desirable, well furnished rooms; quiet, refined; board optional; moderate; references.

45TH ST., 251 WEST.—Parlor floor, whole or part; suitable physician or dentist; other rooms.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large pleasant room; running water; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, private bath; other large and small rooms; running water; board optional; near Central Park; references.

68TH ST., 58 WEST.—Single, double rooms; private baths; excellent table; telephone; Subway, "L"; references.

72D ST., 133 WEST.—Arrangements made for Fall and Winter for entire floor, with bath; also large and hall rooms; board; references.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Recently opened; one and two room suites, private bath; high-class accommodation; moderate cost.

74TH ST., 102 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable suites, single rooms, private baths; electric lights; table guests.

76TH ST., 105 WEST.—Large room, beautifully furnished; superior table; white service; table guests; telephone.

76TH ST., 108 WEST.—Unusual opportunity secure single rooms; steam, running water; first-class board.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Second floor, suite or singly; private bath; also large and small rooms; newly decorated; superior table; references.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large, sunny room; connecting bath; suitable gentlemen; hall room; private family.

78TH ST., 112 WEST.—Newly furnished house; parlor, dining room; table boarders; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Two high-class houses, newly furnished; private baths, with board.

79TH ST., 152 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; table guests; references exchanged.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—One large, one medium room; table guests; abundant hot water; references.

81ST, 116 WEST.—Fine room for two gentlemen; strictly high-class board; references necessary.

82D ST., 55 WEST.—Second floor front; sunny room; medium, third floor; rear room; private family.

82D ST., 27 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, excellent table, refined service; table guests accommodated; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; private bath; first-class board.

82D ST., 120 WEST.—Clean, well-kept rooms; single, en suite; private baths; first class board; table guests; all car lines.

83D ST., 127 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large and small, $7 upward; good table; table guests; references.

84TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large rooms, single or en suite; private bath; telephone; home environments; excellent cuisine; rates moderate; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences; good board; telephone; references exchanged.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; parlor dining room; telephone; table guests.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; private baths; also doctors' or dentists' offices; references.

95TH, 50 WEST.—Private; near Park, "L," express Subway; few accommodated; French cuisine; references.

95TH ST., 63 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; superior table; telephone; references.

96TH ST., 68 WEST.—Large and small rooms; Southern cooking; baths each floor; telephone; moderate.

96TH ST., 64 WEST.—Newly decorated, large, small rooms; private baths; board optional; references; telephone.

66TH ST., 62 WEST.—Excellent table board, home cooking, $4. Frost.

104TH ST., 61 WEST.—Desirable vacancies; private baths; refined, homelike surroundings; parlor dining room; references.

118TH ST., 423 WEST.—Desirable rooms, superior board; reduced rates to Oct. 1st. Apt. 3.

124TH ST., WEST, (285 St. Nicholas Av.) Hancock Court.—Desirable families, married couples, bachelors, business women, are invited to inspect our apartments, where they can board in own home; handsome rooms, furnished, unfurnished, baths, shower, laundry; excellent liberal table; home cooking; every comfort; $8 single, $14 two up; concession families. Dingelman.

131ST ST., 264 WEST.—Southern room, well furnished; board; "L"; gentlemen; telephone; private family.

135TH ST., 242, 244, 246 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; reference; table board.

141ST ST., 527 WEST.—Handsomely furnished suite, with lavatory; also single rooms; newly decorated; all conveniences; steam heat; telephone; Subway; table guests.

149TH ST., 542 WEST.—Near Broadway Subway; highly located; coolest, most beautiful, and healthiest spot in New York; The Audubon, first-class rooms and board; select surroundings; accommodations A1; large porch and garden; reception parlor, library, billiard room, telephone; rates, $18-$20 two.

153D ST., 525 WEST.—Comfortable accommodations, private house, 2 or 3 gentlemen, near Broadway; references.

156TH ST., 540 WEST.—Large and small rooms, excellent table; every home comfort; gentlemen only; one block from Subway express station; private house.

ALLIANCE HOUSE, 258-260 West 44th St.—Small family hotel, centrally located; elevator and telephone service; baths and writing rooms on each floor; excellent cuisine; moderate rates; quiet place for quiet people. Tel. 793—Bryant.

AN American family, owning house, will let second floor, with private bath and board; advantages of a refined and cultured home to those furnishing required references. Address West 86th Street, Box 9 Times, Times Square.

SECOND ST., 385.—Private family will take few children to board.

WEST END AV., 240.—Choice rooms; board $3; private house; convenient 72d St. Subway.

East Side.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; references exchanged.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Table guests wanted; excellent cooking; good service; reasonable.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms, with board; references; table board; transients.

45TH ST., 17 EAST.—Furnished rooms, with or without bath; board if desired; reference.

58TH ST., 50 EAST.—Rooms, with board, for refined people requiring a quiet, well kept house; references essential.

80TH ST., 40 EAST, corner Madison Av.—Elegant, large, newly furnished rooms; en suite or separate; private baths; elevator; excellent cuisine; private garage to rent with suites or separate.

83D ST., 55 EAST.—Newly furnished; large closets; running water; best neighborhood; parlor dining room; excellent table; telephone; Gentiles only; references required.

MADISON AV., 673-694-696.—Second floor; private bath; other double and single rooms, with excellent board; Autumn transients accommodated; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 108-110.
Large and small room; parlor dining room.

Brooklyn.

GREENE AV., 60. (East Brooklyn location.)—Convenient all cars and Subway; pleasant, spacious, clean rooms, with board; telephone; fine table; moderate.

Long Island.

Douglas Manor Inn, Douglaston.—Open all the year; beautiful, convenient, homelike; on Little Neck Bay; easy commuting distance.

Telephone Your Wants—1000 Bryant.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
Say you saw it in The Times.

25c. a line 1 time; 3 times 23c. a line a day; 7 times 20c. a line a day.

A man of standing, who can influence a few cash investors on a ground-floor basis can secure a substantial interest in an established real estate development company. Reliable. 320 Times, Times Square.

Dentist can obtain steam-heated apartment on prominent corner fronting station; new brick

HARRIMAN "BETTER," ALL LYLE WILL SAY

Strong Report in Arden That Financier Was Operated On Last Tuesday.

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION

Estate Superintendent Denies It to The Associated Press Correspondent—Patient's Condition Critical.

Special to The New York Times.

TURNER, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Except the bulletin issued by Dr. William Gordon Lyle this morning from Arden House, and a telephone message this afternoon from the same source, confirming the earlier statement that Edward H. Harriman is "better," no official information as to the condition of the financier has been given out here to-day.

It is common report here that Mr. Harriman underwent an operation yesterday, but it is utterly impossible to obtain official corroboration or denial of the report. The rumors have it that the operation was for cancer of the stomach, but, as already said, not an official word on the subject can be obtained.

Rumors that Mr. Harriman was in a critical condition gained renewed currency here shortly after 1 o'clock this morning. At the same time the brilliant arc light which has heretofore burned on Tower Hill all night was suddenly extinguished.

Repeated calls to the telephone exchange at Highland Mills, which gives connection to the Harriman residence, afforded no response. Previously connection could be obtained at all hours of the night. While these occurrences may have no direct bearing on Mr. Harriman's illness, they tended to increase the alarm.

The lines about Arden House were drawn closer to-night than at any time since Mr. Harriman's relapse on Sunday once more centred the attention of the financial world on his placid countryside. Supt. Ford sent out word to-night that no more newspaper men would be allowed access to Dr. Lyle by either written message or telephone. He said the guard about the house had been strengthened, and peremptory orders had been given to pass no one without his permission.

These precautions are not directed against the newspaper men so much as against a group of men sent here by Wall Street interests. Several of these tried to mingle with the newspaper representatives this evening to learn what they knew. These men, it is said, were seeking information on which to have operations in the London stock market before the New York Stock Exchange opens.

Bulletin Says "Better."

The first bulletin was given out at 11 A. M. It read:

Mr. Harriman is better to-day.
W. G. LYLE.

Later, after renewed reports of Mr. Harriman's death had been circulated, Dr. Lyle was again communicated with by telephone and told of the rumors. He replied:

"Mr. Harriman is still resting comfortably."

Beyond this he would say nothing. In the morning the reporters were informed from Arden House that ex-Judge Robert S. Lovett, general counsel to the Harriman interests, would give out a statement in New York concerning his chief's condition. When it was found that this was not forthcoming, and that Judge Lovett had said that he had no intention of doing so unless Mr. Harriman's condition became critical, a TIMES reporter managed to reach Arden House late this afternoon and saw Supt. Charles T. Ford, in charge of the Harriman estate.

"Judge Lovett has gone to New York and is going to give out there a statement he has prepared," said Mr. Ford. "I know it is so, for I was told to tell you this."

A telephone message to Arden House at 9 o'clock to-night found the same state of affairs. Here all inquiries are referred to Judge Lovett in New York, and at 120 Broadway the inquirer is referred to Dr. Lyle here.

Tanks of Oxygen at Arden.

Notwithstanding statements of Dr. Lyle to-day as to the condition of Mr. Harriman THE TIMES reporter, from an absolutely reliable source which, if it could be made public, would be instantly accepted, is in possession of information which shows beyond doubt that Mr. Harriman is critically ill. Some corroboration of this was seen this afternoon at Arden Station. On the platform were two oxygen tanks. They had just been sent down from Arden House. Attached to them was a label reading: "Oxygen for medical purposes, the Murray Company." These tanks arrived here last week.

An attache of the Harriman home said they were to be refilled and that two others were at the house, one of which was all but empty. Another employe said six physicians and surgeons were at Arden House on Sunday night. He is authority for the statement that several physicians arrived at Arden House in the early hours of yesterday morning. This was borne out by Supt. Ford later, who admitted there were doctors in the house yesterday besides Dr. Lyle. He did not know how many, or whether they were still there. "But," he added, "I don't believe Mr. Harriman has been operated on."

Train Held for Two.

No. 5 train, which left the Erie Station in Jersey City at 6:50 o'clock to-night, and which makes its first stop at Turner, let down two men, each carrying small black bags, like the kind usually carried by physicians. They were hurried away in a visiting Harriman auto. Both admitted they were bound for Arden House, but refused to disclose their identity. When asked if they could supply any news, one replied:

"I do not know anything yet."

The train was held at Jersey City ten minutes for them, and the conductor of it said the passengers were physicians.

The Rev. J. Holmes McGinness, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church at Arden, which is attended by the Harriman family, went to Arden this morning. On his way back he told the reporters that he had seen Mr. Harriman. He denied that he had been summoned to the financier's bedside.

"How is Mr. Harriman?" he was asked.

"What did Dr. Lyle say?" asked the rector.

"That he was better."

"Well, you can quote me as saying that also, but nothing more."

A call at the home of Mrs. May Simons, Mr. Harriman's sister, who lives at the foot of Tower Hill, revealed that she was at Arden House. A member of her household when asked, "Does that mean a serious change in Mr. Harriman's condition?" received the reply:

"On the contrary."

Last week Mrs. Simons, at her home, said to the reporters that they wouldn't find her at home if her brother were seriously ill.

No Operation, Ford Says.

By Associated Press.

TURNER, Sept. 8.—It was learned on excellent authority to-night that Mr. Harriman has been in bed since Friday, too weak to be moved. Winnowing of a multitude of unofficial reports leaves excellent evidence that he is under the constant care of a corps of physicians and nurses, and that he has a high fever, which is being relieved by ice packs and alcohol baths. It is believed that oxygen is kept always on hand if it is not now being administered. The conclusion is that the official "improvement" may be freely construed as a change from a crisis to a state of grave danger. Mr. Harriman's condition is still extremely critical.

An obstinate report from Wall Street that Mr. Harriman was operated on yesterday for a cancerous growth was denied last night by his Superintendent, Mr. Ford.

"There is not a word of truth in it," said Mr. Ford. "I have been about the place all day and every day, and if there had been an operation I am sure I should have known it. If I were put under oath I should say that I don't believe an operation has been performed."

Mr. Ford admitted that other physicians were at the house besides Dr. Lyle, but said he did not know who they were; he had not seen Mr. Harriman since last Friday.

No Statement Here.

No word regarding Mr. Harriman's condition came from the Union Pacific offices in this city yesterday. Judge Lovett returned from Arden early in the afternoon, but he had nothing to add to the brief statement issued by Dr. Lyle. The stock market was quieter yesterday than it had been on Tuesday, the declines throughout the list being much smaller than those of the previous day. One of the Harriman stocks, Delaware & Hudson, showed at the close of the day a net advance of 1¾. The net change in Union Pacific for the day was a loss of only ¼.

Numerous reports bearing on Mr. Harriman's affairs were in circulation. One of them was that his securities and property had been trusteed. Authoritative denial of this report was had, it being pointed out that, even though very sick, Mr. Harriman was not a man to turn direction of his affairs over to other people. That there is any reason for such a step was also denied.

Interests associated with the Harriman properties expressed confidence yesterday that, even should Mr. Harriman be obliged to give up entirely participation in the affairs of his roads, they would be able to continue to profit by the organization which Mr. Harriman has built up. His associates, in other words, feel prepared to carry on the affairs of the Harriman properties, however keenly they would miss the constructive ability which has marked the Harriman régime of the Union Pacific and its many allied properties.

LOEB STARTS AN INQUIRY.

Asks Clarkson to Investigate Complaints of Searching Passengers.

Collector William Loeb, Jr., has requested Gen. James S. Clarkson, Surveyor of the Port, to make a thorough investigation into the charges made in the newspapers that passengers were searched and subjected to indignities on arrival by employes of the United States Customs Service. The Surveyor said yesterday that he would like any passenger who had any complaint to make to call at the Custom House in Bowling Green and see him, or, if necessary, he would send an inspector to call on the passenger.

What is puzzling the customs officials of the higher grades now is who gave the orders to the watchmen at the gates to stop passengers and search their pockets. Collector Loeb denies the responsibility, Col. Lutz, chief of the special watchmen, is positive that he gave no orders to his men on the subject, and Surveyor Clarkson is equally certain that he knew nothing about the matter. His definite, printed instructions to the Inspectors were that searching should only be resorted to in case of a suspicious-looking person, and then the search was to be made in a private room or shed, screened from the view of the public.

Collector Loeb left the Custom House early yesterday, and it was rumored that he had gone to Massachusetts to consult with Secretary MacVeagh. When the Prinz August Wilhelm landed her passengers from Colon yesterday, it was a question whether Col. Goethals, Chief Engineer of the Canal, was to have free entry under the new conditions. At the last moment a telephone message was received from the Custom House that he was to be allowed to bring his baggage in without examination.

The gold bracelet set with three diamonds, which was seized on Tuesday from a passenger on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie, was appraised yesterday at $300.

At least 2,400 cabin passengers will be landed to-day from the liners Mauretania, Adriatic, and Deutschland, which are all due to arrive.

JARVIE'S WEDDING GIFTS.

Bridegroom Gives Bonds to Bloomfield Church and Charities.

The Westminster Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, N. J.; Mountainside Hospital, Montclair; the Job Haines Home for the Aged, and the German Theological School are to benefit by the recent wedding of James N. Jarvie of Montclair. The church is to get bonds to the amount of $27,000. The income is to be used for the maintenance of the Jarvie Memorial Library Building, which Mr. Jarvie a few years ago presented to the church as a memorial to his father and mother. The Mountainside Hospital is to get $26,000; Job Haines Home for the Aged $26,000, and the German Theological School $20,000.

The gifts are all in bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. They were made known to the officers of the various institutions in letters dated Aug. 28, on which day Mr. Jarvie was married to Miss Helen Newton. Mr. and Mrs. Jarvie are now traveling in Europe.

NAMES FIVE JANITORS.

Supt. Jenkins's Reply to Education Board's Request for Evidence.

Supt. Jenkins of the Children's Society has sent to President Winthrop of the Board of Education a list of five cases in which public school janitors are charged with having mistreated pupils. Mr. Winthrop asked for the list, announcing that the Board of Education would take drastic measures in each case.

Thomas J. Higgins, Chairman of the board's Committee on Buildings, said: "Mr. Jenkins submits five names in this letter, alleging that these men had attacked children. Two of the cases mentioned by Mr. Jenkins never came to our knowledge; they were those of two assistant janitors who had been brought to court some time ago and punished, but the punishment was not so severe as to indicate a heinous crime. A third man was accused by a boy of having struck him; the case came up for trial in Special Sessions, and was thrown out of court. The fourth man mentioned by Mr. Jenkins is under investigation by the District Attorney's office, and the President of the Board has requested Mr. Jerome to use all his power to have the man punished. The fifth man, a janitor of Public School 39, the Bronx, was suspended by President Winthrop yesterday, and the board voted to-day his suspension without pay until the man has cleared himself in the courts.

"Mr. Jenkins's statements to the press were made in such general terms that we were led to believe that our children were imperiled by the janitors of the public schools. He created the impression that there were many men implicated in similar outrages, while his letter fails to show that such things prevail. We are just as anxious as any society to keep our children out of such dangers."

TRAIN HITS A STAGE COACH.

Driver Killed at Spring Lake, N. J.—Passengers Escape Unhurt.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 8.—A stage coach was struck by a New York & Long Branch Railroad train at Spring Lake last night, and the driver of the coach, James Murtha of Spring Lake, was killed. The coach was filled with passengers, most of them New Yorkers, but all escaped serious injury.

The coach was on its way to the Spring Lake station of the railroad, where the passengers intended to take a train for New York. In the coach were George T. Sheridan and family, James M. Lalor and family, Mrs. T. H. Gildea, wife of Police Lieutenant Gildea of New York, and her son James; Miss Mary G. Hayes of New York, and Peter A. Hartigan, proprietor of the Glendale Hotel, of Villa Park.

The trees along the roadside obstructed the view of the track, and young Murtha was not aware of the approach of a train until his horses were on the rails. The train hit the horses, and Murtha fell forward in front of the train.

LOST AND FOUND.
What's lost to-night may be found to-morrow if you advertise promptly in The New York Times, New York's recognized lost and found medium. Telephone 1000 Bryant. Your advertisement will be accepted over the telephone and bill mailed. —Adv.

JOAN OF ARC SPIRIT AT SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

"Inspiration" Picture, Painted in 2 Hours, Started Movement, Mrs. Van Slingerland Says.

MAN AN OVERGROWN CHILD

He Must Be Won by Smiles and Coaxed, New Leader Declares at Initial Meeting in Madison Ave.

The Jeanne d'Arc Suffrage League, a brand new organization to work for "Votes for Women," cut its eye teeth at its second meeting held last evening at 99 Madison Avenue, in the home of Mrs. N. B. Van Slingerland, high priestess of the league.

The new suffrage club, which includes both men and women as members, is wholly different from any now in existence. It made its bow last night under the auspices of its patron saint, Jeanne d'Arc.

"Inspiration," a picture of the Maid of Orleans, occupied an easel in a prominent place in the large parlor, where the meeting was held, and it was her spirit, Mrs. Van Slingerland said, which had inspired the organization. Perhaps it is difficult to put spirit force into words, and Mrs. Slingerland did not explain definitely how the savior of France had come to the front in the interest of American womanhood.

The picture showed the face and bust of a pretty, spiritual looking maiden on the order of many Jeanne d'Arc pictures.

"There," said Mrs. Van Slingerland, bringing it out for the reporters to see, "that is an inspiration picture. That picture was painted in two hours under the inspiration of the Baroness de Beste and myself. We didn't know what was going to be done, but the inspiration came to send out for the canvas, and the Baroness painted it in two hours without making a sketch. Now, understand, this wasn't any Diss Debar business, or anything of the kind. This is serious, and very nice people belong to the league. The picture was really painted. No the Baroness isn't a member of the club. She doesn't know anything about it.

"Really, the whole movement of this club has been forced by Jeanne d'Arc herself. It has been going on for months. When women send messages from East Orange you would think there was something in it, wouldn't you, though you would hardly believe it if you didn't see it with your own eyes. It was months after I had advertised in one of the papers that the spirit came to me one day to send out and buy another paper that I never read during the week, and there was an advertisement from this woman asking where she could find the Jeanne d'Arc League. What do you think of that?

"I've never been a suffragist before, but I am now. You have to be to get justice. This United States is not going to be fit to live in unless there is a change. I don't believe in women taking things away from men, but in standing by them. We are going to have a very nice club of ladies and gentlemen. As Jeanne d'Arc in her work was surrounded by men we believe in having men in our club."

Nothing was said about Jeanne d'Arc after the meeting came to order and the Secretary, William C. Godfrey, read the minutes. The President, Mme. D. C. Van Norman, presided. The Treasurer, Mrs. M. H. Dowling, said that no one had given her money, and the Corresponding Secretary, Major William R. Mitchell, reported progress.

In her address Mrs. Van Slingerland said that the league was organized for those who objected to the extremes in the suffrage movement.

"We have," she said, "those who meet in marble halls, surrounded by Vanderbilt-Belmont wealth and luxury, the admission to which people of moderate means cannot pay. This class will win great strength to the cause because of their position and wealth.

"We also have another social light, shining from the Madison Avenue tower, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, (formerly a resident of this house.) We know that the chimes from that tower will peal out more sweetly because of her charming presence and that the cause of suffrage will be again strengthened through her efforts.

"Next we have the Suffragettes, who take to the streets and by-ways, and they have their important place in this movement as they, like the Salvation Army, reach those who are not able to get away from them, run as they may."

In closing she told the women that they must show the men that they were not to be "dictators or dead weights, but stand shoulder to shoulder with them," and then they would win.

"Ladies," she concluded, "win the men as you won your sweethearts and husbands. Give them smiles, not scowls; coax, don't scold, to win. Men are all Achilles, and have their vulnerable heel. It is woman's smiles, woman's love, woman's tears that conquer men.

"Ladies, teach the men as you would your children the benefit to be derived by our course. If we can't win the love of a child with blows and chidings, how much less can we expect to win man, the overgrown child, by coercion?"

"I do seem to notice spirits here," said one of the men members as the meeting was closed after a record session of thirty minutes. "I don't see them, but there is a delicate fragrance in the air"—

Just then the Japanese butler passed the punch with the sandwiches, and the social part of the evening began with a bad pun.

Mrs. N. Hurdell, who said she did not think women were as capable as men; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Shotland, V. H. McRae, Miss Anna C. Fairman, and Dr. Minnette P. Petrie were members present, voted in in a lump, with permission to omit their dues if they did not wish to continue members.

OSCAR BOY'S WIFE ILL.

Broken Down by Strange Disappearance of Havemeyer Secretary.

Mrs. Oscar Boy, wife of the missing secretary of John C. Havemeyer of Yonkers, was reported yesterday to be seriously ill at her home in Yonkers. Mrs. Boy is under the care of her physician, and is said to have had a serious nervous breakdown following her husband's mysterious disappearance.

It was said yesterday by a relative of the family that no tidings had been received from the missing Secretary, though he is reported to have been seen at Coney Island.

Mr. Havemeyer, who has been ill himself for several weeks, was able to be about yesterday. He said it was his intention to go over Mr. Boy's books personally in a few days.

LACKAWANNA
The Road of Anthra
Best Road to Buf

LUSITANIA'S RUN BETTERED?

Mauretania at Her Present Rate of Speed Two Hours Faster.

According to the wireless report received here last night the Cunard liner Mauretania was 739 miles east of Sandy Hook yesterday at noon.

Supposing her run till noon to-day to be 650 miles, this would leave her 89 miles to do to Sandy Hook. The ship's time is fifteen minutes later than New York time, and, weather permitting, she should arrive in the Ambrose Channel at 3:15 P. M., about two hours better than the record made a week ago by the Lusitania, 4 days 11 hours and 42 minutes.

Such a run would bring the ship to her pier at 5:30 P. M.

ARREST IN MILLMAN MURDER.

Dr. G. A. Fritch of Detroit Held in Connection with Girl's Death.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 8.—Dr. George A. Fritch, a well-known physician of this city, was placed under arrest to-night at Police Headquarters on suspicion in connection with the death of Miss Maybelle Millman of Ann Arbor, whose dismembered body was found Monday and Tuesday in two sacks sunk in Ecorse Creek, in the western suburbs of this city. Miss Martha Henning, an intimate frend of the dead girl, was held as a witness.

The arrest of Dr. Fritch followed the hurried return of Sheriff Gaston from Ann Arbor, where he had spent most of the day looking up clues in the Millman case. So unexpectedly did the scene of the investigation shift to Detroit that the Wayne County Sheriff's arrival here was almost simultaneous with the arrival in the Ann Arbor Post Office of a Washington telegram authorizing Postmaster Prettyman to allow the Sheriff to inspect the records of the Money Order and Registered Letter Departmnt. All day this authorization had been anxiously awaited by the Sheriff in the hope that the Post Office records would show who had been the sender of a registered letter containing a remittance of money, which Miss Millman received at her home just before leaving for Detroit three weeks ago.

Whether the investigation of the Ann Arbor Post Office records is to be pursued further to-morrow could not be learned to-night.

Chief of Detectives McDonnell said to-night:

"We have worked on the case all day, and would not arrest Dr. Fritch to-night unless we had sufficient evidence to justify our action."

Dr. Fritch was previously arrested in connection with the mysterious death of Miss Edith Presley, proof reader for the State Senate, who died under suspicious circumstances in Detroit in April, 1907. Two criminal prosecutions were started after her death, and when the case against a member of the lower house of the Legislature was thrown out of court for lack of sufficient evidence, the case against Dr. Fritch, which depended much upon the obtaining of a conviction of the legislator, was ended by the entry of a nolle prosse.

HELD IN ROSENSTOCK CASE.

Frank Webster, Police Say, Had Slain Salesman's Clothes and Watch.

Detectives Van Wagner and Reich of the Central Office last night arrested Frank E. Webster, who has appeared at local clubs as a prizefighter, on suspicion that he knows about the murder of Benjamin R. Rosenstock, the silk salesman, who was found murdered in his room at 411 West Twenty-third Street on last Monday. The arrest of Webster, or "Frankie" Ryan, as the police say he is known also, was brought about by Policeman Eugene Cahill of the East Twenty-second Street Station. Inspector McCafferty refused to tell last night how Cahill got trace of the man.

Webster was arrested in a furnished room at 148 Waverley Place. He was he is a printer and comes from Massachusetts. Inspector McCafferty and Capt. Carey of the Detective Bureau kept him closeted with them for nearly four hours last night, trying to wring a confession from him. They did not succeed, the man insisting that he had not been in town on last Sunday, the day that it is supposed Rosenstock, or Rose, as he was known generally, was murdered.

Mrs. Christina Sutherland, with whom Rosenstock boarded, says, however, according to the police, that Webster and Rosenstock were together on Sunday, and that they went to Rosenstock's room at 7 o'clock Sunday evening, which was the last she saw of either until Rosenstock's body was found.

According to the police Webster, when arrested in his home, was wearing a pair of shoes, a shirt, undershirt, and suit of clothes which Mrs. Sutherland identified as having belonged to Rosenstock. In Webster's room also were found, say the police, another suit and a gunmetal watch of Rosenstock's. Some of the articles bore his initials.

Webster, the police say, had a handkerchief stained with blood and there was blood on his underwear. His legs and hands were cut.

NEW YORK BEST, SAYS METZ.

Ahead of European Cities, Though They Had a Long Start.

Controller Herman A. Metz, addressing a meeting of the Taxpayers' Alliance at Masonic Hall, in the Bronx, last night, compared the methods of governing cities abroad with those in operation in this city, and declared that New York has the best system of all.

"New York is the best regulated city in the world," he said. "When New York was bought 300 years ago for $24 all the cities of Europe had the improvements that this city has been gradually acquiring. The European cities were developed long before our city had any size.

"Now we have a heavy debt, because we have been obliged to make vast improvements. It is inadvisable for our city to think at this time of attempting any further great improvements, because we have no credit to draw upon and cannot afford to stretch our debt by borrowing more money."

Congressman Joseph A. Goulden presided, and the hall was filled.

Louisiana Mob Drowns Negro.

RAYVILLE, La., Sept. 8.—News reached here last night that Henry Hill, a negro who attempted to attack Miss Nettie Jones near Mangham, was drowned by a mob in a creek near the scene of his attempted crime.

DISCLOSES HER SEX, FORFEITING FORTUNE

Runaway Girl Says Mother Forced Her to Pose as Boy for 19 Years.

FLEES TO WEAR DRESSES

Tells Police Deception Was Practiced to Gain Large Inheritance Payable Only to Male Heir.

Special to The New York Times.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Sept. 8.—A young woman, whose name is Fred Adams, appealed to the police of Council Bluffs this morning for protection and for permission to wear girls' clothing. She said that all her life she had been forced to wear boys' clothes and to pose as a boy. She is 19 years old. The deception was practiced, she says, in order that when she became of age she would innerit a large amount of money, payable only to a male heir.

The girl says she lived on a farm near Sioux City and ran away from there yesterday to escape being obliged to wear male attire. She is now in the hands of the police here and has been given suitable clothing.

According to the girl, her father died before she was born, first telling her mother that should the expected child be a boy he would come into a large inheritance upon attaining his majority. If a girl, the inheritance would go to others. The family lived in Plainfield, N. J., and immediately after the birth of the little girl the mother moved West. This was done, the daughter says, to conceal her sex.

All of her life the girl has dressed as a boy and has passed as such. Her only name is "Fred." Tiring of dressing as a boy she determined to leave her home. She says she has made other efforts to escape, but was not successful until yesterday.

Miss Adams will be cared for here and found such work as she can perform until her story is investigated. When she appeared in court at Police Headquarters To-day she walked jauntily across the room, entirely at her ease. She seated herself without embarrassment and crossed one knee over the other. She was attired in a natty blue serge suit, white shirt, black bow tie, blue socks, and patent leather shoes. Her hair was cropped close.

JAPANESE DINE PRINCE KUNI.

The Nippon Club Entertains Him and the Princess.

Prince Kuni, who arrived here on Tuesday to represent his cousin, the Emperor of Japan, at the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, spent a comparatively quiet day in the Hotel Plaza yesterday. No visitors were received during the morning, and the Prince and the Princess had luncheon in their apartment. They did not leave the hotel until the evening, when they were driven to the Nippon Club, at 44 West Eighty-fifth Street, where they enjoyed a Japanese dinner.

There were seventeen present, among whom were Col. Kurita and Baroness Magasaki of the Prince's suite; Lieut. Commander Hirega, naval attaché; Lieut. Col. Tanaka, military attaché, and Mr. Matsui, secretary of the Japanese Embassy at Washington, and Vice Consul General Yamasaki of New York. Dr. J. Takamine, President of the Nippon Club, presided.

In the afternoon the royal visitors received a number of callers at the Plaza. Seth Low and Gen. Stewart Woodford called as representatives of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission. Henry Clews, Hamilton Holt, and a number of Japanese gentlemen also paid their respects.

All efforts to obtain an interview with the Prince proved futile.

Yesterday's Fires.

A. M.		Loss.
12:55	72 2d Av.; Isaac Spafin	None
6:20	177 William St.; Sayles & Grady	$25
9:30	99-101 Sullivan St.; Department of Street Cleaning	$5
10:05	244 W. 60th St.; Manford Roberts	$5
P. M.		
12:30	174 Centre St.; Max Roser	$10,000
12:45	157 E. 106th St.; James Verrogia	$50
2:32	4,552 Garden Place; T. Ferrilo	Trifling
5:20	1,403 Av. A; Joseph Kucira	$500
5:45	50 E. 3d St.; M. Bernstein	$50
6:20	160 West Broadway; H. Glasser	Trifling
8:20	806 2d Av.; M. Greenthal	Trifling
8:30	801 E. 168th St.; J. Gattingo	Trifling
9:50	326 E. 101st St.; S. Perskin	Trifling

Look well
Before you Leap

into your Fall clothes, and don't overlook the 33⅓ per cent saving we offer, by reason of our great manufacturing advantages.

Moe Levy & Co.,
1439 Broadway, New York | 119-125 Walker St. New York
380-382 Fulton St., Brooklyn

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE
Sept. 9th.

Highest grade at moderate price is a winning combination. The maintenance of this standard has made Young's world-wide reputation.

Derbies and Soft Hats, $3.00 and $4.00
Silk Hats, $5.00 and $6.00

Broadway at Dey Street
Broadway at Houston Street
Broadway at 14th Street
Broadway at 28th Street
Broadway at 36th Street
Broadway at Beaver Street
Fifth Ave. at 42d Street
Nassau Street at Fulton Street
Brooklyn: Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

NO TAILOR SHOP

can show you the variety of styles or give the value we do in Suit or Overcoat for $25. Style and tailoring perfect in every detail.

Samples and our Portfolio of Fashion mailed free to any address.

ARNHEIM, Broadway & 9th St

A CANALBOAT BABY.

Mrs. Pedder's Twelfth—Eleven Others on Coal Barges.

Capt. George W. Pedder of the canalboat Edith, which has been moored at Ellis Island since Tuesday, rushed into the Immigration Hospital yesterday afternoon in an excited condition and asked for a surgeon to come to his boat at once. After his return to the hospital the doctor said with a smile, "It's a boy."

Capt. Pedder, who is 52 years old, while his wife is ten years his junior, expressed his gratification at the event, as it was their twelfth child. The eleven others were born on coal barges in New York Harbor. To commemorate the assistance received from Ellis Island he said that the boy would be christened Frederick Ellis Pedder. Skipper Pedder, who was himself born on a coal barge, added that five of his sons, the eldest being 32, were boatmen, and three of his daughters had married boatmen. He has twelve grandchildren, too. All the members of the family enjoy the best of health.

"Coal dust is healthy," he said, "if you only breathe plenty of fresh air with it."

The Edith trades between this port and South Amboy.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST
1.00 Pajamas at 65c
A factory clearance
In the lot are
1.50 Pajamas at 85c
2.00 & 3.00 Pajamas at 1.50
Fall Underwear (broken lots) 49c
were regularly 1.00 and 1.50
1.00 pleated Coat Shirts (pink) 35c

WARNER HATS

The thousands of men who buy their hats from me every season know they can't get a better hat anywhere at $3. They know that paying the same price as I ask, cannot get the same quality and style.

167 Clever Styles—All $2.00.

My great showing of soft and stiff hat styles now ready, proves that there is more than the price reason for my success.

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MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEATRE 39th n'r B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. CHARLES RICHMAN in THE REVELERS. HERALD: "The Revelers' are a lively set."
MAJESTIC B'way & 59th St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. GUY BATES POST in THE BRIDGE
DALY'S B'way & 30th. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. A Toothsome, Toothless Comedy, Entitled BILLY
LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15. Last Week THE MOTOR GIRL
MON., Sep. 13 WHITNEY OPERA CO. in The CHOCOLATE SOLDIER | Seat Sale To-day.
Low Fields's HERALD SQ. | Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. A BROKEN IDOL with Otis Harlan
LINCOLN SQR Evs. 8:15. Next Mat. Sat. 2:15. B'way & 66th St. Clyde Fitch's GIRLS Next Week.....THE SQUAW MAN
YORKVILLE Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. The Ringmaster Next Week—THE WITCHING HOUR.

COMEDY 41st. Bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WALKER WHITESIDE In ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S Play, THE MELTING POT
"Has a merit unusual. One comes from it a better patriot, a better citizen of the world, a kindlier and more hopeful being."—NORMAN HAPGOOD in COLLIER'S WEEKLY.
NOTE—Read the advertisement of "The Melting Pot" in next Sunday's papers.
HACKETT Thea. W. 42d St. Ev. 8:20. Matinee To-day 2:20. "SUCH A LITTLE QUEEN"
BROADWAY Thea. 41st & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE MIDNIGHT SONS
CASINO B'way & 39th. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. JAMES T. POWERS in HAVANA
WEST END Evs. 8:15. Next Mat. Sat. 2:15. 125th, W. of 8th Av. The Blue Mouse. Next Week.....THE MOTOR GIRL
METROPOLIS Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. The Witching Hour. Next Week.....THE RINGMASTER

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs., 8:15. Matinee Saturday 2:15. LAST 9 TIMES. JOHN DREW in JACK STRAW. Sept. 21, MR. DREW, in "Inconstant George."
Knickerbocker B'way, 38th St. Ev. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. "A Merry Widow Hit."—World. The Dollar Princess
HUDSON 44th St., nr. B'way. Ev., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. A SMART PLAY FOR SMART PEOPLE. AN AMERICAN WIDOW. "Rollicking comedy, roaringly funny."—Times. "Bright and humorous."—Herald. "Lively, impudent, has clever talk."—World. "Creates laughter and happiness."—. By Kellett Chambers. "Sprightly performance; attractive."—Sun. "A mine of fun."—Telegraph.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Ev. 8:15. Matinees Saturday. 2:15. Hattie Williams DETECTIVE SPARKES
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. The Breezy, Jolly Naval Play THE FLAG LIEUTENANT
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:15. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15. The Detective-Thief Play. Arsene Lupin
New Amsterdam THEATRE, 42 St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS THE LOVE CURE A Musical Romance of Stageland by OLIVER HERFORD.
GAIETY 48th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:15 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE FORTUNE HUNTER With JOHN BARRYMORE
New York THE SINS OF SOCIETY B'way & 45th St. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
JARDIN de PARIS ZIEGFELD'S FOLLIES OF 1909 | N. Y. Theatre Roof. Table Seats, $1. EVA TANGUAY LAST 3 NIGHTS IN NEW YORK THIS YEAR.
LIBERTY 42d St., nr. B'way. Last 3 Nights. Evs. 8:20. Last Mat. Sat. 2:20. HENRY W. SAVAGE offers THE FLORIST SHOP OLIVER HERFORD'S "LAUGHING EARTHQUAKE." NEXT MON. SEPT. 13TH. Seats Now. LILLIAN RUSSELL "THE WIDOW'S MIGHT."
CIRCLE THEATRE, B'way & 60th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. Klaw & Erlanger's Laughing Trust, McINTYRE & HEATH—IN HAYTI
Joe Weber's THE CLIMAX B'way & 29th St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Matinee Wed. 50c. & $1. No Higher.

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Italian Grand Opera Co. | Prices 50c. to $1.50
TO-NIGHT.....RIGOLETTO
Fri., La Boheme. Sat. Mat., Rigoletto; Eve., Aida. Next Week—Mon. and Wed. Mat., Il Trovatore; Tues. and Sat. Eve., La Traviata; Wed. Eve., La Boheme; Thurs. & Sat. Mat., Cavalleria Rusticana and Pagliacci; Fri., Il Barbiere di Siveglia.
COLONIAL Mat. Daily, 25c | Camille Ober, Minnie Dupree & Co., Great Lester, Gruber's Animals, Palace Girls, oth's.
ALHAMBRA Mat. Daily, 25c | Carrie De Mar, The Sicilian Singers, Hotel Laughland, Kalmer & Brown, others.
KEITH & PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. 28th St. B'way. Mat. Daily, 25 & 50. | Charmion, Nat M. Wills, Maurice Freeman & Co., Bertie Herron & Co., others.
HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Eve. 25-50c. 75c.-$1.00. Daily Mat. 25-30c. Special—MME. DISS DEBAR, "The Third Degree," Simon & Gardner, James Harrigan, etc.
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TO-NIGHT at 8—THE JEWESS, (in French.) with Mmes. Eva Grippon, Walter-Villa, MM. Duffault, Russo, Laskin, Villa, De Grazia. Conductor, Nicosia.
FRI. at 8—RIGOLETTO, with Mme. Lalla Miranda; MM. Caruso, William Beck, Scott. Conductor, Sturani.
SAT. MAT. at 2—CARMEN, with Mme. Sylva; M. Lucas and usual cast.
SAT. at 8—THE JEWESS, (reg. cast.)
SUND. 8:30—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT
—NEXT WEEK—
MON.—AIDA. Miles. Baron, Soyer; MM. Carasa, Beck, Scott. Conductor, Sturani.
TUES.—CARMEN. Mme. Marguerite Sylva; M. Lucas, usual cast. Cond., Sturani.
WED.—TOSCA. Mme. Marguerite Sylva; MM. Carasa, Nicolay. Cond., Sturani.
THURS.—PROPHET, with Mme. D'Alvarez; M. Lucas and regular cast. Cond., Sturani.
FRI.—DOUBLE BILL. Mme. Marguer